Please handle with
EXTREME CARE
This volume is ***brittle***
and CANNOT be repaired!
Photocopy only if necessary
Return to library staff, do not in bookdrop
GERSTEIN SCIENCE INFORMATION CENTRE
Library staff, please retie with black ribbon and reshelve

Library

ONTARIO COLLEGE

OF

PHARMACY

No. 12

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

RULES REGARDING BOOKS.

Each student on taking a book from the Library becomes responsible for the loss or damage of the same.

The Librarian shall examine every book returned, and if the same be found marked, or spotted with ink, with leaves turned down, or in any way injured, the borrower shall have the loss deducted from his deposit.

Through the day, books must be returned on leaving the reading room.

From 3.30 to 4 p.m. a book may be obtained for home reading, but must be returned by 10 a.m. the following morning. For longer detention a fine of 5 cents per hour will be imposed.

RS.
1
C24
V.12

LIBRARY
MAY - 6 1959
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

The Canadian Druggist

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOLUME XII.

January to December, 1900.

W. J. DYAS,
63 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Canadian Druggist

INDEX TO VOLUME XII.

Advancing Prices 2
An Extensive and Up-to-date Laboratory 6
Artificial Sponges 15
Attentive Clerks 26
Assistant Salesman 27
Annual Meeting 29
Appearances Count 29
American Pharm. Association 39, 146
Advtg. Impetus, The 41
American Assoc. of Opticians 46
Amendment to the Ont. Pharmacy Act.... 51
Artificial Indigo 54
Apparatus for Preparing Tinctures on a Large Scale 55
Antiarthrin 60K
Assistance to Druggist 60K
All Alive 69
Annual Meeting 74
An Announcement to Retailers 77
Added Strength 98
Amongst the U. S. Colleges 102
Antikamnia Price List 107
An Opportunity for Inventors 108
Answers to Correspondents 108
Advice to the Business Beginner 125
An Item of Therapeutic Faith 164
An Important Announcement 195
Association of Opticians 199
Annual Announcement, M.C.P. 201
Advertisers' Opportunity, The 224
Antagonizing the Retailer 226
Apothekson—Inspection in Germany 233
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia 253
Afral 234
Ayapna 234
An Excellent Article and a good Seller 242
An Appeal for Better Business Methods in Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia, 270, 271
A Few Practical Hints 277
A Simple Photographic Printing Formula.. the Drug Store 285
Business and Fluctuations in Values during 1900 251
Being Particular 1
Bole Drug Co's. Wholesale Warehouse, The 3
Britons and Boers 6
British Pharmaceutical Conference 23
Beecham 39
British Columbia Notes 46, 153, 179
Best of All, The 58
Business Tips, 69, 99, 123, 147, 171, 195, 217, ... 241
Books 78, 248
Big Chemical Trust, A 84
Be Original 88
Barrie and the Real Thrums 91
Bee Brand 97
Business Opportunities 101
Business Procrastination 102
Bandage of the Future, The 104
Bachelor of Pharmacy 130
B. C. P. A. Annual Meeting 154, 174
British Optical Association 169
Buying Goods 173
Banana Flour 185
Baking Powder Adulteration 194
Business Training for Pharmacists 198
Buyers' Directory 219, 243, 267
Business Notices 220
Business Building 245
Born, Not Made 254
Banda Nutmegs and Mace..... 255
Banda Nutmegs and Mace 279, 283
Business Tips 290
Council Criticism 3
Commercial Traveller, The 17
Central Business College, The 34
Carrier Pigeons as Messengers to Druggists 38
Canada's Trade in 100 Years 41
Change in Price 47
Concentrated Ozone Solutions 55
Camphor Oil 62
Chicago Gets There 65
Coalitine 69
Carlsbad Waters and Salts 69
Calenders 70
Canadian Addendum to B. P., The 74
Condition Powders 87
Corks 98
Crazy Bill, A 102
Criticizing Competitors 103
Chutama Resin 109
Cigar Nomenclature 115
Credit and Failures in the Drug Business 116
Camphor Monopoly, The 126
Correspondence 128, 152, 180, 228, 247
Castor Oil 137
Chloroform in Tubes 140
Constantly Increasing 147
Confidence 149
Cleansing Compounds 164
Canadian Magazine, The 170
Convexo-Prismatic Spectacles 193
Conditions Righting 197
College Matriculation 198
C. C. O. 201
Clarifying Wine of Pepsin 206
Cleansing of Mortars 210
Catalogue, 1900-'01 210
Commercial Travellers 221
Co-operative Buying by Retailers 222
Combination Letter Paper and Envelopes .. 230
Confucius, the Key to China 260
Commercial Items 262
Dispensing Difficulties 9
Drug Reports, 24, 48, 72, 100, 124, 148, 172, 196, 220, 244 268
Dispenser of To-day, The 49
Drug Jls. as Adtvtg. Mediums 49
Druggists' Price Book Free 53
Dominion Optical Co. 53
Dont's 65
Daylight Stores 92
Display for Counter or Window, A 97
Drug and Herb Cabinet 98
Distilled Water 103
Druggists Suffer Loss 104
Do Everything Well 134
Drug Wrapping Paper at a Low Figure.. 147
Druggists' Rifle Club 153
Druggists' Excursion 153
Drug Store Beetle, The 158
Dispensing Problems 159
Don't Imagine 174, 197
Drugs which should not be Dispensed in Cachets 180
Dispensing Counter, The 188
Distant Subscribers 200
Detection of Phenacetine 220
Department of Advertising 238, 263
Displaying Stock 245
Druggists as Parliamentary Candidates.... 246
Drug Men Dine 250
Dangerous Mixture, A 254
Devotion to Business 270
Drug Report 292
Ezcal 110
Exactitude in Compounding 125
Extreme Cold Don't Kill Germs 139
Enlarging and Removing 171
Effect of Water on Glass 201
Effervescing Oils 210
Engaging Clerks and Apprentices 221
Egg Oil 265
Football 33
Fancy Goods and Stationery 69
For the Soda Fountain 69
French Dentifrices 70
Foreign Drug Market 74
For Infants, Invalids and the Aged 108
For All Business Men 123
Frank Attach, A 127
For an Empire 128
For the Window 139
Falls of Niagara, The 169
Fruit Essences and Flavors 184
Four Millions Profit 206
Few Pharmaceutical Hints, A 214
Filtration and Percolation 231
Formulary 285
Gratifying Showing, A 59
Good Health and Determination make millions 62
Giving Credit 73
Gleanings 92, 109, 209
Good Idea of Staunton's, A 93
Giving Copies of Prescriptions 101
Give Them What They Want 103
Gospel of Cleanliness, The 107
Golden Rule in Money-getting, The 108
Good Investment, A 123
Guaranteed Over 90 Per Cent. Pure 123
Get Physicians to Help 138
Growth of Canada's Export Trade 144
Gutta Percha Substitute 208
Green Soap 226
"German Bill," The 228, 247
Hours of Business 25
Hockey 58
Huggins 59
How to Cap a Bottle 63
Hints to Druggists 74
Handsome Interior, A 76
Hints and Points 88
Handy Little Booklet, A 105
How to Make a Fountain Pay 115
Help in Case of Accidents 117
Highest Pharmacy in Europe, The 134
He Like a Soldier Fell 155
Highest Awards for School Desks at the Paris Exposition 201
How to Work 222
Homoepathic Prescription 229
How to Keep Plasters 236
Hint, A 246
How Ointments Should be Made 253
Honest Dispensing 269
Indian and Colonial Addendum, 11, 60c... 181
Imperial Reciprocity 25
In Other Lands 27
Imperial Granum History 47
Infringement on the "Dunkin Act" 53
Import Orders 70
Important Part 72
Indian Fly Catcher, The 132
Ideal Summer Trip, The 141
India Rubber Industry, The 150
Importance of Little Things, The 159
Improved Quinine Hair Tonic 182
Insect Powders 207
Industrial Exhibition, The 211
Intercolonial Reciprocity 223
India Rubber 251
International Pharmacopoeia, The 260
Jobbers Want Concessions, The 26
Jambolin 60K
Just in Season 123
Juborandi Leaves as an Adulterant of Cocoa Leaves 140
Kink in Making Tincture of Iodine, A .. 8
Kola Wine 47
Keep Your Credit Clean 199
Liquid Dentrifices 8
Legal 9
Laboratory Hints 16
Lea's Series of Pocket Text Books 17
Literary Notes 23, 152
Lyman, M. A., H. H. 26
Late Dr. J. Baker-Edwards, The 27
Local 44
Light Filter-Strand 55
Leisure Moments 80, 106, 156, 186
Leslie's, Frank Popular, Monthly in 1900, ...98, 122, 140, 170, 185, 210
Long Hours Evil, The 150
Life and Times of Queen Victoria 196
Ladies' Home Journal 155
Licorice as a Pill Excipient 206
Licorice 241
Liquor Strychniae 275
Leisure Moments 286
Montreal Notes 65, 51, 77, 179, 250
Montreal College of Pharmacy 6, 83, 84
Marvellous Radiometer, A 38
Meunier Buys Samples 41
Murine 47
Man. Pharmaceutical Association 56
Me-Mosa 69
Magazines 71
Microscope in the Shop, The 75
Medical Alliance of America, The 78
Modern Explosives 81
Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids 93
Monster Train, A 112
Medical Supply Houses 126, 149
Menthol Preparations 133
"Manitoba Liquor Act" 157
Merck's Chemicals 170
Manitoba Notes 179
Moabi Seed 185
Medicines in China 226
Monoacetylresorcin 234
Mammoth Puff Ball, A 241
Mosquitoes and Malaria 251
Montreal Notes 273
More Room 286
National Wholesale Druggists Assoc. 225
New Home for the J. B. Lippincott Co. .. 236
New Remedies 248
New Gutta-Percha, A 251
New Uses for Blotting Paper 268
News Items 5
Nova Scotia Notes.....29, 105, 153
Non-Refillable Bottle, A 34
New Remedies of 1899 35
New Optical Company 47
New York Notes 51
New York Shorter Hours Measure 55
New Filtering Apparatus 55
New Brunswick Notes 105
New Business Methods 134
No Money In It 134
Novel Uses for the Telephone 134
Nova Scotia Pharm. Soc. and Exam. 152
New Customs Regulations 156
N. C. R. International Convention, July, 1900 162
N. C. R. Co's. Special Features 163
New Line of Writing Pads, etc 171
New Essential Oil, A 185
New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Assoc. 187
Notice to the Trade 195
News Summary 199
North Bay, The 202
Newspaper of Canada, The 210
New German Pharmacopoeia, The 223
News Summary 225
Nat. Association of Retail Druggists 225
Ontario College Pharmacy, 3, 6, 30, 45, 111, ...130, 178, 201
Optical Dept., 21, 44, 68, 96, 121, 145, 168, ...193., 217, 241, 265
Optical and Photographic Goods 22
O. C. P. Class 33, 225
O. C. P. Council Proceedings 50
Optical Notes 68
Obituary 77, 106
Olive Oil Analysis 90
Outlay 4 cents, Receipts $1.50 104
Optical Students 128
Ointments Containing Water 206
Optical Telegraphy..... 236
Ox Blood as a Remedy 254
Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston 266
Ont. Coll. Phar. Exam. Results 270
Ont. College of Pharmacy 272
Optical Department 289
Practical Hints on Advertising, 4, 63, 79, ...116, 139, 211, 235
Personal..... 5, 46, 77, 129, 153, 201, 249
Pharm. Examinations 6
Pharmacy in England 7, 85, 157, 227
Protose 10
Patent Medicines in Japan 15

Proposed Bi. Travellers' Assoc. 16
Photographic Paragraphs 20
Photographing Interiors 20
Pill Counter, A 23
Purified Coal Tar 23
Posters Old in Service 23
Position of Carbolic Acid, The 26
Pure Fruit Juices 28
Pharmaceutical Dont's 33
Pepsine Soap, A 34
Pharmacopoeial Notes 37
Pill Excipients 37
"Pure" Olive Oil 46
Practical Suggestions, Hints and Helps 51
Pharmacal Enterprise 53
Photographing Human Currents 54
Pan-American Exposition, The 60J, 113
Possibilities of Combination, The 60K
Paris Green 62
Pure Sulphur 74
Prince Edward Island Notes 78
Pharmaceutical Assoc. of Prov. of Quebec, 81, ...128, 195
Pharmacy in Trinidad 89
Photographic Magazines 97
Pinoline as a Substitute for Turpentine 109
Preservation of Rubber Goods 110
Pharm. Assoc. of British Columbia 129
Publishers' Announcement, A 139
Powdered Carbolic Acid 140
Petrolatum as a Laxative 140
Proprietary Assoc. of America, The 146
Patriotic Post Cards 226, 148
Patience in Business 149
Pharm. Association Examinations 152
Patent Medicine Litigation 153
Photographic Supplies 155
Photo Chemicals 170
Pharmacopoeia Addendum, The 173
Proprietary Articles Trade Association 714
P. A. T. A. of Canada 186
Preserving Stock 197
Pharmacy in Mombosa 200
Pharmacy in the Fiji Islands 205
Pharm. Journals 205
Patents of Interest to Physicians 209
Pasteurized Cream for Infant Food 212
Price List 218
Production of Turpentine in India, The .. 246
Presentation 249
Pharmacy Examinations 250
Profit in Business 270
Pharmacy Students at Play 273, 274
Pyrogallic Acid in Crystals 275
Pharmacy Wins the Championship 286
Photographic Notes 287
Quebec Preliminary Exams. 5,, 250
Quebec Pramaceutical Assoc. 78, 105
Reflections 3
Recent Patents Relating to Pharm., etc. 17
Removal 22
Rules for Drug Clerks 49
Retribution for Substitution 54
Rules for the Prescription Counter 55
Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists, ...7, 64, 80, 168
Rubber Cover for Mortars, A 140
Reliable Disinfectant, A 147
Repudiates Any Connection 180
Rapid Preparation of a Zinc Ointment 183
Relative Solubility of Liquids Miscible with water.. 185
Random Notes on Every-day Pharmacy 203
Rubber Mortar Cap 206
Retail Druggist Should Sell for Cash, The 235
Study Your Business 2
Successful Bus. Man's Advice 4
Story of Acetylene Gas 10
Selections 15
Showcases 22
Substitute for Peppermint 23
Sunday Closing in Chicago 26
South African Notes 28, 133
Soft Soap as Ointment Bases 34
Soda Water as a Medicine 38
Some Measurements Worth Knowing 53
Spectacles for the Blind 54
Silent Salesman 69
Soda Fountain 69
Style in Dispensing 73
Strong Recommendation, A 81
Society of Retrail Druggists of the Province of Quebec 81
Some Points in Practical Pharmacy 86
Stearns & Co. 91
Strong School, A 97
Soda Water Fountains 98
Suggestions as to Some Official Syrups 103
Suit for $50,000 108
Spring Necessities 108
Sale of Liquors in Manitoba 127
Sale of Liquors in Prince Edward Island 127
Staunton's New Samples 128
Selecting a Name 134
Soda Water Fountain, The 135
Some Elegant Productions 141
Sale of Liquor in P. E. I., The 127, 151
Sense of Sight, The 168
Staunton Specialties 195
Soda Water Trade, The 198, 228
Sieves for Use at the Prescription Counter 202
Selling Goods to the Siamese 205
Suicides Among Pharmacists 205
Sponge Gathering 209
Sweet Spirits of Nitre 223
Suit Dismissed 225
Simple Helps for the Pharmacist 229
Success in Business 230
Solution of Hypophosphites Compound, without Sugar 234
Systematize the Work 234
Seamless Tin Boxes 244
Stock-keeping 246
Story of the Heavens, The 250
Suggestions on Truss-fitting 259
Training Clerks 2
Trade Notes, 5, 29, 53, 77, 105, 129, 153, ...201, 225, 249
Tin Boxes, etc 22
Travelling Representatives 29
Two Ideas 38
Tritols 50
To Sharpen Cork Borers 55
To Prevent Creeping Over the Edge of Filter 55
Trade-mark Suit, A 58
Tips for Advertisers 70
Trade Levities 76
Test for Peroxides, A 79
To Dealers in Wall Paper 102
To Optical Students 103
To Secure the Trade in Spices and Flavoring Extracts 107
To License the Sale of Patent Medicines.. 114
To Banish Mosquitoes 117
Train Your Clerks 126
Tendered a Dinner 129
Toronto Retail Druggists 129
Treat Them Well 134
Two Money-making Lines 151
To the Theory of Concentrated Food Preparations 156
To Make Manifolding Paper 158
Toronto Industrial Exhibition 171
Tropon 234, 200
Todd Remedy Co., Ltd., The 200, 242, 266
Tahiti Vanilla Trade 201
Twelve Success Maxims 206
Testing for Arsenic in Sodium Phosphate. 207
Tuberon 220
To Supplant the Postage Stamp 230
To Clarify Wine of Pepsin 234
Thermometers 259
The Old and the New 269
Trade Notes 273
The Chinese and Their Proverbs 275
To Make Paper Iridescent 276
The Siege of the Legations 278
The Culture of American Ginseng 283, 284
The Magazines 288
United States Notes 8
Use the Best Wax 47
U. S. Pharmacopoeia 130
University Examinations 131
Urinalysis by Pharmacists 183
Unwarranted Legislation..... 226
Use of Calenders 246
Uralite 276
Valuable Invention, A 16
Vaccine is in Demand 47
Vaccine 47
Value of Good Credit, The 106
Valuation of Insect Powder 134
Victims of Malaria, The 180
Wallpaper Advtg. Cuts 47
Warning to Druggists, A 121
Wood Alcohol 151
Woodward Chemical Co, The 152
Wood-Pulp for Surgical Dressings 158
Washing Powders and Preparations 162
What a British Defeat Would Mean 203
Wrapping Parcels 206
Why Not Advertise ? 238
World's Rubber, The Production and Consumption 262
Your Experience 173
Youths' Companion's Twenty-fifth Year, The 248

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

An Energetic Reducer 19
Bicycle and the Camera 119
Blue Spectacles 215
Combined Toning and Fixing Bath 95
Cheap Tray, A 120
Concentrated Developer for Bromide of Silver Paper 143
Cheap Rose for Washing Negatives, etc, A 264
Development of Over-exposed Plates 120
Developing and Fixing Simultaneously 215
Developers 239
Fixing Bath, The 67, 166
Gold Toning Bath 67
Hydramine Developer 215
Hydrogen Peroxide for Producing Gelatine Reliefs 215
Hints to Beginners 264
Intensification of Negatives 167
Landscape Notes 216
Lantern Slides 240
Mounting 19
Mountant 67
Nearly Smokeless Flash-light 19
Notes on Hand—Camera Work 119
Natural Pose of Figures in Landscape 216
On Tour 67
Preparation of Platinotype Paper, The 19
Photographic Paragraphs, 20, 43, 95, 143, 216
Photographing Interiors 20
Preparation of Salted Paper 43
Photographers' Soap 44
Printing from a Negative with Scratches on the Glass Side 67
Plate Backing 67
Phototropy 67
Pencil Markings on Bromide Prints 121
Platinum Toning Bath 215
Photo Kronik, The 215
Photographic Formulae 239
Phosphorescent Prints 240
Prints, to Flatten 264
Rapid Developer 95
Reliable Photographic Developer for Interiors, A 143
Ready-made Photographic Solutions 192
Salting and Sensitising Solutions 95
Selections 166
Silver Stains on Film 166
Strong or Weak Negatives 215
To Dry a Negative Rapidly 67
To Dry Plates Quickly 67
To Double Focus a Rectilinear Lens 67
Toning Bath 95
Ten Per Cent. Solutions 95
Two Useful Solutions 215
Toning Solution 264
Tripod Hint, A 264
Varnishing Negative Films 215

FORMULARY.

Aromatic Solution Saccharin 18
Aromatic Cod Liver Oil 18
Aromatic Castor Oil 18
Antiseptic Sticking Plaster 42
Antiseptic Papers for Use as Surgical Dressings 42
Aristol Pencils 66
Aromatic Tincture of Dialyzed Iron 142
Artificial Lemon Juice 165
Anti-Rheumatic Pills 165
Aromatic Vinegar Lotion 189
Arrowroot Mountant 214
Anti-Chap Cream..... 261
Barbers' Bay Rum Substitute 66
Bath Powder 66
Bird Manna 261
Creosote Pills 18
Creosote Emulsion 18
Creosotal Mixture 18
Chilblain Lotion 18
Cleansing Fluids 94
Creosote Preparations 142
Compound Syrup of Iron 165
Cod Liver Oil and Tolu 189
Concentrated Sulfocyanid Toning Bath (Buhler's) 189
Compound Syrup of Camphor 213
Coryza Remedy 237
Cough Mixtures 237
Creosote Mixtures 237
Crayons for Chilblains 261
Curry Powder 261
Digestive Remedy 42
Dandruff Pomade 213, 237
Expectorant Mixture 237
Eau De Cologne (Fehr) 261
Elixir 18
Elixir Potassli Arsenitis 66
Elixir Strychninae Arsenitis 66
Effervescing Bromo 66
Elastic Mucilage 94
Elixir of Iron Peptonate 118
Elixir of Licorice Juice 142
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Chocolate 142
Essence of Rennet 189
Eau Dentifrice 213
Effervescent Bath-Tablets 213
Floor Waxes and Varnishes 42
Furniture Cream 94
Furniture Paste 94
Furniture Polish 94
Fluid Grafting Wax 94
Formalin Mouth Wash 165
Fine Ointment 213
Farina Cologne 214
Face Lotions and Creams 261
Grafting Wax 94
Household Requisites 189
Hearing Oil 237
Indelible Red Laundry Ink 94
Insecticide 142
Kid Glove Cleaner 213
Liq. Ferri Peptonaticum Mangano 18
Liquor Haemalbuminatus 18
Laxative Tablets 18
Laxative Quinine Tablets 18
Liquid Soap 66
Lauterbach's Corn Cure 142
Lotion for Insect Bites 213
Laxative Fruit Salt 213
Liquid Finger-nail Enamel 237
Lotion for Comedians 261
Murlopeptic Elixir 42
Mouth Wash Medicinal 66
Madame Dornier's Liquid Cosmetic 165
Modelling Wax 165
Mistura Creosoti 213
Mistura Cascara 213
Menthol Throat Lozenges 261
Non-drying Typewriter Ink 18
New Powerful & Harmless Germicide 66
Naphthaline Camphor 165
Nail Polish 237
Ointment for Varicose Eczema 42
Paper Court Plaster 18
Paste for Metal Collapsible Tubes 94
Perfumery Recipes 189
Painless Blistering Plaster 213
Pumilla Toilet Vinegar 213
Pectoral Mixtures 237
Petroleum Emulsion 237
Petroleum Emulsion, with Hypophosphites.. 237
Paste for Removing Blackheads 261
Quick Drying Floor Varnish 42
Remedy for Sweating Hands and Feet.. 165
Russet Leather Shoe Polish 214
Syrup of Iron Arseniate 66
Starch Gloss 66
Some New Insecticides 94
Some New Handkerchief Perfumes 118
Syrup of Chloride of Iron 142
Syrup of Terpin Hydrate 142
Syrup of Guaiacol 165
Some Pharmaceutical Wines 165
Soda Water Requisites 189
Starch Gloss 213
Saccharin Mouth Wash 237
Solution of Cocaine, A 237
Soap Powders 261
Tincture 18
Theatrical Face Paints 66
Toothache Pills 118
Transparent Cosmetic 118
Treatment of Burns, The 142
Trional Emulsion 165
Thymo Camphor Dentifrice 213
To Clean Marble 213
To Remove Warts 237
Terebene Mixture 237
Wine 18
White Ink 94
Wine of Cod Liver Oil and Iron 118

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, JANUARY, 1900. NO. 1

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

Business and Fluctuations in Values During 1899.
Study Your Business.
Training Clerks.
Advancing Prices.
Council Criticisms.
Being Particular.
Reflections.
Ontario College of Pharmacy.
A Successful Business Man's Advice.
Practical Hints on Advertising.

TRADE NOTES.

Personal.
News Items.
Montreal Notes.
Quebec Preliminary Examinations.
Pharmaceutical Examination Results.
The Bole Drug Co.'s Wholesale Warehouse.
An Extensive and Up-to-Date Laboratory.
Pharmacy in England.
United States Notes.
Liquid Dentifrices.
A Kink in Making Tincture of Iron.
Legal.
Dispensing Difficulties.
Protose.
The Story of Acetylene Gas.
Indian and Colonial Addendum.
Patent Medicines in Japan.
Artificial Sponges.
Selections.
Laboratory Hints.
A Valuable Invention.
Proposed British Travellers' Association.
Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy.
Formulary.
Photographic Notes.
Optical Department.

Business and Fluctuations in Values During 1899.

The year just passed has been a phenomenal one in all lines of business in Canada. While druggists do not feel the prosperity of the people as quickly as do some other lines of trade, they have shared in the general prosperity, as the report from retailers is that it was the best year's business they have had for some time. We note that those druggists who have adapted themselves to the modern way of doing business are those that report as above, while those that move in the old channels find their business slipping away month by month. What we mean by "modern method" is simply that the time of enormous profits has passed and the successful ones to-day are those who make a large turnover at a reasonable advance. Many druggists in the large cities where the departmental store flourishes make the mistake of supposing that to compete with these stores it is necessary to sell all goods at cost; this, of course, in the light of common sense is folly. The cutter's plan is to lower prices on the articles largely demanded but get the full price on those little in demand; no wise druggist advertises *all* 25c. articles at 18c., etc. Use common-sense in these matters and push those goods on which the best profit is made, and the year 1900 will be the best yet.

The year has been remarkable on account of fluctuations in values on drugs as there have been many changes, nearly all in favor of the buyer, and now is the time, we believe, for the wise retailer to advance many goods which he should do on account of primary higher values, and it is easier to accomplish this when times are good. Values on many drugs during the year have been somewhat erratic. Quinine has been up and down in price. During June it reached the highest point it has touched for years. The following four months it gradually eased off in value, and the closing months of the year found it stiffening up in price. The outlook is uncertain, as while the supply of bark has an effect on the value we feel the hand of the speculator is quite influential. Camphor at the opening of the year was higher than it has been since '97, and has gradually worked its way up in price until, at the close of the year, it was 50 per cent. higher. This, no doubt, will cause a demand for napthaline and other substitutes. The higher prices are due chiefly to the Japanese Government taking control of the output of crude, and proposing to establish a monopoly for purpose of revenue similar to that of France, Italy, etc. Another help in controlling of present stocks has been the large contracts placed by the British Government for war purposes.

Carbolic acid on account of large purchases by the British Government, has advanced 50 per cent., and should the war continue, which seems at present very probable, much higher prices may be looked for. The advance on carbolic acid will also affect prices for salicylic acid and salicylates. Cocaine has shown a wonderful change in price, having advanced during the year fully 100 per cent. This was due entirely to the scarcity of crude material; the crop of cocoa leaves in Peru, the chief source of supply, was small and what was available was held back because of the difficulty of shipping to the coast owing to the revolution. Other articles that have materially advanced during the year are santonine, salicine, golden seal root, ipecac root, oil wintergreen, ergot, blue vitriol, quicksilver, and all mercurial preparations. Ammonia muriate, chloride lime, caustic soda and many changes are quite likely after the first of the year.

We think those who carried over a stock of Paris green last year will have the interest more than paid by the advance that must certainly take place some time before the season opens.

We feel that we should not close this article without warning all our friends that it is just in such times of prosperity that lines of credit are not looked after as closely as they should be; such an oversight is almost sure to lead to trouble.

Study Your Business.

A great many business men win where others would lose simply because they study their business. With druggists, as with other merchants, it is necessary that they study the character of their trade, and adapt themselves to it. In fact the word adaptation frequently explains how success is attained. The city druggist cannot remove to a country village and maintain his city stock and city ways. If he does he will soon have a stock for sale at so much on the dollar. The man in each of the respective positions must conform to the requirements of his customers. He must study their wants, and be prepared to supply them. If he has a country trade he must learn the name of every farmer within a radius of ten miles. As his stock will necessarily include field seeds, cattle foods, condition powders and veterinary remedies, he needs to know which his customers can be interested in, and act accordingly. He must be ready at all times to give free advice and in order to do so to his own personal advantage, as well as to his customer, he must have a knowledge of all kinds of home and stable remedies at his finger ends. He can't afford to be too dignified, as he will find that an occasional visit paid and meal partaken of at his patron's house will be much to his advantage.

If, on the other hand, his business is in a city, he must keep his store neat clean and attractive. His stock must be up to date and his appointments such that he can influence the best medical trade. Women and children who will be his most frequent customers should be especially attended to. Children particularly have long memories for little attentions paid or favors done them, and they are apt to ask their mamma's permission to go to So and-so's store because he is nice to me—gave me a candy, booklet, picture or some other trifle. Mammas also have good memories for those who treat their children fairly and kindly and they are sure to reward the attention shown by continued and increasing patronage. Under all circumstances of trade it is imperatively the druggist's duty and wisest policy to cultivate trade as he notes it. It is always easier to develop the trade that is inclined to come than to determine for yourself what you will have and what you will not, and the suggestion to "study your business" is tendered solely along those lines.

Training Clerks.

No duty which the druggist has to perform is more important than that of training his clerks, and yet few are more carelessly fulfilled. The duty is not performed by asking his apprentice to keep his eyes and ears open so he may learn everything as an object lesson. The object of the apprentice should be to learn everything within his power which would enable him to serve his master to advantage and to advance his own interests, by professional education. The aim of his master should be to train him to the best of his ability, so that he may reap intelligent service and fit the young man for the profession which he has undertaken to train him for. How this can best be done may well be enquired into, and following our own experience we would suggest a plan which will on general principles adapt itself anywhere:

First. Establish the plan that, say, one-half or one day shall be at the disposal of each of your employees for study. Second. Map out personally the course of study that must be followed, adopting, if thought fit, that usually outlined in the curriculum of study adopted by your College of Pharmacy. Third. Take such personal supervision of this course that you will be able to know thoroughly the advancement being made.

If you keep a graduate, place the junior under him, and give orders that he shall take your place in instructing as far as possible, you merely quizzing from time to time, to keep in touch with their progress. If no clerk is kept, perform the duty faithfully yourself. Upon the arrival of the apprentice, take him first to your shop bottles, naming them to him in full, and explaining what occurs to you at the time. As the names are being given, get him to repeat after you so that you may note the attention paid. Drawers, lockers, shelves, etc., should be gone through in like manner, until the stock has been entirely visited. The apprentice should then be required to go through the same routine by himself, and to note all points upon which he would like further information. He should be quizzed from time to time, and a course of reading, rather than study, be first mapped out, the reading to cover primarily the work which later he will be expected to study more closely.

He should be required to prepare and commit to memory a complete list of B.C.P. poisons, with their doses and antidotes, but paying particular attention to those officially included in the Pharmacopœia. The time allowed him for study during his first two years may well be devoted to reading, and the last two to studying. Reading, not being irksome, will lead to study, and will so familiarize the more difficult names, terms, etc., that their retention finally will be comparatively easy.

Conscientious pursuit of this plan, or any analogous one, will give big dividends to both the preceptor and his apprentice, and will establish a feeling of mutual interest which will be sure to remain long after their positions as master and clerk shall have terminated. The master will feel that he has done his duty, and the clerk, when he enters on his college course, will speedily realize the value which the regular study each day during four years has been to him. His honorable graduation is assured, and an incentive given him to treat those entrusted to his care as he has been treated.

Advancing Prices.

As an evidence of good times in general, this continent is witnessing an unusual advance in prices in nearly every line of trade. The manufacturer, being the producer, is obliged to raise his prices because both to his employees, and to the source of his supplies of raw material, he is obliged to pay more. The jobber in turn, and finally the dealer, are obliged to follow suit, and the customer, finding that his former salary will not supply his needs, is obliged to demand more pay for his services.

How is the druggist affected? A combine in glassware increases the price of his bottles. Chemicals are affected because monopolis's have stopped manufacturing until the demand exhausts the supply, and creates anxiety enough to enable them to advance prices a few degrees. A meeting of the Patent Medicine Association a few months ago deprived him of a portion of his profits from the sale of such goods.

DON'T

leave it till fall, but attend to your order for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post-card to

Lawson & Jones
LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the Pacific before importing from Eprope.

It will pay you to write us at once.

Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, EMBOSSERS, AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, CANADA

REDUCTIONS

Hypodermic Syringes

(P D. pattern) in Alum. Cases, complete with pouch, per doz.

—$15.00—

Silk Elastic Stockings

—$1.90 per pair—

English Surgical Gauzes

—50 % off the list prices.—

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. STEVENS & SON CO., Limited

145 Wellington Street West, TORONTO

Prosperity with Contentment and All Happiness to the Trade!

Our Grateful Acknowledgments

are most heartily offered to our patrons for the gratifying results of the past year's business. We enter on the new year with bright prospects and great expectancy of yet better things for ourselves and the drug trade generally. That every member may experience the fulfilment of these hopes is our sincere New Year wish.

We hope the time is opportune to ask special consideration of our manufactures :

Fluid Extracts
Tinctures
Elixirs
Syrups, Pills, Etc.
Extract of Vanilla
Ground Drugs and Spices
White Lead
Boiled Linseed Oil (Pale)
Putty and Driers
Etc., Etc.

All our products, having received conscientious care in preparation, are thoroughly to be relied upon. We therefore hope for favorable consideration and generous specification of our lines.

The Elliot & Co., Limited
...Toronto

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'Crystal Palace' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE. We are receiving continual complaints of other Inks being substituted. When ordering, please specify John Bond's "CRYSTAL PALACE" Ink required.

Registered Trade Mark—"THE CRYSTAL PALACE"

... LARGEST SALE ...

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

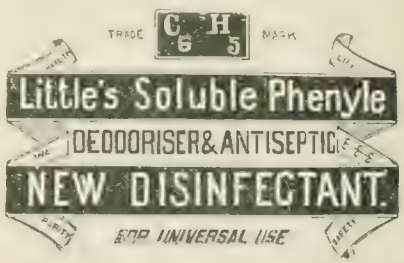
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton d London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

With better times in general his rent is apt to be advanced, so as to make him feel that his extended service is largely put in to ensure the revenue of his landlord.

How many druggists have thought of these things? How many have raised their prices to withstand them? How many are prepared to make things worse for themselves by trying to go through conditions which, under such circumstances, will be worse than what they have already gone through? How many will sit down and calculate what increase in prices generally will be needed to equalize the decrease in profits? How many will have the courage needed to enable them to do what the larger dealers have done, and are daily doing, to enable them to reap more of the nimble sixpences as they are going their rounds?

The druggist who wants to thrive in the future must put aside professional sentiment and replace it with a determination to adopt a policy of cold, hard, clear-headed business methods which will place him on a par with the men who consider No. 1 first, last, and all the time. The sentiment may not be nice, but it is sound in these precarious days.

Council Criticism.

Before the next issue of THE DRUGGIST, the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will have met and performed such work as comes in routine before them. The simple fact that the performance of routine work has been for some years their custom has doubtless given rise to the expressions freely bandied about that recent council bodies have been either thoughtlessly or carelessly inert. The quiet criticism to which the council is being subjected is none the less deep because it is quiet, and none the less deserved because it has been slow of expression.

The council are naturally in a position to gather information regarding the condition of trade in the various parts of the province, and to find out and advise how those conditions might be improved. It is a reflection on the council to note that two men publishing drug journals in this province give more advice and encouragement to the drug trade than does the body elected to do it. In the case of the council, they are furnished with funds of the druggist to use for the advancement of their profession, while, in the case of the publishers, not one cent of involuntary payment is made for such a purpose. There are matters of more importance to the trade than mere regulation of students, staff and college duties and the disbursement of the funds in connection with them, and it is certainly time that some action should be taken to prove that the council are alive to them.

We are not criticising the individuals who compose the council body. We know them and the capabilities of a number of them, but unless a shaking of the dry bones soon takes place, we will certainly inaugurate a campaign of departmental criticisms, which will prove interesting to our readers, if not wholesome to the parties who will be held responsible.

Being Particular.

In the drug business the habit of being particular will prove of immense value. Being particular means being conscientious, being careful, being exact, being methodical, being watchful and being honest; as the individual who is not particular is almost certain to lack some or all of these qualities. The proprietor whose training along these lines has been neglected, values them sufficiently to demand them in his employees. He realizes that his business is a particular one and that it cannot be successfully conducted on any other plan. He values sureness ahead of speed and will at all times select the applicant for employment whose references state "very reliable" rather than "very rapid."

The public are equally discriminative and the old-fashioned but reputedly reliable pharmacy will get their trade in preference to the more modern creation operated by catch-penny ideas. Being particular has never yet lost a drug clerk his place, but being careless has frequently deprived him of both his place and reputation. The world banks on a safe man, a sure man, and such an one is certain to be particular.

A movement is on foot to establish an association of "Lady Dispensers" in England. It is proposed that an organization be formed to meet alternately in London and Birmingham.

"Is it hard to propose to a girl"? asked the novice in affairs of the heart. "Sometimes it's a good deal harder not to propose," returned the man of worldly experience, thoughtfully. "It's always well to be on your guard."—*Chicago Post.*

Reflections.

The man who courts trade in an agreeably solicitous manner is more apt to get it than the one who courts it in a disagreeable, independent one.

The clerk who performs disagreeable duties with good grace is certain to win the appreciation of his master.

The druggist who treats his clerks pleasantly and kindly will be sure to see a reflection of his own actions in the manner in which the clerks treat his customers.

The smallest child that comes as a customer if kindly treated may prove a sufficiently good advertiser to secure the permanent patronage of its parents.

Pleasant civility is the most potent factor in the successful conduct of business, and the person whose nature evolves it naturally has a great advantage over the one who is obliged to manufacture it from policy.

The man who will carefully calculate the profits and losses of some feature of his business each day for a month will have learned lessons in that time that ordinary conduct of business would not teach him in years.

The man who spends his money pushing ideas rather than the results they produce for him, will be apt to find his "bank account" on the wrong side of the ledger.

The young man who loads himself with debt to get into business and become his own master, soon finds that the governor of his load is the worst boss he ever had.

Success secured by good luck rather than good management is as quickly lost by bad luck and bad management.

If the public were always willing to pay for good quality they would always be able to get it, but when they are only willing to pay the price of poor quality they are almost sure to get it.

Quality has its value in men as in goods.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The college classes opened last week with an attendance of 120 students, embracing a number from the Northwest Territories, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

It is customary to have a students' banquet during the session, usually in the month of February, but the class of

1900 have decided that instead of holding a banquet they will devote the amount towards the "Patriotic Fund," which has been inaugurated for the benefit of the soldiers who are engaged in the war in South Africa, together with their wives and families.

This decision reflects the greatest credit on the class, not only in demonstrating their loyal sympathy, which also pervades all the community, but in showing their appreciation and acknowledgment of the valor displayed by our own "boys" in their co-operation with Imperial troops for the maintenance of the rights of the Empire.

The amount subscribed so far is about $150, amongst the subscribers being several wholesale drug firms. It is hoped to secure $200 by next week.

A Successful Business Man's Advice.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be fully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire, think over what you have been doing during the day. Never play at a game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way out of it again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

CHARLES B. ROUSS.

Mr. J. M. Henderson, of Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., has recently returned from Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been staying on account of his health.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

Where there is one man who fails in business through audacity, there are ten who fail in business through timidity and over-caution.

I know this to be a fact.

* * *

I have done a great deal of proprietary medicine advertising, consequently I have become familiar with most of the problems that confront the proprietary medicine advertiser. I have also become familiar with their methods. I noticed among other things that one of their strongest cards was their symptom blanks; blanks that put questions to people about how they felt in this way and that way. Upon receipt of these blanks, with the proper answers, any proprietary concerns gave free advice to their correspondents. Now, it struck me that this style of a blank would be advantageous in my business as an advertising expert. I got up a series of blanks. The questions were of a nature that would bring out the vital points and show me the perplexing problems in pretty near any business.

I advertised these blanks and offered to write a letter of advice and give a plan of advertising to firms or business men who would fill out the answers to my questions.

A great many—I do not know exactly how many—but a very great many business men have filled out these blanks and paid me for letters of advice.

* * *

At the outset I said that more men failed in business through timidity than through audacity. That statement was based upon the information contained in the answers of business men to the questions in my blank. I find scattered all over the country, retailers in minor cities, who are carrying, for instance, $60,000 worth of stock and doing only $30,000 worth of business. In a little larger cities I find men who are carrying $150,000 worth of stock and doing only seventy or eighty thousand dollars' worth of business. Of course, I mean annually.

* * *

Nine out of ten minor city retailers who apply to me for advice are in this position. They don't seem to comprehend where the trouble is, or what it is. They know that their competitor across the street is carrying an even smaller stock, but doing a larger business. They seem to imagine because they carry a larger stock than their competitor that they should do a larger business.

* * *

A careful consideration of their answers shows that they give very little consideration to advertising. A man who is doing $30,000 worth of business, and carrying $60,000 worth of stock, states very calmly that he is spending only 2 per cent. for advertising. He admits that his more successful competitor across the street is spending more, but thinks he is a chump for doing so. He can't see his own weak spot. He recognizes that a great deal of his stock is getting dead on his shelves, but he doesn't seem to know how to avoid this.

* * *

The man who does only $30,000 worth of business on a $60,000 stock can see his finish, if he is at all shrewd. He is piling up dead stock every day and every hour and every minute. There is only one possible solution of this problem. That is—more advertising. It doesn't make any difference how much he is spending now—whether it is 2 per cent., or 3 per cent., or 4 per cent.—he has got to do one of two things. He has either got to cut down his stock tremendously, or increase his advertising. If he doesn't do one or the other, he is bound to be a bankrupt within a very short time. There is no money in dead stock on the shelves of a store. Better give it away for half-price than keep it there. And take my word for it—a retailer can't even give away dead stock without advertising.

* * *

The theory of the bargain is this: The retailer sells certain lines at low prices without profit, if necessary, to bring people to the store. The people buy the bargains, and they will buy other things that are being sold at the regular margin of profit, and in that way the retailer gets his money back, and a little bit more. Or they will find the thing advertised not just what they wanted, and will take something better at a higher price. That nets the retailer a greater profit. This is all perfectly fair and legitimate.

* * *

The best lines to use for bargains are the slow-selling ones, or those that are going out of season, or that will depreciate in value, or that have become damaged or shop worn. The retailer should be frank with his reasons; tell the truth about the goods and the prices. Have a bargain counter. Use the bargain counter judiciously and clean up stocks, thus preventing accumulation, which will eat up all profits.

NEW CANADIAN LABORATORY, WINDSOR, ONT.

1900

OLD LABORATORY AT WINDSOR, ONT.

WHY WE MOVE!

BECAUSE

YOU found our goods were RIGHT.
YOU found our methods JUST.
YOU found we helped you to make a losing business a SUCCESS.

IN 1900

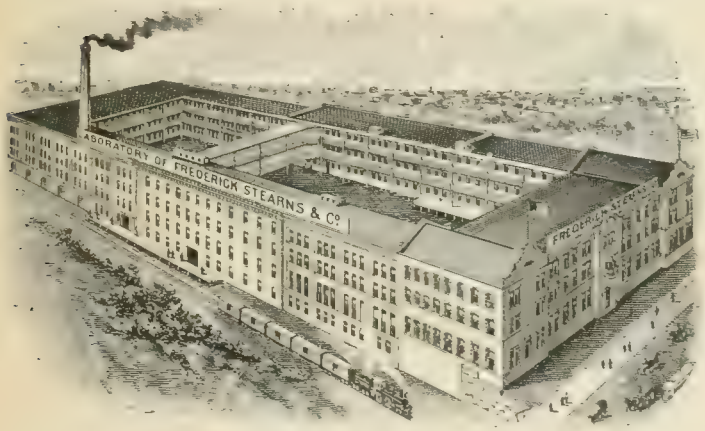
We want more of your trade!

IN 1900

SUCCESS TO YOU!

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Windsor, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich. **NEW YORK CITY,** **LONDON, ENG.**



NEW LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

OLD LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH.

Druggists' Sundries

The Sundry Department of our business has developed so much of late years that we have found it necessary to employ a **special traveller,** and were fortunate in securing the services of **Mr. Harry Rosser,** who is so well known to the drug trade throughout Canada. We have no hesitation in saying that the line of samples with which he starts out this year is far ahead of anything ever shown in Canada.

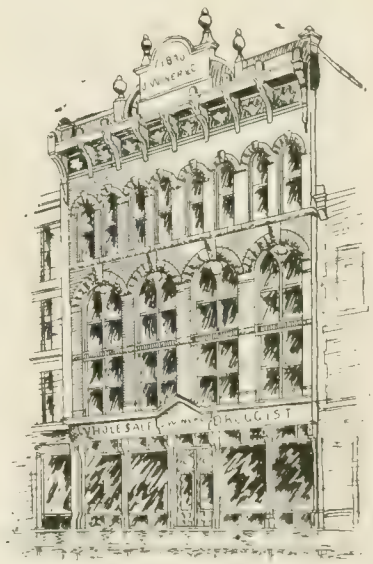
Mr. Rosser will in due time visit all points in our territory. Should anyone be anxious to sort up sooner than advised by him of his coming, kindly drop us a note, as we feel sure it will pay you to reserve your orders until you see our samples, either for **import** or **immediate** delivery.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

....Wholesale Druggists....

TORONTO

1830 1900



J. Winer & Co. Hamilton

We are prepared to quote low prices **to the drug trade only** on all requirements for the coming season, and we will be pleased to book orders now for spring delivery.

Special attention given to **Mail Orders,** and prompt shipment guaranteed in all cases.

Enclosures will be carefully attended to in the interests of low freight charges.

With our best wishes for a pleasant and prosperous New Year, we remain in all commands,

Yours truly,

J. WINER & CO.

Trade Notes

Geo. Davis, druggist, Napinka, Man., died Dec. 25th.

John Boyle has opened a new drug store at Phœnix, B.C.

J. A. Stuart, druggist, St. Catharines, Ont., has made an assignment.

George Orchard has opened a new drug business in Strathroy, Ont.

W. B. McLean has purchased the drug business of R. C. Ward, at Fernie, B.C.

G. J. Brocklehurst & Co. have opened a new drug store in St. John's, Newfoundland.

The drug store of P. Dawden, Ridgetown, Ont., was destroyed by fire, January 2nd.

The Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

S. D. Radley, Chatham, Ont., is moving his drug business to his new stand near the Garner House.

W. L. B. Barkwell has purchased the wholesale drug business of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.

The Standard Chemical Co. Limited, Toronto, has been authorized to increase its capital from $80,000 to $450,000.

Thos. M. Power, druggist, Halifax, N. S., has admitted his son, E. S. Power, as a partner in the business. The firm will be T. M. Power & Son.

W. Latimer, doing business under the name of Neil C. Love & Co., druggists, Toronto, Ont., has removed to No. 169 Yonge street, nearly opposite his old stand.

Mr. Keyes, lately with The Dowell, Atkins, Watson Co., is opening a commission agency in Vancouver, B.C. He is agent for John Wyeth & Bros., of Philadelphia.

Personal.

Geo. D. McDonald, druggist, Shelburne, N.S., was married Dec. 28th to Miss Murray, of the same place.

R. C. Post, of Trenton, Ont., president of the Junior Class O.C.P., 1899, was married in Trenton, Jan. 1st.

Mr. Thomas Payment, druggist, was re-elected mayor of Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 1st. He had a majority of 500 over his opponent.

News Items.

Hurlbert H. Warner, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,310,027 and no assets. Mr. Warner has been prominently identified with the patent medicine business in years past, and was also interested in mining schemes and other enterprises. All the debts were contracted at Rochester, N.Y., prior to 1893, when he made an assignment on March 8th of that year.

The Ontario Glass Co. have their factory at Kingsville, Ont., in full operation, having commenced January 9th with a staff of about one hundred men. It is the intention of the company, we understand, to double the number of employees before long. Natural gas is used in all the furnaces.

Montreal Notes.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and Senior Professor of Materia Medica, has recovered from the effects of his late accident.

Edmund Gircux, chemist, "Pharmacie Nationale," 216 St. Lawrence street, has assigned at the instance of Lyman, Sons & Co., with liabilities of about $7,000. The chief creditors are J. N. Fulton, $2,500; Tuft & Co., Boston, $1,400; Union Bank, $2,500.

Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Government Analyst, is in the Montreal General Hospital, and is rapidly recovering from his late accident. Dr. J. Baker Edwards was one of the first lecturers of the old Montreal Chemists' Association.

A meeting of the Quebec Retail Druggists' Society took place last week, at which it was decided to accept the terms of affiliation proposed by the N.A.R.D. of the U.S., and the officers of the Society were directed to move in that direction at once. The meeting was well attended by representative druggists from all parts of the province, and various matters affecting the well-being of the body were discussed at length, amongst others the amount of retailing done by wholesale druggists; the selling direct to doctors by certain manufacturing pharmacists; the difficulty of getting able business men as assistants; and all-day Sunday work. It was decidedly the best meeting held by the Society. As soon as the affiliation is completed another general meeting of the Society is to be held.

The Celery Compound advertisement was brought up and talked over informally at the late meeting of the Quebec Retail Druggists' Society, and a good laugh was raised at a druggist expecting to improve his prescription business and puffing a patent medicine by the same advertisement. Druggists are certainly funny people.

Quebec Preliminary Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, when twenty-three candidates presented themselves for the examination necessary to entitle them to enter the study of pharmacy. Of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Arthur Hirbour, P. E. Frechette, H. C. Smith, Albert Lanctot, Louis Lacasse, Joseph LaRoche, A. Desjardins, George Carle, Joseph R. Comtois, J. A. Lejeunesse. The following passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, namely, Charles Lippens and Olivier Bertrand. These two candidates will require to present themselves in April for examination on that subject, the remainder of the candidates being referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Prof. Isaac Gammill, of the High School, and Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

The kind-hearted clergyman was condoling with the broken-hearted widow.

"Calm yourself, my good woman, your poor husband has gone the way of all flesh, and I am convinced he has reached the place of eternal rest."

"I am afraid," said she, remembering how he used to go cycling on Sundays instead of going to church, "that he is scorching yet."

See Lawson & Jones' calendar announcement for 1901 goods.

Pharmaceutical Examination Results:

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

At the Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy the following students passed, and are named in order of merit, namely :

BOTANY CLASS.—J. M. McFarland, A. Savage, J. B Bisaillon, F. G. Dastous, S. A. Lamoureux, J. A. Monat, J. A. Dearden, W. Jos. Shea, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Goyer, T. A. Swift.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Junior Class—D. A. Farley, J. P. H. Lalonde, H. C. Brossard, Oscar O. Paquette. J. A. Marceau, J. A. Laviolette, Alph. Dansereau, Bruno Sylvestre.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Senior Class—J. M. McFarlane, L. G. Ryan, T. A. Swift, J. A. Dearden, J. J. Wemfeld and W. Jos. Shea (equal).

CHEMISTRY.—Junior Class—A. S. Hart, L. G. Ryan.

CHEMISTRY.—Senior Class—E. Vadboncoeur, Joseph Valois.

The next examination will be held at the close of the college session, at the end of March, when the marks then obtained will be added to those obtained at the December examination, and the totals will give the standing of the respective students.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In the senior supplemental examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy seventeen candidates presented themselves. The following are the results :

PASSED IN ALL SUBJECTS.—John L. Neilson, Napanee. Passed.—A. L. O. Baker, Galt ; George F. Halpin, Peterborough ; Robert B. Hannah, Collingwood ; Charles A Ramshaw, Erin ; O. E. Rennie, Linwood ; D. C. Worts, Orangeville.

PASSED IN CHEMISTRY.—Frank L. Houghton, Lindsay.

PASSED IN PHARMACY.—S. M. Tarrant, Kingston.

W. S. Bryers Barkwell, having purchased the wholesale business of James A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont., is offering his retail business for sale. This is considered one of the best retail drug stands in London, and was established by the late George W. Harkness some 27 years ago, and as retail druggists get regular prices on all lines of patent medicines in London, this will be a grand opening for some druggist.

The Bole Drug Co.'s Wholesale Warehouse.

We recently alluded briefly to the fact that the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, had moved into a new warehouse built specially for them on Princess street. The *Commercial* gives the following description of the premises : The building is a handsome brick and stone block located on the southeast corner of Princess street and McDermott avenue, which has been built this summer for the Ames Holden Co., wholesale boots and shoes, and the Bole Drug Company jointly. The latter company occupy the southern or Princess street end of the building. They occupy 50x50 feet of the block, four storeys and basement. On entering from Princess street by the main entrance the visitor finds himself in the general business office, which is roomy and well-lighted. The woodwork finishing here is of British Columbia cedar, oiled. On the left and separated from the general office by partition are private offices, including Mr. Bole's. This floor also contains the sample rooms which are separated from the other compartments by opaque glass partitions and also the shipping room where every facility for the rapid handling and packing of goods has been provided.

The basement floor is devoted to original or unbroken packages of goods.

The second floor is reserved for a sundry room where all kinds of drug sundries and toilet preparations are kept. From the dimensions of this building, which have already been given at 50x 50 feet, it might be taken for granted that the shelving accommodation of this and other floors would be limited to the 200 feet actual wall space. As a matter of fact, by an ingenious arrangement of the shelves in a projecting fashion, the total length has been increased to 375 feet, which yields when the height of the ceilings is considered ample shelf space.

The third floor is technically called the wet room. Here all drugs of a liquid character are stored. It contains a number of large galvanized iron tanks in which the various oils and other fluids are kept, being pumped in in quantities and drawn off as required. In addition to its ample shelf accommodation this room contains floor space for over 50 barrels on tap. Eight hands are constantly employed here putting up orders for the retail trade.

The fourth floor is used as a dry room. All drugs of a dry nature are kept here. Powders, barks, roots, herbs, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations of all kinds have each their place. Over 100 barrels and casks containing various raw materials are constantly kept open on the floors for regular use besides a multitude of boxes and receptacles in the shelves.

This completes a rough survey of the several floors of this new warehouse. They are lighted throughout with electric light, and have a most complete system of speaking tubes with electric calls connecting all the floors with each other and with the business office, and also with Mr. Boles' private office. The building is heated by steam and has an electric freight elevator. This elevator apparatus is driven by electricity and is fitted on all floors with automatic safety door devices which makes it impossible for any person to fall into the shaft or meet with any of the accidents so common to freight elevators.

Each floor or department of the new warehouse is under the supervision of a qualified chemist who is responsible for all the details of its management, thus ensuring correctness in the filling of orders. Mr. Bole gives a great deal of personal attention to the technical management as well as looking after the business affairs of the company.

An Extensive and Up-to-Date Laboratory.

On page 41 of this issue Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., in their announcement to the trade, give illustrations which show the rapid progress and development of their business both in Canada and the United States. In the upper left hand corner is shown the building which the firm at present occupy as a laboratory and warehouse in Windsor, and on the right hand corner the splendid structure which is now nearly ready for occupancy. The new building faces the Detroit river, and is favorably situated in every respect.

Everything is being done to make this one of the most complete and well-arranged laboratories in this country, and no expense is being spared with this object in view.

In a future issue we hope to give a more extended notice of this firm's premises.

20th Century

There may be some difference of opinion as to when the new century begins, but there should be none as to the advisability of placing your import orders for fall and

CHRISTMAS TRADE 1900

at an early date.

Our sundry men are now on the road with the handsomest line of samples we have ever shown. **Druggists** will do well to make a point of seeing them before placing any orders.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

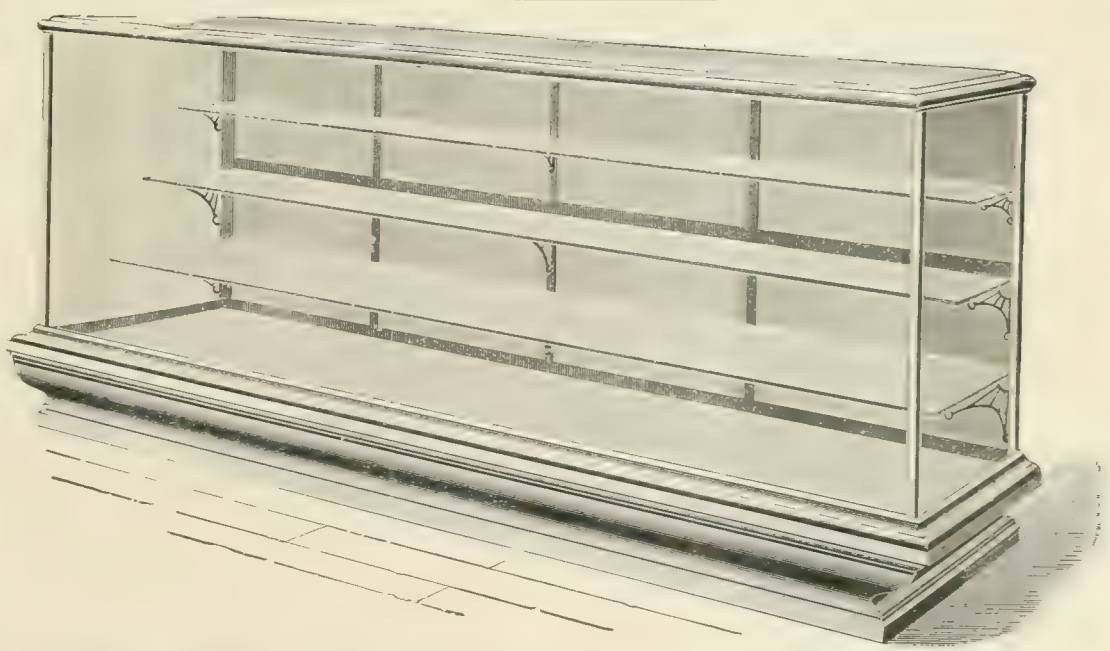
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

HAMILTON, - ONTARIO.

...FREE OF DUTY...

Our high-grade **SHOW CASES** are sold to the Canadian trade F.O.B. Windsor.

Being heavy buyers of English glass enables us to sell our best cases in Canada for less than they can be obtained in the American market. If interested, write for particulars.



JOHN PHILLIPS & CO., Limited

DETROIT, MICH., and WINDSOR, ONT.

Manufacturers of the

Silent Salesman TRADE MARK **Show Cases**

Address all communications to Detroit.

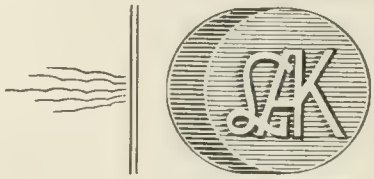
Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

OUR NEW TABLETS

Well Advertised—Demand Assured

ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH



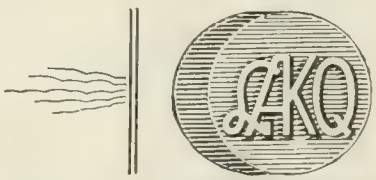
FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Laxative Analgesic and Antipyretic)

—AND—

ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH



FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Tonic-Laxative, Analgesic and Antipyretic)

ONE SIZE ONLY

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

From all Canadian Jobbers—Ounce Packages Only.

All Antikamnia Preparations from Canadian Jobbers—$1 25 per ounce

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Pharmacy in England

A Pharmaceutical Review—The Ethics of New Remedies—Proprietary Articles and the B.P.C. Formulary.

(By our own Correspondent.)

The year of 1899 will not be distinguished for any epoch-making feature when its pharmaceutical history comes to be written, but the step towards the production of a truly Imperial pharmacopœia, following on the issue of the 1898 British Pharmacopœia, is especially noteworthy. Canada, India, and Australia have issued reports that are intended to be incorporated in an official addendum, and will probably be found to embrace all the most useful suggestions for the various needs of the colonies. The collection of these reports has been the particular work of Professor John Attfield during the past year, and, as editor of the B.P., will be a fitting close to the labors of the last four or five years. The alterations and additions introduced by the B.P. 1898 are now thoroughly understood, if not generally appreciated, and the medical and pharmaceutical professions have, on the whole, loyally accepted what are intended to be considered as improvements. In Great Britain an attempt to deal with company pharmacy, with its attendant soil of extreme cutting, has been inaugurated by the Pharmaceutical Society in the shape of amended legislation under a Companies Bill which has been promised by the Government. It must be admitted, however, that the authors are not unanimous in their ideas and by no means sanguine as to the effects. The problem is of considerable complexity, and surrounded with difficulties, and, if chemists are divided amongst themselves, will never reach a satisfactory solution. The unfortunate outbreak of the war in South Africa has already diminished some of the prospects of contested legislation being considered by a Parliament that has not two years to last, but it may afford a good opportunity for pharmacists to evolve a plan that will unite them in one concerted action.

The flood of new remedies continues, although there is some indication that the expense in successfully introducing new synthetic preparations to the medical profession has a considerable influence upon their staying properties. An antipyrin or a saccharin is not daily discovered, and the majority of the recently-introduced remedies disappear as speedily as they come. Many of these, which are popularly called new, have been introduced some time ago, but their properties are only slowly being located. The silver preparations, such as largin, argonin, protargol, etc., have failed to realize all the expectations placed in them. Utropin has made very little progress as a remedy for either gout or cystitis. Creosote and guaiacol preparations increase in number daily, and several of the combinations appear to have secured a considerable body of believers. Naftalan has been in some demand. Larthin is a new remedy for rheumatism.

In chemistry, pure and applied, there has been the same steady progress that has marked each year for some time past. The death of Ladenburg has removed another alkaloid chemist from the scene of his labors. But we are daily learning more about the constitution of alkaloids and other plant products, and the progress in solving the composition and chemical constituents of essential oils has been wonderful. Many of these constituents are non synthetically prepared and largely employed in perfumery. The constitution of camphor and its many derivatives is still the bone of contention amongst whole schools of chemists. Low temperature research has progressed in the hands of Professor D. Ewar, one of the latest experiments proving that even after subjecting seeds to a temperature at which no animal life could exist, they will subsequently germinate when exposed to the proper conditions of warmth and moisture.

In the chemical arts much attention has been paid to electrolyptic process, whilst the application of aluminium is making considerable progress. Substitutes for ivory, leather and other articles are being invented, and Japanese wood oil has been found a valuable substitute for linseed oil as a drying agent.

In pharmacy, attention has naturally centred on the new B.P.preparations and a good deal of evidence has been published not wholly satisfactory to these articles. The assay of liquid extract of ipecacuanha and belladonna has been improved by Alcock,and his modification confirmed by Henderson. The B.P. requirements for asafetida have been shown by Umnay to be impossible, unless the strained variety be used. The melting-points of several well-known drugs such as acetanilide, etc., have occupied the attention of Tyrer and in some instances indicate alterations in the B.P. description. Apparatus for the rapid filling of collapsable tubes is a distinct novelty advantageous to the pharmacist.

Counter machines for the manufacture of compressed tablets are appearing with the utmost regularity, most of them from America. Cachet machines, on the other hand, come from Germany, and apparatus for making capsules or similar medicaments come from France. A machine for automatically filling bottles with a definite quantity of liquid has been invented in England and will shortly be on the market.

An interesting point in the ethics of new remedies is shown by some of the wholesale price-lists bearing urotropin at 60 cents per ounce, and hexamethylene tetramaic (synonym urotropin) at 24 cents per ounce. Apparently someone has registered the name urotropin, and when prescribed under this name the 60 cent article is intended, but if the physician should like to disclose his chemical knowledge, and some few do, then he may use the longer term and the pharmacist is justified in using the cheaper synonym. A similar point occurs with dermatol, which is simply the trivial name of bismuth subgallate, although it is only fair to say that of late no one seems to have claimed the exclusive right to use the name dermative. It is nigh time that this practice of using trivial names for chemical compounds and then claiming proprietary rights should receive some control. No one is anxious to deprive an inventor of his rights, but when a compound which is well known in chemistry is claimed on the ground of a fancy name having been given to it, some line ought to be drawn. It would not be a bad idea if the A.P.A., or committee of the B.P.C. formulary, would periodically issue a list of new remedies with semi-official fancy names by which physician and pharmacist might identify six-syllable chemical compounds. Such a proceeding was taken officially in the case of antipyrin and saccharin which were described under the fancy

names of phenaronum and glusidam respectively.

A new agitation has been started in the press on the subject of proprietary preparations and physicians prescribing them instead of articles to be found in the B.P. It is hinted that Dr. Luff, a former pharmaceutical chemist, is at the bottom of the agitation, and so far it has been very successfully engineered. An editorial on the folly and wickedness of prescribing these factory made articles appeared first in one of the medical journals that depends largely for its income upon the advertisements of these same preparations. It was followed up by a letter signed by half-a-dozen West-end chemists who ventured to place on record their concordance with the principles laid down in the editorial article. Curiously enough, this letter was *not* signed by the leading West-end dispensing chemists, such as Savory and Moore, Squire and Sons, Godfrey and Cooke, etc. Then the *Lancet* had a very circumspect article on the same subject, but preferred to look upon it as a question of prescribing a particular brand of compressed tablet, capsule, etc., and finished with the weighty remark, that to affix the name of a proprietor to the title of an article, is in the nature of a free advertisement. As the *Lancet* does not give free advertisements, except to prospective advertisers, it naturally looks displeased at this view of the subject. The most tangible and practical suggestion emanates from the Formulary Committee of the B. P. C., who announce their intention to publish formulæ for many of the private proprietaries now being prescribed by the medical profession. The only person who will probably gain by this will be the wholesale druggist, as ninety-nine per cent. of the trade will procure these articles, as they do their tinctures, liquid extracts, and even ointments, from the wholesaler. It will be interesting to see if the committee have formulæ handy for Beecham's Pills, Mother Siegel's Syrup, etc., and if not, it is curious that proprietaries that have the largest sale are not to be officially represented. Does any one seriously believe that the publication of these formulæ will induce any but a very few to abandon their practice of prescribing an article of which they have full knowledge for one that is quite new to them? If so, the fate of the American official article that was supposed to represent Bromidia should be a warning. The American substitute has never, to my knowledge, been asked for in England, but nearly every wholesale druggist has a preparation under the name of Liquor Chloral, Et Pot Bromid or Miso. Bromide Co, which is his own substitute for Bromidia. Yet, I presume the sales of Bromidia go merrily on, and all this in spite of an enormous difference in price in favor of the substitutes.

United States Notes.

The war tax continues to be a source of considerable worry to manufacturing chemists and retail druggists all over the United States. The latest decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, makes articles taxable in bulk if any quantities of them, however small, are so made up as to convey directions to the general public regarding their use.

A new germicide for gonorrhea is being used at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and elsewhere. It is a proteid compound of mercury and nucleol, whence its name, Mercurol, and is said to be preferable to the proteids of silver, inasmuch as its action, being physiological and not chemical, it does not disintegrate, and so has no irritating effect on the mucous membrane. Professor Ramon Guiteras, at the hospital referred to, and Dr. Frederick Fraley, Jun., of Philadelphia, have obtained excellent results from the use of the new remedy. It is easily administered, and is eminently safe.

Interest in the subject of vaccination has been revived by the prevalence of smallpox among the troops in the Philippine Islands. The necessity of rendering soldiers immune from varioloid is strongly insisted on, and it is affirmed that this can be effected by repeated vaccination. As to the danger of infection from the employment of impure vaccine, the advice of Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, is worth bearing in mind: "Use nothing but glycinerized lymph."

Several eminent practitioners are conducting series of cases with chloretone, a new hypnotic and anesthetic which Parke, Davis & Co. have put on the American market. It is derived from the mixture of potash with equal quantities of chloroform and acetone, and has properties which make it available not only as a local anesthetic, but also as a dressing for wounds. As a remedy for insomnia, it has the advantage of being easily taken, being made up into three grain tablets, of which two or three make an ordinary dose. It is customary to prescribe a drink of hot soda or some similar beverage as a diluent.

Edward Otto, a druggist of Chicago, Ill., has been enjoined by the U. S. District Court from dispensing or selling any substance in imitation of, or as a substitute for, Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin, when that preparation is prescribed or asked for, and he is also required to pay all costs of suits, which amount to about $500.

Liquid Dentrifices.

BOAS' DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Anise fruits	15
Chamomiles	10
Cloves	10
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 200
Cinnamon	7·5

Macerate for four days, filter, and add oil of peppermint 5, tincture of ambergris 5.

GUNTHER'S DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Tincture of alkanet (1.10)	200
Compound spirit of balm (Codex)	70
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	800
Otto of rose	3
Oil of peppermint	9

SCHROEDER'S DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Gunther's dentifrice, as above	100
Salicylic acid	2

COCA DENTIFRICE.

	Parts.
Coca leaves	100
Alum in powder	15
Cochineal	100
Alcohol (90 per cent.).	

Macerate for four days, press, add oil of peppermint 4, oil of cloves 4, otto of rose 1, compound spirit of cochlearia (Codex) 400, saccharin 0.4. Filter.

—*Monde Dentaire (Phar Jl)*

A Kink in Making Tincture of Iodine.

M. Pées, writing to the *Bulletin Commerciel*, after enumerating the various methods of making tincture of iodine, with the view of shortening the process of solution, says that the following is the most satisfactory to him: Take a small percolator, or one of size suitable to the amount of tincture to be made, with a glass cover, and provided with a glass stopcock. Put at the bottom a wad of absorbent cotton of moderate thickness, and on this put the iodine. Finally pour in your alcohol. Now turn the stop-cock very slightly or just enough to allow the liquid to escape into a receiver, drop by drop. Do this at night, and the next morning you will find your solution ready.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and blue powder paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

No Profit for Me

I don't pretend to make any money from customers who send me one or two orders and stop there—permanent trade is what I am after. I will take every cent's worth of risk if a druggist will let me send him an assortment of my Cigars, the whole order to cost him from $20 upwards.

Any druggist will be at liberty to return the Cigars at my expense at any time for thirty days after he gets them, and, moreover, if in six months after the order is received the druggist finds that the Cigars have not sold, I will even then take them back and refund the druggist his money. Let me write you more in detail about this proposition in which

I take all the Risk.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Que.

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC

COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE

and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,

Sole Manufacturer. *935 St. Catherine St.,*
MONTREAL

SOVEREIGN FRUIT JUICE

The equal of the best in flavor, color and strength, but cheaper in price. In 24, 20 and 6 oz. bottles, attractively labelled and capped.

Cases of 1 doz. 24 oz Tom Gins
Brls. of 4 doz. " "
Cases of 1 doz. 20 oz. (Hocks)
Brls. of 6 doz 20 oz. "
Cases of 4 doz. 6 oz. (Splits)
Brls. of 1 gross, 6 oz. "

Bulk in barrels and puncheons. Write us for prices and terms.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S**

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c CIGAR
AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. *RUSSELL*

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT*

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

the greatest veterinary remedy ever discovered the world over

English and French directions

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1 50

Sold by Dealers Everywhere *TAKE NO OTHER.*

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

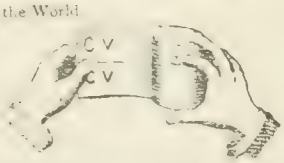
SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, 275 to 285 St. Clair Street,
TORONTO, Ont. **CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A**

Statuettes, Electros, Show Cards Free on Loan

VINCENT WOOD

The Largest Manufacturer of
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
In the World



THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU"

Absolute maker of Trusses, Surgical Elastic Hosiery, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Belts, Chest and Lungs Protectors, Corsets, Bandages, Elastics and Surgical Appliances generally.

Send for Price List.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E., Eng.
Steam Mills and Factories—Nottingham, London and Carlton.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN

SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.
Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.
Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.
Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by *ourselves.*

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandruka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupees.
Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Sponges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painter's Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 WELLINGTON ST. EAST

50TH YEAR'S SALE
And still unapproachable for Killing Flies

MATHER'S
ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
FLY PAPERS

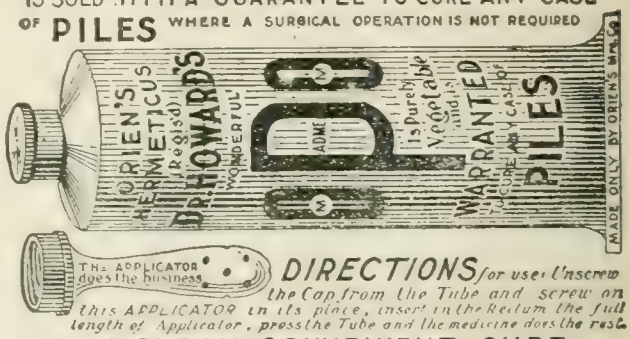
Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.
SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER
London and Export Agents—Messrs MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

McGREGOR'S BUTTER SCOTCH is sold only through the Drug Trade. No imitation will give as good satisfaction to your customers or sell as freely. If you don't know it send for free sample.

W. S. McGREGOR
2 MULOCK AVENUE **TORONTO**

DR. HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT
IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE
Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G COY.
Carleton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE COMPLETE $1.00

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

LEGAL.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

Mr. Justice Doherty gave judgment recently at Montreal in the case of B. E. McGale against Geo. A. Sinard *et al.*, arising out of an infringement of rights to the use of the name of "Dr. Coderre" in connection with certain medicinal preparations.

The plaintiff asked for $25,000 damages, for an injunction to enjoin the defendants from further using the name, and to render an account.

The plaintiff purchased from the heirs of the late Dr. J. Emery Coderre the right to manufacture and sell all his medical preparations, and to use the name of Coderre. He contended that the defendants were illegally, and to his detriment, using the name of Coderre in connection with certain pills which they sell and advertise extensively. This was of a nature to cause him prejudice and damage, even though the preparations were not the same, and could not be possibly mistaken.

The learned judge went over the evidence and the facts in the case at very great length, and was very severe in his remarks concerning the defendants. The court was satisfied that the use of the name of Dr. Coderre by the defendants was illegal, and intended to mislead the public in the belief that the pills sold by them were made from a prescription by Dr. Coderre.

Though the court could not pronounce as to the value of the pills sold by the defendants, it had no doubt whatever that the defendants had no right to use the name of Dr. Coderre as they had done. The name of Coderre constituted a trade mark, and its use by others than the rightful person was of a nature to prejudice the person having a right to it, and to the preparations of Dr. Coderre. For these reasons, among others, the plaintiff is entitled to the injunction which he prays for to enjoin the defendants from using the name of Dr. Coderre in connection with their preparations. The court would not allow any damages, because none had been proven, nor would it order the defendants to render an account up to the time of the institution of the action, because this would be well-nigh impossible.

Drop Lawson & Jones a post card re calendars for 1901.

Dispensing Difficulties.

We give below reports of "dispensing difficulties," etc., which have appeared in several of our contemporaries, believing they will be of interest to practical pharmacists as well as students.

At a meeting of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy, T. S. Wokes, Ph. Ch., read some notes concerning certain prescriptions, the dispensing of which had given rise to peculiar reactions and several difficulties.

No. 1.—Unpreventable liberation of iodine took place in the following through the agency of the ferric salt.

Potass. iodid.	℥iss.
Liq. ferri. perchlor	℥ij.
Liq. arsenici hydroch	℥j.
Spt. chlorof.	℥ij.
Aquæ ad	℥vj.

M. Ft. mist.

The doctor when spoken to altered the prescription.

No. 2.—Mucilage had to be employed to suspend the tincture of benzoin, which is in rather unusual amount:—

Tr. benzoini co.	♏ 320
Oxymellis scillæ	℥j.
Vini ipecac.	♏ 80
Syrupi tolut	♏ 80
Aquæ ad	℥viij.

M. Ft. mist.

No. 3.—The peculiarity of this was the large dose of bromide and tincture of hyoscyamus. This, however, was explained by the direction—one dose daily:

Potass. bromidi	℥j.
Tr. belladonnæ	♏ 80
Tr. hyoscyami	℥j.
Aquæ camphoræ ad	℥viij.

M. Ft. mist.
Sd. ℥j. horâ somni.

No. 4.—This gargle did not require mucilage to suspend the tincture of myrrh, as the glycerin was sufficient.

Potassæ chloratis	℥j.
Tr. catechu	℥v.
Tr. myrrhæ	℥ij.
Glycerini	℥j.
Aquæ ad	℥vj.

M. Ft. gargarisma.

No. 5.—The meaning of the writer of this prescription was rather difficult to get at:—

Suppos. acid. borici ..... aa. gr. xv.
Mitte vj. ut dietu.

An ordinary 15-gr. suppository, containing 2 gr. to 3 gr. of boric acid, seemed at first sight to be intended, but communication with the doctor revealed the fact that he really wanted a pessary with 15 gr. of boric acid in a 60-gr. mass, six to be sent.

No. 6.—A lotion for the scalp, with elaborate Latin directions, gave no difficulty. An emulsion was first made, and, when strained, it was mixed with the other ingredients:—

Amygd. amar	
Aq. rosmarini	

Contunde et tere simul dein...da, et adde—

Hydr. perchlor.	gr. xvj.
Spt. vini rect.	℥ij.

Ft. lotio.

No. 7.—The active ingredient in this is somewhat unusual—at any rate in pessary form:—

Tr. benzoini co.	
Olei theobromæ ad	gr. 60

Ft. pessus.

Made by heat this was a failure, but by cold compression it was a very satisfactory mass.

No. 8.—Effervescence took place in this, which was not due to acidity of the mucilage, which was fresh. Perhaps the codeine had been acted on by the bicarbonate:—

Sodii bicarbonatis	gr. x
Tr. cotonis	♏ 80
Tr. chlorof. co.	℥iv.
Codeinæ	gr. j.
Mucilaginis	℥j.
Aquæ cinnamomi ad	℥viij.

M. Ft. mist.

At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland held at Dublin, Mr. Johnston submitted some prescriptions which had been sent by Mr. Boardman.

They were a mixture, and an ointment respectively. The former was as follows:

℞ Chlorodyn	℥ iss.
Acidi gallici	℥ iii.
Tr. kino	℥ ii.
Mist. cretæ	ad. ℥ vi.

A tablespoonful every third hour.

And the latter:

℞ Liq. carbonis deterg	
Adipis	aa ℥ ss.

The ointment "strong."

The component parts of the mixture were spoken of in detail. Mr. Smith said that in any case it was a case for reference to the prescriber.

Mr. O'Connor submitted three specimen mixtures kindly sent for discussion by the president, Mr. Downes. The prescription ran as follows:

℞ Urotropine	℥ ii.
Liq. strychnin	♏ 36.
Quin. sulph.	gr. xii.
Acid. sulph. dil.	℥ i.
Acid. phos. dil.	℥ i.
Syr. limonis	℥ ss.
Aquæ	ad. ℥ vi.

Three bottles of this were shown. The first bottle was made up by the president, the second in a local pharmacy, and the third came from an English compounder. The prescriber was a well known Dublin doctor. When the mixture was obtained

in a precipitated state it was shown to the doctor. The crystals in the bottle were at first thought to be strychnine, but they turned out to be phosphate of quinine.

Dr. Walsh commented on the strangeness of urotropine having such an effect. There were only 12 grains of quinine in the mixture.

Mr. Smith said the mixture certainly presented a very suspicious appearance. The crystals were much heavier in one bottle than in the other, but that was probably accounted for by the bottle having lain undisturbed for a longer period.

Dr. Walsh referred to a difficult prescription, in connection with which he had to send across to Germany. He spoke at some length on the subject, and was followed by Mr. Watson, who submitted the following powder.

℞ Ammon. chlor.....
Hyd. subchlor.....aa gr. iv.
Fiat. pulv. mitte iii tales

One immediately as directed.

Mr. Smith and Mr. O'Connor agreed that the powder in question might be dispensed without hesitation, and Mr. O'Connor further observed that the chemist's responsibility ought to cease when the patient took the powder.

Complaint had been made that the following mixture, dispensed in different pharmacies, was sometimes an opalescent mixture, sometimes quite clear, and sometimes clear but colored brown :

℞ Liq. Sodii Arseniat.....xl.
Syr. Ferri Iodidi.....ad. ℥i.

On adding the solution of sodium arseniate to freshly-made syrup of ferrous of iodide there is immediate precipitation of ferrous arseniate, which makes the mixture opalescent. The ingredients are, therefore, chemically incompatible. But most wholesale houses send out a liquor ferri iodidi or syrupus ferrii iodidi, to which hypophosphorous acid has been added as a preservative, and when such a syrup is used in dispensing the mixture there is no precipitation, the result being a clear, colorless mixture. This result is probably due to the fact that the free hypophosphorous acid dissolves the ferrous arseniate. But a curious circumstance is that the mixture soon acquires a brown color and indicates free iodine, and on standing a few days again it becomes colorless. The coloration may be due to oxidation of ferrous iodide with formation first of oxyiodide, and subsequently of ferric oxide and free iodine. The preservative action of the hypophosphorous acid depends on a reaction between free iodine, water, and hypophosphorous acid, with production of phosphoric and hydriodic acids. The phosphoric acid then seizes the ferric oxide formed in the previous reaction with formation of ferric phosphate, which is dissolved by the hydriodic acid formed in the preceding reaction, and thus a colorless solution results. The coloration and subsequent decoloration may be due to the fact that the iodine is liberated more rapidly than it is reacted upon, and that it takes a little time to reach the point of decoloration, but further inquiry is needed to decide. When citric acid is used as the preservative the mixture is clear, and there is no coloration.

Protose.

Our readers will, no doubt, remember a report of an interesting military test mentioned last summer in our columns, made in Kingston with "Hatch Protose" powder, where soldiers of the "A" Battery, R.C.A., under Lieut. Col. Drury (now going to sail for South Africa), have been successfully fed thirty days exclusively on this protose.

We learn now, that besides several successful cures recently performed with "Protose" in cases of defective nutrition, namely by Dr. Dame in St. Boniface Hospital (in diabetes), by Dr. E. Dubé, of Montreal, (in general debility), and by Dr. Corbett, of Port Hope, (in dyspepsia), a series of interesting experiments has been carried on by the Surgeon Dr. Coytéux Prévost in St. Luc Hospital, Ottawa, in feeding patients, after abdominal operations, on small doses of "Protose" frequently repeated. It has been found possible to feed them, from the very first day after the laparatomy, without causing nausea, vomiting or uneasiness, and all the fifteen patients, hitherto experimented with, found the food very palatable and strengthening. This seems to be due principally to the small demand of this preparation upon the digestive fluids and machinery involved.

It is a well-known fact that after serious operations the patient is experiencing a certain bodily and mental lassitude and inability to perform well the acts of digestion, as well as an enfeebled action of the heart. Therefore the reconstituting agent in this instance must be something better than the usual beef teas and meat extracts, which are beginning to be tabooed by the majority of surgeons in cases where a hemoglobin making agent is indicated.

An eminent French surgeon not long since made the remark that "beef tea is a veritable solution of ptomaines" and its toxic character and insufficient nourishment is now well understood. Common sense itself would seem to teach us, that an extract from the tissues of a dead and decomposing animal is about the last thing that ought to be given to an operated or enfeebled patient or in cases of general debility.

The Story of Acetylene Gas.

An interesting bit of history, given in *Electricity*, concerning acetylene gas, shows the remarkable genesis of that peculiar article. It was discovered some years ago by Thomas L. Wilson, of St. Thomas, Ont., and this was while smelting for metallurgical purposes. From time to time he used a great deal of rock salt in his furnace stock, and also limestone as a flux : whenever these two were fused together the slag produced by the immense electrical heat included a dirty greyish substance wholly unlike anything he had ever seen. He simply dumped this stuff into the stream near the furnace. One day, when the pile of slag was so large that its top rose above the surface of the water, a minute or two after dropping the slag as usual into the stream—some of it underneath and some remaining above the water in a red-hot state—the sizzling and steaming was followed by a bright burst of flame. The next time rock salt and limestone were used the blaze again appeared over the slag after it had been cast into the river, and it being at night he was much struck by the brilliant white light; so that on again having a batch of the queer, greyish residue to dispose of, he did not waste it, but saved it, and poured over it some water for experiment. To Mr. Wilson's surprise there was not any flame, but after puzzling a while over this feature he held a lighted match over the pile, when instantly there was a white, glowing flame.

It will only cost you a cent to see Lawson & Jones' fine line of calendar samples for 1901, if you send them a post card at once.—See ad.

RAYMOND'S

Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and **Our Missionaries** are visiting the retail trade.

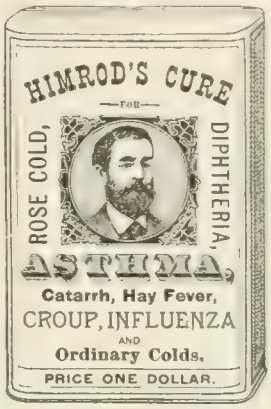
You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

The Canadian Importers and Exporters Ass'n

46 Colborne Street, Toronto
8 Nordheimer Building, Montreal

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

INGRAM & ROYLE (Limited) East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.
AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature

"TARINA" —The Ladies' Hair Soap

It's a success. Ladies like it because it is good, and druggists, because it gives them a good profit.

Get a sample order from your retailer or from the manufacturers.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., - - Montreal

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE PURGATIVE REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills : 2 – free by Post

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK,

For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton, WITH A COMMON PEN. Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED BOXES AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

Keep a keen eye on the staples of your toilet counter.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Here's a staple that you cannot afford to do without.

Teaberry is a dentrifice that gives fullest satisfaction to customers.

"It preserves the teeth" is a statement that can be used with unreserved confidence regarding Teaberry.

Its purifying properties make it a dentifrice that meets every expectation of the user.

So'd at 25c. a bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers, TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you.

C. C. CODY & CO.,

Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford

Agents for Canada.

The following "Report of Progress" on the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the *British Pharmacopœia*, has been forwarded to us by the editor of *Pharmacopœia*, Mr. John Attfield, F.R.S.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM

A REPORT OF PROGRESS, 1899.

BY THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL ON NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

The *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 is already largely an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*; for medical and pharmaceutical authorities within the seventy areas of administration which comprises India and the British Colonies were invited to aid, and did aid, in the compilation of the book, and it may be added, have very generally expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which their recommendations have been embodied in the volume.

But included in the recommendations were many locally important drugs for which local recognition only, within the respective areas of administration, was requested. To have delayed the publication of the *Pharmacopœia* until, by necessarily slow correspondence, full local information respecting those drugs could be obtained, and locally satisfactory pharmaceutical preparations of the drugs be devised, was obviously undesirable.

Immediately, however, after the issue of the *Pharmacopœia* in May, 1898, steps were taken to obtain trustworthy descriptions of the drugs in question, and these, with appropriate notes, were printed and laid before the MEDICAL COUNCIL at its succeeding Session in November, 1898, in the form of a 32-page, wide-margin, quarto pamphlet, entitled "A *Report* on the proposed Indian and Colonial *Addendum* to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898." The COUNCIL ordered that copies of this "incomplete draft *Addendum*, freely open to additions, omissions, and alterations," be sent, either through the Indian and Colonial Offices by the continued kind permission of the Right Honourable the Secretaries, or with the concurrence of those Secretaries, direct from the Medical Council, to medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India and the Colonies. Nearly nine hundred copies, or an average of twelve copies to each of the seventy areas of British administration, were thus distributed before the end of the succeeding February, 1899. Each copy was accompanied by a printed official explanatory letter from the editor.

An abstract of the replies (53 from the 70 areas) and the result of 250 quarto pages of letters from the editor (transcripts of which have been laid before the Chairman of the Committee), with some intimation of what is still required before the *Addendum* can be completed, together form the present Editorial Report.

INDIAN AND THE COLONIES.

Areas of Administration.

INDIA.—Ajmere-Merwara, the Andamans, Assan, Bengal, Berar Bombay, British Baluchistan, Burma, The Central Provinces, Coorg, The Deccan and Madras, The North-West Provinces and Oudh, The Punjab. Total, 14 or 15.

AFRICAN COLONIES. — Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape of Good Hope or Cape Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, Saint Helena, Sierra Leone. Total, 9.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES. — British New Guinea, Fiji Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Western Pacific. Total, 10.

EASTERN COLONIES.—Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles Islands, Straits Settlements. Total, 6.

MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.—Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. Total, 3.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIES.—Falkland Islands. 1 Administration.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, North West Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec: forming the 8 Provinces of Canada. Newfoundland. Total, 9.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.—Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Island (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent). Total, 18.

Total British Dependencies in India and in the Colonies, 70, more or slightly less, according to combinations.

All correspondents and contributors have been reminded that the Medical Council desires to publish an Indian and Colonial *Addendum* as a part of the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, hence that only drugs which are already fairly well known can find place in that *Addendum*; and that drugs of which little is known or the investigation of which cannot be completed soon, may possibly be included in the next *Pharmacopœia* or in an Appendix thereto, and that certainly reports respecting them will always be welcomed by the Council, but that publication of the *Addendum* cannot be much longer delayed for their insertion

INDIA.

The interests of the provinces of India, in relation to the imperialization of the *British Pharmacopœia*, were centred in a special Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1894. The committee consisted of Surgeon-Colonial R. Harvey, D.S.O., Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (President); the Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, and the Senior Medical Officer, British Troops at Calcutta. These officers assembled in the capital of British India, themselves drew up two reports which furnished important contributions to the *Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and received from the Principal of the Madras Medical College a report in reply to a letter written by the Secretary of the Committee and laid before the Madras College Council, and which report included nearly all the drugs that now appear under "India" in the draft *Addendum*. With the issue of these reports the labors of the Committee came to an end, and the three reports were in due time transmitted through the Privy Council to the Medical Council.

The officers who, at the instance of the Madras College Council, drew up the third report just mentioned were Surgeon-Captain (now Surgeon-Major) F. J. Crawford, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the College, and R. Hollingsworth, Esq., Lecturer on Botany. With these authorities there is now (1899) associated Lt.-Col. H. St. Clare Carruthers, the Government Medical Storekeeper, a highly skilled enthusiast in all matters pertaining to the treatment of drugs and the production of efficient pharmaceutical

preparations. Through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, C. Sibthorpe, C.B, voluminous correspondence has passed between the Editor and Major Crawford, who, in a letter received at the Medical Council Office on November 5, 1899, says, in relation to the whole of the Indian drugs of the draft *Addendum* and their preparation: "I shall soon write to you further and perhaps be able to state when a final communication may be expected from us."

Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe, C.B., also forwards a statement showing that *Picrorrhaza Kurrson*, Royle, *Adhatoda Vasica*, Nees, and *Alstonia Scholaris*, R. Br., are being investigated by an Indigenous Drugs Committee in Madras.

Some voluminous but unofficial correspondence has also passed between the Editor and Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Secretary of the Indigenous Drugs Committee, Calcutta. The members of this Committee are, it is believed, framing a letter which will convey to the Medical Council their views on the general question, and probably will also forward documents showing the course they are adopting to secure much needed chemical, physiological and therapeutical investigation of Indian indigenous drugs. Such a committee can obviously give valuable aid to the Medical Council in the early production of the first, as well as in the compilation of every future, Indian and Colonial *Addendum* to the *British Pharmacopœia*, and as Indian contributors to the text of future *British Pharmacopœias*.

Surgeon Major-General Bidie (Retd.) has contributed a long report, which is already in the hands of the Pharmacopœia-Committee of the Medical Council. It includes notes on each of the Indian drugs of the draft *Addendum*, and also on *Thevetia Neriifolia*, Juss., and *Ipomœa Hederacea*, Jacq.

Mr. David Hooper, one of the authors of *Pharmacographia Indica*, has been good enough, in response to editorial appeal, to contribute information on many of the Indian drugs of the Draft *Addendum*.

Mr. David Kemp, long resident in India, has published pharmaceutical notes on eleven of the Indian drugs of the draft *Addendum*.

Dr. E. M. de Souza, Member of the Council of the Burma branch of the British Medical Association, and writing also from what as a pharmacist of Rangoon he has observed of medical practice in Burma, considers that the *Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the province.

African Colonies.

From Basutoland comes an official statement that "the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of this territory."

From the Bechuanaland Protectorate no reply has been received.

From the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony, come several official and unofficial communications. They show that while the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices broadly for present needs, many South African plants have known medicinal value, and are being investigated, both locally and in England, with a view to probable inclusion in a future *Pharmacopœia*, either text or addendum. The secretary of the Colonial Medical Council in Cape Town, writing on August 9th, 1899, by desire of the president, states "that the Council is extremely anxious to do all in its power to help the object, and the question is now engaging earnest attention." The secretary of the Eastern Province Branch of the British Medical Association, writing from Grahamstown on June 26th, 1899, makes a similar statement. The *South African Medical Journal* for April and for May, 1899, publishes several contributions on the subject, Dr. Hewat, of the Cape Medical Council, drawing attention to the following drugs as probably worthy of official recognition: *Monsonia Ovata*, *Monœcia monodelphia*, *Matricaria glabrata*, *Garuleum bipinnatum*, and *Lastrea athamantica*; also *Mylabris bifaciata*.

The Natal Medical Council has taken the matter in hand, and, "as soon as the Council is in a position to report on the subject, will do so." Sixty Zulu medicines have been sent from the Protectorate, through the Natal Administration, to England for investigation.

From neither Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, or St. Helena has any reply been received.

The colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone considers that the value of the *Addendum* would be great, but that the west coast of Africa affords neither chemical, pharmaceutical, nor medical opportunities for the investigation of the powerful, the mildly diaphoretic, or the other native drugs.

Australasian Colonies.

The Australasian drugs of the draft *Addendum* were introduced under medical advice and responsibility, but with the concurrence of authorities in pharmacy. The *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia* has reprinted the text of the Queensland and Victoria sections and the chief prefatory paragraphs of the draft; has invited and received special contributions from experts (G. Watkins, E. C. Blake, H. G. Smith, R. T. Baker, J. H. Maiden, P. Bancroft) respecting the included drugs, and has gone to some trouble to ascertain how often those drugs and their preparations have been called for in the chief pharmacies of the Australasian colonies. The resulting details will be useful when the *Addendum* comes to be settled. But pharmaceutical data as to the frequency of use of a drug, valuable when the medical question is one of exclusion of an old drug, is obviously of less value when the question relates to the inclusion of a new drug, the introduction being a medical matter and necessarily antecedent to the general employment of the drug. An editorial note in the same journal includes two remarks which go to the root of the relations of the Australasian colonies to the projected *Addendum*. "One of the most striking features of the practice of pharmacy in Australia is the very small variation from the practice of the Old Country. . . . The climatic conditions do not differ very greatly from those of the Old Country." Another journal, the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, also reprinted the paragraphs of the draft *Addendum*.

The authorities in British New Guinea have not yet replied.

The chief medical officer of the Fiji Islands supports the inclusion of *arachis oil*, which has been used with satisfaction for the past ten years, in place of olive oil, at the hospital and other Government institutions. He and his official medical colleagues also strongly recommend the insertion of the dried rhizome of *Piper Methysticum*, the local "Yaqona" (yanggona) or "Kava Root," or "Ava Root" (see *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 2nd Ser., Vol. IV., p. 85, 1862). Several dozens of cases of the abandonment of the alcoholic habit have taken place in this colony by the adoption of regular doses of the cold aqueous unfermented infusion. Twelve pounds of the dried rhizome have been received at the Medical Council's office.

In New South Wales the officers and members of the Eastern Suburbs Medical Association, of Sydney, strongly sup-

port the proposed complete imperialization, sooner or later, of the *British Pharmacopœia*, on the lines now being followed. The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, acting on an official communication from the Health Department, as well as on the general invitation from the Medical Council, has appointed a committee to deal with the subject of the *Addendum*.

The New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association, the Otago Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand, and the New Zealand Pharmacy Board have the draft *Addendum* before them.

In Queensland the Pharmacy Board has confirmed the previous medical and pharmaceutical action as now reflected in the draft *Addendum*, and has decided to supply such further descriptions as have been desired.

From South Australia comes an opinion from the Council of the South Australian Branch of the British Medical Association that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of the province. The Pharmacy Board of South Australia, replying through the Government Colonial Surgeon and the Colonial Office, consider that the *materia medica* of the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 fills all requirements.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania expresses the opinion that the *British Pharmacopœia* is sufficient for all purposes at present, "as we can adapt it to our climatic and other requirements," but cordially approves of the principle of an Indian and Colonial Addendum, and would contribute to any fund for defraying the costs of researches on colonial drugs having fairly good local reputation. The Court of Medical Examiners are not prepared to take further steps in the matter.

The "Victoria" drugs in the draft *Addendum* were recommended by the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association in conjunction with the late Government botanist, Baron von Mueller, the late Mr. J. Bosisto, C. M. G., and five representatives of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. For the further consideration of the *Addendum*, representatives of the medical societies of Victoria and of the Melbourne Medical Association have been conjoined with representatives of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and have furnished the Premier with a report for transmission through the Colonial Office to the Medical Council. Replies to each of the queries raised in the draft *Addendum* have been forwarded. The inclusion of *Acaciæ Cortex* is supported and a description forwarded. *Aconitum Napellus*, cultivated experimentally in Victoria, corresponds with that cultivated in Britain. The inclusion of *Duboisia* and *Duboisine* is proposed to be deferred, for the reasons mentioned in the draft *Addendum*. As to *Eucalyptus Suppositories*, *Syrup* and *Tincture*, it is agreed that, like the official *Lozenge*, they be made with the official gum; but "this committee would prefer to see the true 'red gum' (of E. rostrata) alone official." *Fennel* grown in Victoria does not differ from the official. As to *Kino Eucalypti*, "this committee entirely approves of the proposed use of 'Botany Bay Kino' in the Australasian parts of the Empire when it possesses the characters and responds to the tests of the official Kino." [*Grindelia Robusta* was recommended by the Queensland authorities.—Ed] A committee of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Melbourne concludes that besides *Duboisia* and *Fœnicula Fructus*, the *Acaciæ Cortex* and *Kino Eucalypti* of the draft *Addendum* may be omitted.

The medical authorities in Western Australia have no suggestion to offer.

The many islands of the Western Pacific are administered by the High Commissioner of the Fiji Islands. See Fiji Islands.

Eastern Colonies.

From Ceylon comes a comprehensive report by Dr. VanDort, strongly supported by the principal civil medical officer. Nearly every one of the drugs of the draft *Addendum* is reviewed, and the following statements are made: "With few exceptions the drugs are well known in this island, are of great repute, and largely used in native practice. . . . European practitioners (in Ceylon) testify to their real value and to their fitness to supersede . . . the various official European drugs for which they have been proposed as equivalents. . . . Nearly all are indigenous." Dr. VanDort says that many other indigenous drugs have reputation in Ceylon, but mentions only three as being known to and used by him, namely: *Ipomea turpethum*, R. Br.; *Justicia Adhatoda*, Linn., *vel Adhatoda Vasica*, Nees (*vide Madras*, Ed.); and the *Hygrophila Spinosa*, T. And., *vel Asteracantha longifolia*. Dr. VanDort and the principal civil medical officer were thereupon requested by the editor, writing from the Council's offices on June 1st, 1899, to obtain details concerning the best pharmaceutical forms of these or other Sinhalese or Tamil drugs used by the Vederales, or native doctors, and to obtain any further general medical opinions from European practitioners that would be likely to be useful. A reply, dated Nov. 9th, 1899, and received in London on Nov. 25th, shows that a sub-committee of the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association sent a private circular to the qualified medical practitioners in the island, requesting opinions on the above and other drugs, with the result that the recommendation to include the foregoing three drugs is confirmed. The president of the Branch, Dr. Allan Perry, who also is principal civil medical officer, sends a copy of the Report by the Sub Committee. Of this report two sentences may be quoted: "Even if the native drugs of proved efficacy are never likely to supersede the official drugs of the *British Pharmacopœia*, the importance of being able to substitute the former for the latter in remote villages where European drugs are not always available, or in dispensary practice as a measure of economy, does not seem to have been recognized hitherto in its proper light." Again: "Your committee, fully impressed with the importance of a systematic and experimental study of native drugs, from a strictly medical as well as from a commercial point of view, beg to recommend that the subject be brought before the notice of the Ceylon Government by the association, with a view to secure its assistance in carrying out a properly-organized scheme for such study." The formation of a special central Research Committee is then recommended, with the object of aiding the Medical Council in producing, in due time, an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*. The report concludes with an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the pharmacists who had prepared fluid extracts and tinctures of the drugs for the committee.

The suggestions from Hong Kong in 1894 having been embodied in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, the hope is now expressed by the resident officers that the drugs of the draft *Addendum* will be made official, and that the requirements of the colony will then be fully satisfied.

From Labuan, Mauritius, and the Seychelles Islands no communication has been received.

From the Straits Settlements comes the opinion of the Colonial Surgeon-in-Charge, Singapore, dated April 13, 1896, that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony. On October 17, 1899, the Principal Civil Medical Officer finds "the universal opinion to be that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of this colony."

MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.

The Cyprus authorities have no suggestion to offer.

The Surgeon of the Colonial Hospital in Gibraltar reports to the Governor that native remedies are derived from plants represented in the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and that in any case the limited vegetation could not furnish a constant supply of the local remedies.

The Chief Government Medical Officer in Malta, replying through the Governor, strongly recommends the inclusion, in the *Addendum*, of "*Cucurbitæ Semina*, Melon Pumpkin Seeds," as an agreeable, safe and certain tænifuge. He encloses a complete botanical description, and regards the seeds of this *Cucurbita Maximo* as quite distinct from those of C. Pepo. This remedy is extensively used in Malta in preference to kousso and male fern, both of which grow in the colony, and to the pomegranate bark, and is more easily taken than either. The dose is four ounces of the cleaned and peeled fresh seeds pounded up to a creamy consistence by aid of a very little water gradually added. It is almost inviting to take, but a little flavoring of sugar may be included if desired. The remedy should be taken in the morning, fasting, the patient having had a small dose of castor oil the preceding evening. The seeds should in no case be more than a month old.

Miscellaneous Colonies.—No reply has been received from the Falkland Islands.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The medical and pharmaceutical interests, in the *Addendum*, of the eight provinces of Canada are centred in an influential committee sitting in Montreal. The editor has corresponded with Drs. Adami, Bazin, Blackader, and Prof. Morrison, but the committee includes presidents of various medical and pharmaceutical societies and associations, professors of pharmacology, therapeutics, chemistry, botany and pharmacy, editors of journals and other representative men. A draft report including some thirty or forty drugs and preparations has been circulated for comment throughout the Dominion, a copy being sent to the editor of the *Addendum*. This report, together with voluminous "suggestions" by Prof. Morrison, has been printed in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* for March, 1899, and reprinted in the British *Pharmaceutical Journal* for September 2, 1899, pages 230 to 233. An endeavor will be made to secure, without undue delay, harmony of treatment between the Canadian portion of the *Addendum* and the *United States Pharmacopœia* of 1900. On October 28 last, the editor received from the secretary of the Canadian committee a letter stating that "very shortly we expect to send you a revised draft report." [The latter came to hand on December 1, 1899.—ED.)

No official reply from Newfoundland has yet been received.

WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has brought the desires of the Medical Council before the medical authorities of the colony, but no report has yet been made.

The medical authorities of Barbados have no suggestion to offer.

The secretary of the Bermuda branch of the British Medical Association reported to the Colonial Secretary of Bermuda that the respective papers should be brought before the association, but no further communication has yet been received.

In British Guiana the Acting-Surgeon General, after consulting other medical authorities and the Chemists and Druggists' Association, is of opinion that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of the colony.

In British Honduras "the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for all requirements so far as this colony is concerned."

From Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands, valuable contributions to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 were received, and were incorporated. Presumably therefore no further addition is yet desired.

From the Leeward Islands, the medical officer of No. 2 District, Montserrat, states that several of the plants mentioned in the draft *Addendum* grow wild in the islands, and that he will welcome the official recognition of those drugs. The *British Pharmacopœia* will then meet all requirements. No direct replies have yet been received from Antigua, Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, or the Virgin Islands.

The Governor of Trinidad and Tobago referred the draft *Addendum* to the Surgeon-General and to the Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad. The secretary of the Medical Board of Trinidad replies that the many popular local remedies scarcely deserve official recognition. There appear, however, to be some local drugs of considerable reputation, but they have not been even cursorily examined pharmacologically, and their investigation would take far too long for their possible inclusion in the forthcoming *Addendum*.

As regards the Windward Islands, the administrator of Saint Lucia states that: "The members of the medical staff are unanimous in the opinion that there are many plants growing in St. Lucia which possess valuable medicinal properties; but they do not make any general recommendation for the official recognition of any of them." The Colonial Surgeon points out that Gresbach's "Flora of the British West Indian Islands," and Duss and Heckel's "Flore Phanéragameque des Antilles Françaises," deal fully with the subject.

Writing from St. Vincent, also for Grenada, the Colonial Surgeon reports to the administrator that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

It will be seen that fifty-three of the seventy British administrations of India and the Colonies have already communicated to the Medical Council their views respecting an *Indian and Colonial Addendum* to the *British Pharmacopœia*, and, so far, without exception, concur in supporting the broad principle of imperialization of the great national book of medicines; while every one of the seven important classes of colonies or provinces which form the British Empire beyond the boundaries of the United Kingdom, heartily joins with England, Scotland, and Ireland in doing all that can be done from time to time to promote the ultimate production of an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia*.

JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.,
Editor of the *Pharmacopœia*, and of the

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

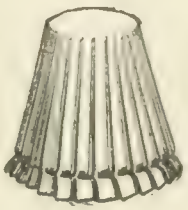
Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C. to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint Stock Bank."

This Way OR

This Way **Which ?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Wide-Awake Druggists

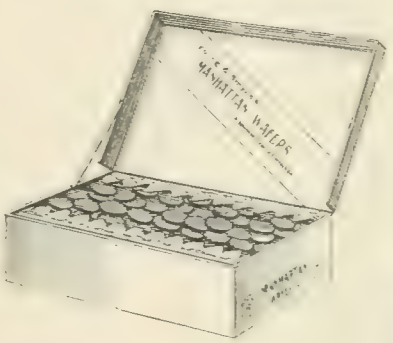
Would do well to look over their stock of

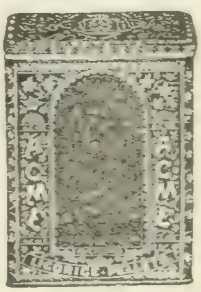
LICORICE

as the season for these goods is here. We call attention to the cuts herewith of some of our best sellers.

The **CORRUGATED Y. & S. STICK LICORICE** is just out. Novel and desirable. Packed 80 sticks in wood box.

The **MANHATTAN WAFERS** are also new. They are made of **pliable licorice**. A delicious licorice confection. Packed 2½ lbs. in ornamental box.





To be had at all Wholesale Druggists.
Write for illustrated catalogue.

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Established 1845 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

ESSENTIAL OILS

WE HANDL

THE D & O BRAND

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES FROM 1OZ UPWARD

These goods are the **STANDARD OF QUALITY** of their kind, and our supplies are specially selected and put up for us by the manufacturers, **DODGE & OLCOTT, New York.**

THE LONDON DRUG CO.
LONDON, ONT.

ON 'ITSEM'
HOUSEHOLD DYES
THE CLEVER WIFE
RELIES

Because they are the most vivid, lasting, and perfect dyes made. They dye all materials all shades. Extremely easy and clean to use. Made up in handy glass tubes, price 10 cents per tube.

N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye IS Black.

Sold by Chemists.

"ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.,
44 Farringdon St., London, or Borough Mills, Bradford.
Greig Manuf'g Co., Montreal.

Write us for prices on the following goods:

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil

1st Pressure Castor Oil
Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil
Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum
(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White.
Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

forthcoming *Addendum*, for the General Medical Council.

General Medical Council Office,
299 Oxford street,
London, England.

Extract from the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, received and adopted by the Council on December 5th, 1899.

RESPECTING THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM.

"Fifty-three of the seventy British administrations of India and the colonies have already communicated their views to the Medical Council. The committee desire to express their cordial thanks to those who have thus contributed much valuable assistance, and to note with gratification that in many colonies the *British Pharmacopœia* in its present form has completely satisfied all requirements."

Patent Medicines in Japan.

In an article in the *Rikugo Zasshi*, quoted in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, Yamagata Tokon discourses in an interesting manner on the advertising and sale of patent medicines in Japan. According to the writer, there are at least one hundred quack remedies and cosmetics whose sale is solely dependent on the persistence with which they are advertised in newspapers. The advertising mediums are usually one or two of the smaller dailies, but the names of patent medicines may frequently be seen in the pages of Buddhist magazines. The Japanese names given to the various articles for sale show a considerable originality. They are either made up of names derived from the original foreign name of the article, names based on the disease which the specific is designed to cure, or abstract names describing the general effects of the article recommended.

As examples of the latter, Taiyo-gan (sun pills), Taiyo-san (sun powders), Beppin-sui (beauty water), Tekimen-sui (immediate effect water), Kime chinki (skin texture tincture), and Tsuya-king (the chief of gloss-producing cosmetics) are given. The number of patent medicines advertised is large, Mr. Yamagata, in a casual investigation, noting seventy-eight different specifics in the columns of a few newspapers. These are principally pills for insuring and preventing conception; tonics of all kinds, including Imori no kuroyaki (burnt water lizard, used as an aphrodisiac); and poison antidotes and disease cures. The methods of advertising employed are similar to Western ideas, and the practice of offering 5,000 yen to anyone who proves the inefficacy of the article recommended is very common. In 1896 in Tokyo alone there were registered 1,401 inventors and 5,145 vendors of patent medicines. In the writer's opinion, restrictions should be placed on the manufacture and the sale of patent medicines and cosmetics.

Artificial Sponges.

A process patented by Dr. Gustav Pum, of Graz, Germany, consists principally in the action of zinc chloride solution on pure cellulose. The results are amyloid and hydro-cellulose-like products, which swell up with water, but turn horny and hard on drying. In order to retain for the product the property of also absorbing water after drying, alkali-haloids are employed in treating the cellulose with zinc chloride, and finally the product is subjected to a mechanico-plastic treatment. Thus for example, 2,000 grammes of concentrated zinc chloride solution and 2,000 grammes of sodium chloride are used for 100 grammes of cellulose, whereby a pasty viscous mass is obtained which is mixed with about 1 kilo of coarse grained rock salt. The plastic mass thus obtained is pierced in a press mold with pins, after whose removal the pressed material appears traversed by small canals in all directions. The excess of salts is removed by washing one or two days with alcohol and water. The product thus obtained can take the place of natural sponges in all its uses, and may especially serve for filtering water for sanitary and industrial purposes. It is also suitable for filling up life preservers, for the production of anchor buoys, as well as in surgery for absorbing secretions, etc.—*Scientific American.*

Selections

HEROINE HYDROCHLORATE.—This new derivative of morphine has been carefully investigated therapeutically by Dr. Ferreira. He finds it acts as an excellent sedative in asthmatic and tubercular cases, and finds also that it is always far better tolerated than morphine by patients who are not used to the administration of narcotics.

Santonate of lime is a white, tasteless powder, entirely insoluble in water. It may be obtained by heating santonin with milk of lime and drying the mixture. Owing to its lack of solubility and consequent slow absorption, this compound is claimed to be a far superior vermifuge to santonin. Being tasteless, it is well suited for administration in form of pastilles. (Ap. Ztg.)

MELON ROOT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR IPECAC.—Heberger, describing the bitter principle of the cucurbitaceæ, attributes emetic and purgative properties to the root of the melon. The characteristics of this principle are as follows: A compact, brownish mass, breaking with a shining fracture, very deliquescent. The aqueous solution has a bitter, slightly pungent taste. It is not affected by acids or alkalies. It is readily soluble in alcohol, and from this solution is thrown down by acetate of lead or an infusion of nutgall. Ammonia and caustic potash dissolve it readily, and acids produce in these solutions a gray brown precipitate that is sparingly soluble in water. According to Dr. Langewicz, the powdered root of the cultivated plant may be safely taken in ounce doses. The wild plants are more active, 0.5 to 0.7 gm. (8 to 10 grains) constituting an effective emetic. The bitter principle itself causes vomiting in doses of 0.09 gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grain).—*L'Union Pharm.*

ANTISEPTIC MOUTH PERLES.—According to Von Rudlauer these may be prepared in the form of cachous, each containing 0.001 gm. of thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, saccharin, and vanillin. They may be used in place of tooth or mouth washes and gargles, especially in case of children not old enough to use a gargle. For adults, two perles are allowed to completely dissolve in the mouth, the solution being swallowed.—*Pharm. Central.*

TO RENDER CREOSOTE SOLUBLE IN WATER.—Saponin is said to have the property of rendering creosote soluble in water. To 10 grammes of beechwood creosote add 80 grammes tincture quillia and 60 grammes distilled water. This mixture forms a solution which can be diluted with tepid water and administered as an enema or otherwise.

Benzoyl peroxide is a disinfectant and bleaching agent, obtained by the interaction of benzoyl chloride, hydrogen dioxide and sodium hydrate. It is a white powder slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, glycerine and

fatty oils. It is a more powerful disinfectant than benzoic acid. As a bleaching agent it is most effective at a water-bath temperature or when exposed to sunlight, but is somewhat weaker than hydrogen dioxide.—*Pharm. Centrb.*

SODIUM SULPHUROSO-BENZOATE. — A white powder soluble in water, found by F. Heckel to have a decided antiseptic power toward various microbes. (*Apoth. Zeit.*) Said to be non-toxic to the human organism even in large doses. For medical practice the remedy is a convenient antiseptic, and has decided advantages over the mercury salts, because of its non-toxic and non-irritant effects, although it is not so effective an antiseptic.

Laboratory Hints.

CLEANING FUNNELS AND MEASURES.

Funnels and measures used for measuring varnishes, oils, etc., may be cleaned by soaking them in a strong solution of lye or pearlash (*Pharmaceutical Era.*) Another mixture for the same purpose consists of pearlash with quicklime in aqueous solution. The measures are allowed to soak in the solution for a short time, when the resinous matter of the paint or varnish is easily removed. A thin coating of petroleum lubricating oils may be removed, it is said, by the use of naphtha or petroleum benzine.

A practical powder mixer has been devised by Garraud. The apparatus consists of an elliptical box of varnished pasteboard, hard wood, glass, stone, or celluloid, and may be obtained in various sizes to take the place of powder mortars. The powders are placed in the box with a few glass balls, whose size must be in proportion to the dimensions of the box. The admixture is accomplished by a rapid rotary movement, and requires from one to two minutes, depending upon the nature of the ingredients.—(*Ztsch f. Pharm.*).

A SOAP FOR CLEANING INSTRUMENTS.

A soap for cleaning surgical instruments, and other articles of polished steel, which have become flecked with rust by exposure in show case, is made by adding precipitated chalk to a strong solution of cyanide of potassium in water until a cream-like paste is obtained. Add to this white castile soap in fine shavings, and rub the whole together in a mortar until thoroughly incorporated. The article to be cleaned should be first immersed, if possible, in a solution of one part of cyanide of potash, in four parts of water, and kept there until the surface dirt and rust disappears. It should then be polished with the soap, made as above directed. Articles so treated look as "good as new."—*Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

STRENGTHENED FILTER PAPER.

When ordinary filter paper is dipped into nitric acid (s. g. 1.42), thoroughly washed and dried, it becomes a tissue of remarkable properties, and one that deserves to be better known by chemists and pharmacists. It shrinks somewhat in size and in weight, and gives on burning a diminished ash. It yields no nitrogen, nor does it in the slightest manner affect liquids traversing it. It remains perfectly pervious to liquids, its filtering properties being in no wise affected, which, it is needless to say, is very different from the behavior of the same paper "parchmented" by sulphuric acid. It is as supple as a rag, yet may be very roughly handled, even when wet, without tearing or giving way. These qualities make it very valuable for use in filtration under pressure or exhaust. It fits closely to the funnel, upon which it may be used direct, without any supports, and it thus prevents undue access of air. As to strength, we can say from actual experiment that it is increased upward of 1,000 per cent. A strip of ordinary white Swedish paper, one-fifth of an inch wide, will sustain a load of from half to three-quarters of a pound avoirdupois, according to the quality of the paper. A similar strip of the toughened paper broke, in three trials, with 5 lbs. 7 ozs. and 3 drams; 5 lbs. 4 ozs. and 36 grains, and 5 lbs. 10 ozs. respectively. These are facts that deserve to be better known than they seem to be to the profession at large.—*Nat. Druggist.*

A Valuable Invention.

We would call the attention of our readers to to the advertisement of Lalonde's Automatic Combination Cushion Syringe, which appears in this issue. The proprietor has been manufacturing these syringes in a small way, but is now offering them to physicians and the trade in response to the many enquiries made. The principle of the syringe certainly appears to be the correct one; the person using it sits with comfort on the instrument and is not subject to any inconvenience, while the syringe empties itself rapidly and gives quick relief. Attachments for vaginal and nasal use also accompany each syringe, making it a perfect household appliance. The following is but a sample of scores of testimonials in Mr. Lalonde's possession:

Montreal, 14th June. 1898

Mr. JOS. LALONDE,

955 St Catherines street.

I make it a duty to declare that the Lalonde Automatic Syringe has no equal. I was suffering for several months from disease of the liver, and I had during the same period an inflammation of the bowels, which made me suffer more than I could say. From the counsel of our family doctor, Mr. McNamara, St. Dennis street, I procured for myself one of those Automatic Syringes, but now I would not part with it under any consideration, for I have obtained from its use a relief and such results that I cannot do otherwise than recommend to the public, and this very strongly, the Lalonde Automatic Syringe.

(Signed), H. LAMOUCHE,
1329 St. Andre street,
Montreal.

Proposed British Travellers' Association.

An interesting proposal comes from Chester, England. At a meeting held by the foreign travellers of various well-known Manchester and Birmingham houses, several speakers dwelt upon the advisableness of forming an "Association of British Transatlantic Travellers," for the purpose of promoting social intercourse, of promoting assistance in cases of sickness abroad, of prosecuting claims of various descriptions abroad, furnishing information as to sea routes, overland journeys into the interior of various republics, facilities as to travel, collaboration with consuls abroad and chambers of commerce at home. Questions of life insurance as affecting foreign travel, questions of arbitration, registered trade marks, and many other matters of great importance to foreign travellers as a body, and the shipping trades in general, were also discussed. The opinions expressed proved the desirableness of forming such a society, to embrace the representatives of all classes of British exporters, and it was decided to discuss the matters put forward at a special meeting.

New Term

FROM

January 2nd

in each department of the

Central Business College

TORONTO

the largest and strongest school in Canada. Our Calendar tells you why. Write for it.

W. H. SHAW, Principal

Sea Bathing Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT. IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S

Pennyroyal

FOR FEMALES.

AND

Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

Are sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL. "Druggists'" Corporation, TORONTO.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

Gold Medal presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to M. Angelo Mariani

VIN MARIANI

THE POPULAR TONIC

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

NOURISHES—STRENGTHENS—REFRESHES

OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN

SICKLY CHILDREN

BOOK OF PORTRAITS & ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE

MARIANI & CO. 52 WEST 15TH ST. N.Y.

Recommended by all who try it.

Written endorsements from 8000 doctors.

The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of VIN MARIANI.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, an quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common, mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms, or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA.
10½ Oliver St., Boston.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

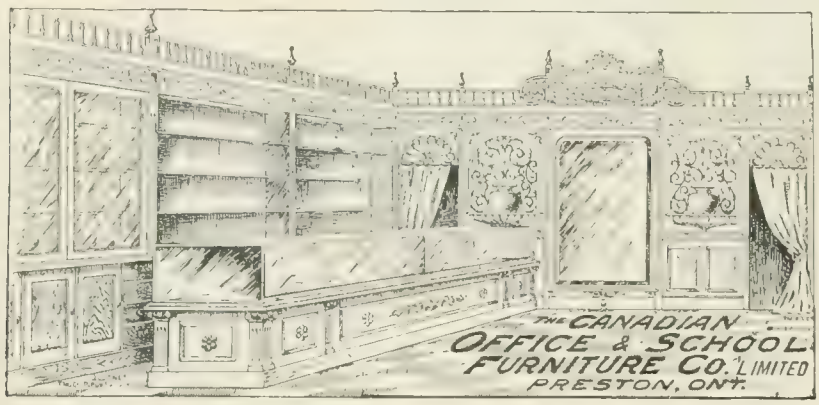
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man

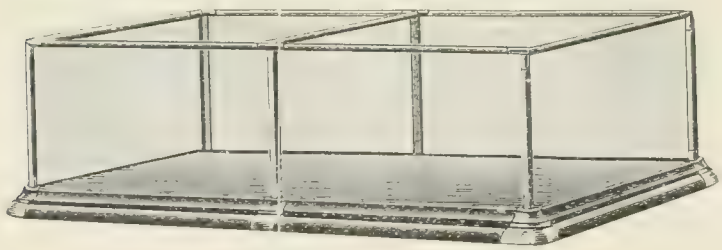
Labatt's Porter

Undoubtedly the BEST brewed on the continent PROVED to be so by Analyses of four Chemists, and by Awards of the World's Great Exhibitions, especially Chicago, 1893, where it received ninety six points out of a hundred—much higher than any other Porter in the United States or Canada.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 BATHURST ST. - LONDON, ONT.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SILENT SALESMEN.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL, DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

The Commercial Traveller.

John A. Lee, of St. Louis, recently delivered an address to the tenth annual convention of the Travellers' Protective Association, which has gained wide notice as a bit of oratory of the most effective kind. After an introduction, in which he deftly used the note of pathos, he came down to the consideration of the evolution of the commercial traveller in these days. What he said upon this subject is of value:

"The man who formerly expectorated large streams of tobacco juice and swore resounding oaths because he thought it dignified to do so, now refrains from both for a stronger reason, viz.: because he knows it is not dignified to do so.

"The man who formerly crushed and crowded up to the hotel register, eager to secure the best room, no matter whether or not older and feebler men might thereby be inconvenienced, is yielding to the dictates of public opinion which have made that characteristic one of the accepted indications of an undesirable acquaintance.

"The fellow who bases his qualifications upon an ability to tell filthy stories, finds but few patient listeners, either among customers or other salesman, and is frequently puzzled to know why his sales are falling off and his society being shunned.

"The clean, bright, neat, moral, cheerful man, who not only impresses you as a gentleman on first acquaintance, but who on a better acquaintanceship convinces you that your first impressions were correct, is the man who to-day sells the goods on the road and who is the typical modern commercial traveller.

"He is the type of business in motion and of motion in business, the force in the commercial chronometer which makes the wheels go round, the soul of the song of industry, the evangel of that great power which, in the world's progress, precedes even the influence of education and religion.

"The mission of bringing the world's peoples together upon terms of amity and fraternity is his. He it is who is destined to break down obstructive restraints to commerce, to bring about a great common unit of value and accepted medium of exchange, through an international banking system, which will tend to a commercial and industrial unification of all God's people, which will bring to pass the blessings of universal peace and which will deliver the world from the dwarfing and retarding curse of war and of great standing armies.

"He represents the power of 'Peace,' for commerce stands for comfort, for education, for enlightenment, for the upbuilding and creative force, the great agency which will, in God's own time, be utilized to teach people how wisely to govern themselves, and to use the opportunities of life as our Creator intended them to be used."—*Mirror*, St. Louis.

Recent Patents Relating to Pharmacy, etc.

638,619, Medicine case, Wm. F. Barnes, Waldron, Michigan.

638,445, Atomizer, George F. Cott and J. Lees, Buffalo, N.Y.

638,258, Suppository, Daniel H. Murphy, Hartford, Conn.

638,481, Atomizer and Nebulizer, Cyrus J. Seltzer, Philadelphia, Pa.

638,365, Truss, Lucius A. and C. Smith, Topeka, Kan.

639,147, Galvanic Truss Pad, Sylvester S. Carpenter, Boston, Mass.

639,024, Atomizer, Anton C. Eggers, New York, N.Y.

638,755, Hospital bed, Harry L. Piper and W. H. Fox, Toronto, Canada.

639,575, Syringe nozzle, Frank Hurlbut, Chicago, Ill.

639,260, Suspensory bandage, George A. Mattern, Berkeley, Cal.

639,444, Speculum, Wilhelm Scheurer, Tuttlingen, Germany.

639,808, Inhaler, Elmer E. Gardner and J. C. Smith, New York, N.Y.

639,864, Medical tampon, Feodor von Rautz, New York, N.Y.

TRADE MARKS.

33,851, Liniment for certain named diseases, Alfred Beckham, Grand Prairie, Texas.

33,830, Pharmaceutical preparations Day & Weller, New York, N.Y.

33,842, Remedy for skin eruptions, Goodwill Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

33,848, Medicinal Compound for certain named diseases, James N. Greenlee, Fort Smith, Ark.

33,853. Certain named medicinal beverages, Star Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

33,893, Certain named pharmaceutical compound, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,894, New hypnotic, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,892, Certain named drugs and chemicals, I. Pomeroy Company, Newark, N.J.

33,890, Medicine for a certain named disease, Smith, Kline and French Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

33,891, Medicine for a certain named disease, Smith, Kline and French Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

33,913, Pharmaceutical and dietetical preparation, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,917, Liniments, Hiram G. Farrell, Peoria, Ill.

33,918, Salves, John W. Gaslin, Belle Vernon, Pa.

33,916, Medicines for internal and external application, Manila Drug Company, Chicago, Ill.

33,949, Vermifuge, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

33,950, Herbal medicines, George W. Johnston, Washington, D.C.

LABELS.

7,230, "Ozone" for a medicine, Chas. E. Baker, Des Moines, Iowa.

7,231, "Lithuanian Stomach Bitters." For stomach bitters, Firm of Josef Lowenthal, New York, N.Y.

7,229, "Uterotone." For Medicine, F. M. Peironnet, San Francisco, Cal.

7,238, "Klondyke Koff Kura." For a medicine. A. S. Lewis, Louisville, Ky.

7,267, "P. K. Antiseptic Compound." For a medicine, John P. Piquett, Baltimore, Md

PRINTS.

188, "Laxative Fruit Juice." For a laxative. Joseph Von Werthen, San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

Lea's Series of Pocket Text-Books.

The volumes of this series will hereafter be bound in red cloth, heavy bevelled-edge boards and also in flexible red leather with round corners and with margins trimmed to facilitate carrying in the pocket. The leather bound books will cost fifty cents more than the cloth bound.

Formulary

CREOSOTE PILLS.

Creosote (Beech-wood)	12 grn.
Distilled water	3 grn.
Powdered licorice	30 grn.

Divide into 12 pills.

Pills so made weigh about 3¾ grn. each, have a firm consistency, and retain the creosote perfectly.—*F. A. Smith.*

CREOSOTE EMULSION.

Creosote	dr. 2
Acacia	dr. 1
Sugar	dr 1
Oil gaultheria	gtt. 6
Oil cassia	gtt. 6
Tinct. calumba	m. 30
Milk, enough to make	oz. 6

Make an emulsion. Dose, 2 fluid drams in milk after meals.

EXHIBITION OF THE PHOSPHITES OF GUAYACOL AND OF CREOSOTE.

Dr. Fonzes-Diacon, of the Faculty of Montpellier, recommends the following as methods for the exhibition of the phosphites of guayacol and of creosote ("Guayacophosphal" and "Phosphotal.")

ELIXIR.

	Parts.
Phosphate of either substance	10
Elixir of garus	150
Rum	150

Mix. Dose, 1 tablespoonful, which contains about 50 cgm. of the substance.

TINCTURE.

	Parts.
Phosphates of either substance	10
Tincture of kola	50
Tincture of coca	50

Mix. Dose, 1 teaspoonful, which contains about 50 cgm. of the substance.

WINE.

Phosphite of the substance	10 gm.
Malaga or other similar wine	1,000 gm.

—*National Druggist.*

CREOSOTAL MIXTURE.

Prof. Zoltan has devised the following combination as an elegant and not disagreeable form of administering creosotal:

Creosotal	15 g.
Oil sweet almonds	15 g.
Acacia	15 g.
Water	15 g.

Mix, make an emulsion, and add:

Peppermint water	100 cc.
Syrup orange peel	15 g.

This mixture will last about three days. —*Phar. Cent.*

LIQ. FERRI PEPTONATI CUM MANGANO.

This contains 0.6 per cent. iron and 0.1 per cent. manganese.

	Gms.
Peptomate iron, dry, soluble, L. & F.	24.0
Hot distilled water	200.0
Syrup, simple	200.0
Liq. soda (2:100)	100 0
Liq. mangani glucosit	50.0
Dist. water	320.0
Alcohol	100.0
Tr. orange	3.0
Tr. vanilla	1.5
Acetic ether	0 5
Tr. aromatic	1.5
Aqua q. s. ft	1000.0

Dissolve peptonate iron in 200 grammes of hot distilled water. When cool add the other ingredients and filter.—*R. S. Vitt, St. Louis, Mo.*

LIQUOR HAEMALBUMINATUS.

Hemalbumin	parts 30
Water	parts 652

Dissolve by the aid of heat, then add:

Syrup	parts 200
Alcohol	parts 100
Aromatic solution saccharin (infra)	parts 8
Arrack	parts 7
Spirit nitrous ether	parts 2
Eleosaccharum bitter almond	parts 0.4
Eleosaccharum rose	parts 0.4
Cumarin sugar, (1 : 1000)	parts 0.4

—*Pharm. Centralh.*

LAXATIVE TABLETS.

Mass licorice	4 ozs.
Acacia	1 oz.
Water	5 ozs.
Fl. ext. cascara arom	1 oz.
Fl. ext. senna	3 ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Senna, fine powder	10 ozs.
Oil anise	4 gtt.
Oil peppermint	4 gtt.

Dissolve the licorice and gum in the water by aid of a water bath. Add the fluid extract and glycerin. Triturate the oils with the senna, then add the foregoing mixture, making the whole into a stiff dough. Roll with pressure to the required thickness and cut with an appropriate (perforated) tin cutter. Dry by moderate heat. Each tablet, when dry, should weigh 30 grains,

LAXATIVE QUININE TABLETS.

Quinine hydrobromid	2 grs.
Aloin	⅛ gr
Podophyllin	1-12 gr.
Atrophine sulfate	1-240 gr.
Strychnine	1-120 gr.

Or the following:

Quinine sulfate	5 grs.
Cinchonidine sulfate	5 grs.
Acetanilid	11 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate	6 grs.
Aloin	2 grs.
Podophyllin	1 gr.

Make into 6 (5 grain) tablets, of which one or two are a dose.—*West. Drug.*

PAPER COURT-PLASTER.

Th. Koller (*Pharm. Centralh.*) gives the following formula for a paper court-plaster which may be used instead of that made with silk:

	Parts.
Salicylic acid	1
Acacia	45
Water	55
Glycerine	2 to 3

The mixture made as above is spread on thin silk paper, such as cigarette-paper, by means of a soft, flat, wide brush.

CHILBLAIN LOTION.

	Ounces.
Balsam Peru	½
Alcohol	1½

Dissolve and add:

Hydrochloric acid	½ dr.
Tinct. benzoin comp	½ oz.

Directions: Apply twice a day.

AROMATIC SOLUTION SACCHARIN.

	Parts.
Refined saccharin	5
Vanillin	1
Alcohol, absolute	190

Dissolve and to the solution add:

Oil Ceylon cinnamon	4

AROMATIC COD LIVER OIL.

	Parts.
Aromatic solution saccharin	20
Cod liver oil	980

AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.

	Parts.
Aromatic solution saccharin	20
Castor oil	980

NON-DRYING TYPEWRITER INK.

A large proportion of typewriter inks are made with glycerine and water for a vehicle, and this is the cause of their drying in the ribbons after a length of time. In order to prevent this unpleasant result the vehicle must be of a fatty nature, and the following is a formula of this type.

Coaltar dye (fat-soluble)	oz. 2
Carbolic acid	oz. 2
Oil cassia	oz. 1
Castor oil	oz 2

Warm together the last three ingredients, then incorporate the dye.

By using lampblack, mixing it with petrolatum and thinning with a mixture of equal parts of oil of turpentine and benzine, an indelible ink may be obtained.

..1900..

THE opening of the last year of the century naturally creates a desire on the part of every business man to make it a successful one. We are free to admit our wish to secure, if possible, more extended relations with our old customers, and, at the same time, to establish a trial relationship with those who have not yet dealt with us. We have in the past striven earnestly and faithfully to merit the confidence of our customers, and can only promise to continue the conscientious performance of the same duty.

With increasing trade, our facilities for production have naturally grown, and while our formulas and processes remain the same, our goods are more elegantly produced. We are entering the year with a considerably extended list of preparations, and without any advance in prices, although many lines are costing more to produce than formerly. Our aim will be to assist in making the year not only a successful one to ourselves, but to our patrons as well. We would like to have the confidence of every druggist in Canada. We would do our best to merit it, and would fully appreciate it if we got it.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited

TORONTO AND MONTREAL

We Excel

In the
Manufacture of

Fine Paper Boxes
Bottle Cartons
and Labels

We should be pleased to receive your order and can assure you that everything will be satisfactory, including the price.

Our Catalogue of Lithographed Labels is the most complete issued in the Dominion.

Dominion Paper Box Co.,

38 and 40 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO.

"HOFBRÄU"

"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
We Pay Freight.

Tuberculous Meat
Tuberculous Milk
Canned Ptomaine

And the danger of certain food preparations, liable to contain germs or germ poisons, are best avoided by invalids, convalescents and generally those in need of a special diet or a strong nourishment, if they use an *absolutely pure Vegetable* preparation.

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" may be appropriately used in all *wasting diseases*, in *Dyspepsia*, *Emaciation*, *Anæmia*, *Obesity*, and other cases of defective nutrition.

The Hatch Protose Co.

10 RICHMOND SQUARE, MONTREAL

IN TORONTO: W. Lloyd Wood, Druggist,
Church and Gerrard Streets

IN OTTAWA: C. G. Culbert, Druggist,
Rideau and Cumberland Sts.

IN CHICAGO: Peter Van Schaack & Sons,
140 Lake Street.

IN NEW YORK: Wm. B. Selden,
426 Central Park West.

Photographic Notes.

The Preparation of Platinotype Paper.

This now well-known paper was first introduced in 1879, though it is only of late years that it has come into general use. The method of preparation is by no means a difficult one, and with a moderate amount of care, a paper of excellent printing qualities can be made. The paper is first soaked in a mixture of the following: alum, 29 grs.; arrowroot, 80 grs.; gelatine, 25 grs. Water to 20 ozs. The object of this is to size the paper without giving it a glaze.

The sensitizing solution is prepared as follows:

Ferric oxalate	60 grs.
Potassium chloro-platinite	60 grs.
Water to	1 oz.

This is sufficient for four pieces of paper twenty-two inches by eighteen inches, and should be applied evenly over the surface of the paper by means of a flannel squeegee. The paper is then hung up until surface dry, which should be in about eight minutes, then quickly dried over a gas stove and stored in the usual way.

Cocaine glycerino phosphate contains 79 per cent. of cocaine. It is readily soluable in water and in alcohol.

Nearly Smokeless Flash-Light.

Dr. Lainer, in the *Photogr. Corresp.*, recommends a perfectly dry ammonium nitrate as an addition to magnesium as a flash producer far superior at all points, and especially in the manner of the evolution of smoke, to any other substance yet suggested or used. It may be added to the magnesium in any proportion, from equal parts up to three parts of magnesium to one of the nitrate, according to the rapidity of flash desired. "Already," says the professor, "in the proportion of thirty centigrams of magnesium to a gram of the nitrate, a light sufficient to make excellent negatives of the *carte de visite* size is obtained."

His recommendation as to burning is to cut a slip of nitre-paper 0.4 inch wide and 2 inches long, and to strew the powder on the end of it. This is touched off on a tin plate or any convenient bit of metal. The essentials for success with this powder are: Absolute dryness of the ammonium nitrate; it must be reduced to the finest possible powder; the mixture should be made on paper, using a quill as a mixer, and finally, the use of either pyroxylin or nitre paper, as described, as a lighter.

From practical experience of the method it can be recommended.—*Brit. Journ. Photog.*

MOUNTING.—G. W. Tottem objects to the use of those slip-shod things, "Slip Mounts." His plan of mounting a print is to take a large glass (cutting shape, say), spread mountant, lay print down, rub well into contact, peel off, lay on mount and rub well down, which is as simple and quick in practice as it is to write. The advantages are that one's fingers do not get messed up, only enough mountant is left on print to make it adhere to card, no dirty edges, no finger marks on face, and, in case of glazed prints, no backing. He can mount a 23 × 17 enlargement just as readily as a pocket Kodak print in this way; and so do those to whom he has shown the method.

In the Highlands of Scotland. Half-tone by Moore & Alexander, 16 Adelaide W., Toronto.

AN ENERGETIC REDUCER.—If a strong and even reduction of a negative appears desirable, an energetic solution may be prepared as follows:

SOLUTION I.

Water	100 ccm
Hypo	5 grammes

SOLUTION II.

Water	100 ccm
Red liver of sulphur	5 grammes

For use, take an equal part of each solution.—*Chronik.*

Photographic Paragraphs.

Contributed by our Readers and Selected from our Exchanges.

A white background is generally best for machinery.

Negatives washed in grooved troughs should be considerably above the bottom. The hypo laden solution from the negatives will then mostly sink to the bottom, leaving comparatively pure water in contact with the negative.

A convenient substitute for backing can be made at a pinch by rubbing up a little red, brown, or black powder with one of the commercial mountants. "Higgins' Photo-mounter" has a refraction index very close to that of glass, and most of the other mountants are very similar.

To remove pyro stains from fingers it has been recommended to make a strong solution of commercial bleaching powder. Dip the fingers which are stained in this, and rub the stains with a large crystal of citric acid. Apply the bleaching powder and acid alternately until the stain is removed; then rinse under a tap.

To clean off negative films quickly pass them through a solution of chrome alum, soak in a solution of carbonate of soda, and transfer to a dilute acid bath, when the films will peel clean off.

To print a title on a print in white letters. Before putting the sensitized paper in the frame write the title with vermilion water color upon it, using either a pen or, what is better, a No. 2 sable brush. Adjust it on the negative, and print as usual. When the print is put in the first washing water the color will wash off, leaving the lettering in white.

Light struck plates need not be thrown away. By treating them with a solution of silver nitrate 10 grains, citric acid 5 grains, and water 2 ounces, with sufficient ammonia added to disperse any precipitate, they may be used for printing out transparencies. Slow plates answer best, and the results may, if desired, be subsequently toned.

Dark-room illumination. Use a fair amount of light in the dark room, but keep the developing dish covered as much as possible.

With bromide printing as with other printing processes very weak thin negatives should be printed under green glass. The time of exposure requires to be increased at least ten times.

A solution can be rapidly cooled in the hottest weather by wrapping the bottle containing it in a wet rag, hanging it by a long string, and keeping it rapidly swinging to and fro. In a few minutes the contents of the bottle will be much cooler than the air.

Buckle's brush is not as well known as it deserves. It consists of a tuft of cotton wool which is stuffed into the end of a glass tube. This is done by passing a looped string through the tube and partly dragging the wool into the mouth of the tube by means of it.

Photographing Interiors.

At this time of the year, when outdoor photography is at a minimum, the camera should not find a resting place on the shelf to collect dust, but its use and the worker's attention should be directed to that somewhat difficult field of work, interiors. Probably the difficulties attached to this class of work has deterred many from attempting it, or after one or two trials, without success, to have given it up. This kind of photographic work has many charms, owing to the wealth of subjects offered on every hand, and the fact that it can be practised, to a large extent, independent of the weather. Difficulties will be encountered by all, no matter how much experience they may have, as any rule which may be given will meet with so many exceptions that each exposure is a rule unto itself. The only rule that can be given will be good judgment intensified by practice.

Taking interior subjects as we find them, a greater variation of conditions will be found than is likely to be encountered in any other class of photographic work, with less control over them. The exposure will be governed by:

1st. The sensitometer of the plate used.

2nd. The size of the stop.

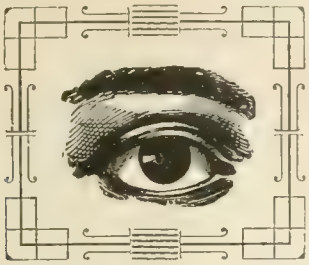
3rd. The intensity of the light falling on poorest lighted portion of the subject.

4th. Quality (actinic or non-actinic) of the light reflected to the lens from the subject.

When proper account is taken of the above influencing conditions in making an exposure, the result will be a correctly exposed plate. Taking up these items in order the plate sensitometer will be considered first. The plate should be a rapid plate well backed, or a multiple-coated non halation plate, which is also rapid. The object of this kind of plate is to free the photograph from one of its most common faults, halation, which is caused by the light from a window exposed to the bright light, or from very bright objects in the view passing through the sensitive film to the back surface of the glass and from there reflected back to the film, forming a blurred white halo round the window or bright object, destroying all detail of it. Halation will always be present if ordinary plates are used on subjects with windows or very bright subjects and can be obviated by the use of the non-halation or well-backed plate, preferably the former, as it allows a much greater latitude in the exposure. The multiple coated non-halation plate prevents the halation by using up the entire light in the film, preventing it from reaching the back of the glass. The backing put on the glass side of the ordinary plate prevents the trouble by absorbing all the light that reaches the back of the glass. The following backing will give excellent results:

Turpentine two parts, oil of cloves six parts, with enough dry lampblack or fine soot to make a paste. This is spread on the back of the plate with a rag or tuft of cotton just before putting into the plate-holder and wiped off with a rag before developing, not that it will injure the developer but to enable the worker to examine the progress of development by transmitted light.

In reference to the size stop, use the largest one that will give you the desired sharpness of definition, for two reasons: first, to make the exposure as short as possible by allowing more light to reach the plate in a given time, and, second, to get better artistic perspective by not having the foreground and distance equally sharp. The foreground should be sharply defined, but a little falling off in the distance is desirable if the photograph is to have artistic merit. The size of the stop controls the amount of light reaching the plate through the lens in a given time, and the depth of focus or depth of definition (the power of the lens to define sharply objects at different distances from the camera). The smaller the stop the greater the depth of focus and longer the time of exposure; the larger the stop the less the depth of focus and shorter the time of exposure.



THE

Optical Institute of Canada

will hold its annual class on

RETINOSCOPY

and Muscle Troubles, commencing **Monday, January 29th,** and lasting for one week. Fee, $20.

Next Primary Class.

For further particulars, free prospectus, etc, address

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

11 King Street West **TORONTO**

Canadian Drug Exchange

Conducted for the convenience of Druggists who may wish to sell their businesses or pilot inquiring purchasers into what they desire.

No. 61.—Drug Business with stock of about $2,400 in a town of 6,000 population with only two other opposition stores. Will sell for 75 cents on the dollar or accept a lump sum of for the stock. A very inviting chance.

No. 62.—Drug Business in town of 9,000 population with six other opposing drug stores. Stock about $4,500, doing fine business. Will sell for 75 cents on the dollar or will accept a lump sum of $3,200 without taking stock. Fifty per cent. cash, balance three, six, nine and twelve months. Owner going to Africa with volunteers and must sell quick.

For further particulars and other offers, address

DR. W. E. HAMILL,

Toronto.

11 King Street West.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Awards At all Great International Exhibitions

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830 Works: CLAPHAM COMMON Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

Bamforth's

LIFE MODEL

Lantern Slides

Illustrated Songs, etc.

The Largest Producer in the World

DETAILED Catalogue, 208 pages, post free, eightpence. New Supplementary List, 1899-1900, post free. Slides made from customers' negatives by a Special Wet Collodion Process, giving good results, even from poor, weak film negatives. Send negative for..... sample and terms.....

JAMES BAMFORTH

Station Road,
HOLMFIRTH, YORKS, ENG.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.

Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

The third point is one that gives trouble, that is the lighting of the interior. The region near the windows being strongly illuminated while the parts of the room, corners especially, away from the windows, are poorly illuminated. The result of this condition is if correctly exposed near the windows under-exposure will be the result in the parts away from the windows or the poorly illuminated parts, giving a negative with excessive contrasts (a common fault in interior work), that is, too much black and white with little of the intermediate tones. This is best controlled by over-exposure, which tends towards softening the brilliantly illuminated parts, and builds up the dark parts, and developing with a weak developer to control the quality of the negative; and if any parts of the negative had the tendency, during development, to get too dense, paint them with a brush charged with a ten per cent. solution of potassium bromide; on the other hand, the thin parts can be helped by painting them with a very weak alkal solution.

If the interior is very poorly illuminated, the flash light will be of great help to light up the very dark parts, and for this the pure powdered magnesium metal, with about one-fourth its bulk of lycopodium powder added, used in a flash lamp, is the most desirable, and is entirely safe. (Under no circumstances use any of the prepared flash powders or cartridges in a flash lamp, unless you desire to commit suicide.) The explosive flash powders or cartridges on the market are dangerous, and should be used with great care. In lighting them, fasten the match to a stick to avoid burning the hands.

In using the flash light in daytime, do so at the end of the exposure, and in such a manner that will avoid cross lighting with the natural light from the windows.

In regard to the fourth point; the quality of the light reflected from the subject. If there is much red, orange and yellow reflected light, the time of exposure will be much longer than it would be if the light was gray, blue, white or violet, for the reason that white, blue or violet are what is called actinic light, that is very active on the sensitive film of the negative, while the red, orange and yellow exert little or no effect on the plate unless orthochromatic plates are used.

Dark objects should be placed near the source of light, and light ones in the dark corners, if possible. If there are any pictures with glass over them, care should be exercised in noting whether they show reflections on the ground glass, and if they do, their angles toward the camera should be slightly changed to avoid the reflections. Avoid taking interiors with sunlight streaming in through the windows showing in the picture. Wherever the sunlight falls there will be nothing but a white spot. The best condition of light is a slightly overcast sky, if the sunlight would fall on parts of the subject to be photographed..—*Prof. J. N. Bradford, in Midland Druggist.*

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Ha[illegible], M.D., Inspector of the Optical Institute of Ca[illegible]

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male: age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $-1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $+1.50 = \frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

L.A.R.: Will you explain the meaning of Static Refraction and Dynamic Refraction of the eye?

Ans.—The static refraction is the refraction of an eye when the eye is in a state of rest. This answer leads to another question, viz., when is the eye in a state of rest? An eye is said to be in a state of rest when there is no accommodation used. Certain medicines called cyclophlegics have the power over the ciliary muscle of producing temporary paralysis and consequent inability of the production of any accommodation, *e.g.*, atropine, etc.

An eye under the influence of atropine is not, strictly speaking, in a state of rest because the effect of the drug usually produces an abnormal flattening of the crystalline lens which must be allowed for in the measurement of an eye under atropine. The static refraction of an eye therefore scientifically stated is that refraction which the eye possesses when in its normal condition with no accommodation in use. Nearly all emmetropic eyes are at rest when looking at an object situated at least twenty feet away from the eye. If an emmetropic eye is not at rest, as above, it is because of some sympathetic action of the ciliary muscle owing to causes either in or re remote from the eye.

But as stated an emmetropic eye is nearly always at rest when looking at infinity. What is infinity? That distance in optics from which when rays of light come from any given point these rays are said to be parallel. An emmetropic eye, therefore, when looking at an object in "infinity" will receive parallel rays of light and these rays of light by means of the dioptrics (static refraction) of the eye alone will be united to a common point (called a focus) on the retina and an image will be formed on the retina, of the object from which the rays of light emanated.

The emmetropic eye, therefore, has its retina just at the right distance (in measure) for the static refraction to form the focus of parallel rays—the word emmetropia comes from three Greek words meaning "eye," "in," "measure."

What is in measure? And what is it in measure for? It is plain now that it means the retina is in measure for parallel rays, *i.e.*, at the right distance to receive a perfect focus (or image) made by the eye in a state of rest. But suppose this emmetropic eye wished to look at an object ten inches away from the eye. Now in this case the rays of light would come divergent from the object to pass through the same dioptrics of the eye with the retina in the same place. It is manifestly impossible for the rays coming from a distance of ten inches to be brought to a focus as soon by the same dioptrics as parallel rays from "infinity" would be. If we let parallel rays from "infinity" pass through a 40.00 dioptric lens, we would receive the focus on a screen (retina) one inch back of the lens—but if we let rays of light from an object so close as ten inches pass through this same 40.00 D. glass, we would have to move the screen back to get a clear and perfect focus (image). In the eye it is evident that the retina which corresponds to the screen cannot be moved back, and hence for an eye to focus rays of light on its retina coming from an object situated at ten inches away from the eye, it is neces-

JUST PUBLISHED. **NINTH EDITION.** Med. 24mo., limp roan, post free for $2 07 nett.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPŒIA

Revised in accordance with the "B... Pharmacopœia," 1898, with articles on Serotherapy and Organotherapy, Medical References and a Therapeutic Index

By MARTINDALE and WESTCOTT.

It will be found to be replete with just that new information connected with the subject which every practitioner and Pharmacist would do well to possess." —*The Lancet.*

H. K. LEWIS, 136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

sary that the focus be brought up on the retina, which can be done only by increasing the refraction of the eye, which is accomplished by bringing the accommodation or dynamic refraction into play—by increasing the curve of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens of the eye. If we take a 40 00 D. lens and get a focus for parallel rays on a screen one inch back of the glass, we can keep the focus on the screen at one inch, no difference how near the object be brought to the lens simply by increasing the strength of the lens, by placing other lenses in front of it and the emmetropic eye can see objects situated anywhere (within certain limits) between itself and "infinity" simply by increasing the curve of the crystalline by means of the dynamic or accommodative power of the eye.

Removal.

The Brown Bros., Limited, wholesale stationers and bookbinders, will remove shortly to the new warehouse which they are erecting at 51 & 53 Wellington St.W., Toronto. The decidedly handsome and artistic front which adorns the building is a credit to the architect and the owners, and no doubt the interior will be quite in keeping with it.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the East against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Tin Boxes, etc.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Joseph G. Taite's Sons which appears in this issue. This old-established firm offers a superior line of goods, and asks for the patronage of Canadian druggists.

Show Cases.

John Phillips & Co., Limited, Detroit, Mich., whose advertisement appears in this issue, announce to the drug trade of Canada that, having opened a branch at Windsor, Ont., they can now supply all cases free of duty. This firm have been making cases for thirty-five years, and being large buyers of English glass, they are in a position to sell show-cases made of British plate at reasonable prices.

The celebrated "Silent Salesman" manufactured by this firm makes one of the handsomest cases that can be placed in a drug store, and the new illuminating device which they are placing in these cases adds greatly to their beauty and utility. If in need of show-cases, write for a catalogue.

Optical and Photographic Goods.

The attention of dealers is directed to the advertisement of Ross, Ltd., 111 New Bond street, London W., England, which appears on page 20a of this issue.

This firm, established nearly 70 years ago, is one of the largest dealers in these lines of goods in Great Britain, and handles everything pertaining to optical, photographic, mathematical, microscopical, and histological instruments and supplies.

A Slow Reducing Bath.—Sometimes, where the reduction of a negative is necessary, it is well to have at command a reducer which will act very slowly, and it is possible that the following bath, recommended some time ago by Professor Lainer, may in such cases be useful: Potassium iodide, 1 part; Hypo-solution, (1 to 4) 100 parts. The reduction proceeds gradually, without loss of the more delicate detail. After an hour the action can be observed, and in from eight to ten hours even dense fog will disappear. The gelatine film is not loosened—in fact, a hardness can be observed. Iron, copper and mercury chlorides, if added to the fixing bath, will also have a reducing action, but are less applicable, because they re-act with the hyposulphite of soda. No advantage is gained by using a larger quantity of potassium iodide.—*Dry Plates.*

Shorthand Reporting and Copying

E. NIELD, C.S.R.

Technical Work a Specialty.

79 Adelaide St. E. (Tel. 1343) **TORONTO**

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

$3,500

WILL buy a Drug, Stationery and Optical business in British Columbia doing an annual business of $6,000. Does all dispensing for eight mines. Patents sold above marked price. No better opening for a Medical Doctor or a first-class Druggist. Owner is in poor health. References can be had from largest wholesale house in B.C. regarding business. Apply "Business," care Canadian Druggist, 63 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Business for Sale

By communicating with the undersigned, an energetic young druggist can learn of a first-class business chance—a handsome store, select stock, choice stand, and but little cutting of prices. Address,

W. MURCHISON,
22 Bay St., Toronto.

Drug Business for Sale.

A CLEAN, up-to-date stock of Drugs and Drug Sundries in the best village in Western Ontario. No old stock. Address, Chemist, care of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

WANTED.—A POSITION BY AN EXPERIENCED Pharmacist where faithfulness, push and attention to business will be appreciated. Apply to McCann & Campbell, 9½ Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

Druggists' and Drug Clerks' Exchange....

DO YOU **Want**

- To Buy a Business
- To Sell a Business
- A Reliable Clerk
- A Good Position
- Your Stock Taken or Appraised

Let Us Make the Connection

We will deal honorably with you. All communications strictly confidential. Write Us.

McCann & Campbell

9½ Adelaide St. East, TORONTO.

Phone 1153

To the Drug Trade of Canada:

WE desire to thank you for your liberal patronage during the past year. We ask for its continuance during the coming one; and if good goods and strict attention to the filling and shipping of orders intrusted to us will merit it, we shall claim it. We want to make our good reputation better still by giving universal satisfaction to our patrons. We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Jan. 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	00
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	60	65
CAMPHOR, lb	75	80
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	18	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	7
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	30
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	4
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	25
Rue, oz., lb	30	3
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	2
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	3
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	75
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	60
Coca, lb	55	6
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 3	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grass	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Flerretine, lb	30	40
Powkaed, lb	40	35
Prni,dr Brava, true, lb	40	45
Par alb	40	45
Pinsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	70	75
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	3½	4
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	35	40
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	30	35
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50
CODEIA, ¼ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 25	5 50
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5
In packages, lb	6	7
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	30	35
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	50	1 85

Literary Notes.

If, as some think, Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been the subject of too much laudation, a wholesome corrective is afforded in the keen and biting treatment which he receives at the hands of Mr. Robert Buchanan, in the paper called "The Voice of 'The Hooligan'" which *The Living Age* for Jan. 6th reprints from *The Contemporary Review*. The true estimate of Kipling lies somewhere between the extreme of laudation and such unsparing criticism as this.

Readers of *The Living Age* are promised a new short story by Selma Lagerlöf in the number for Jan. 13th. It is called "Our Lord and Saint Peter."

Britons and Boers.

Mr. Worsfold recalls in the January *Cassell's Magazine* a reminiscence which is timely: Some idea of the strange position in which the Afrikanders of the Cape Colony are placed may be gathered from the following circumstance. At the time of the last Boer War the two young princes put in at Cape Town on their voyage round the world. While they were at the Cape they were invited, among other festivities, to a garden party at one of the many handsome residences which are to be found in the suburbs of Cape Town. To this party a number of Cape Dutch had been invited to join in welcoming the young princes. Nevertheless, although they had thus assembled to do honor to the grandsons of the Queen, they apparently saw nothing incongruous in circulating at the same time a subscription list in which an appeal was made for funds to supply the Boers—then in arms against the Queen—with artillery.

Substitute for Peppermint.

Kestner & Cie. obtained a patent for a product from tar-oil, intended as a substitute for oil of peppermint. The tar-oil is treated with caustic soda to remove phenols, then shaken with hydrochloric acid. The acid solution is diluted with water to cause separation of the ketones formed, which are distilled with steam. A mixture of ketones is thus obtained, of which the greater proportion distils between 185° and 205° C. By fractional distillation of this mixture and purification of the ketones (through conversion into benzoyl derivatives) two ketones may be isolated, one having the formula $CH^{16}O$, melting at 10° and boiling at 192° C., the other answering to the formula $C^8H^{12}O$, with a boiling point of 192° to 193°C. Neither of the compounds combines with bisulphites, but both absorb bromine when dissolved in carbon disulphide. The products so obtained have a fine odor of peppermint.—*Pharm. Post.*

A Pill Counter.

Take the lid of a cardboard box, say, a tooth-brush box, and hold it in such a position that a single pill shall run into the nearest right-hand corner, then, keeping it in the same position, count in as many pills as are required for each box, 12 or 18 ad lib., letting them form a single row in the corner of the box nearest to you. Mark the end of the row, and with a pair of scissors cut down the edge of the lid and sufficiently far across the top to give the scissors free play in the lengthway of the lid, then cut parallel with the corner and about half an inch away towards the right-hand end of the lid, thus cutting out a little trough which will hold the required number of pills in a single row, one end being blocked with the remains of the lid end edge. In use, strew in the pills with the left hand until full, and then shoot them into the box.—*Chemist and Druggist of Australasia.*

Purified Coal Tar.

Coal tar is purified for pharmaceutical purposes by being dissolved in three parts of acetone or benzene, and filtered. The solvent is distilled off, leaving about 80 per cent. of purified tar. The purified preparation is a thick fluid in the cold, less dense when warm, having the peculiar tarry odor, and is of a brownish black color. It mixes readily with vaseline, lanoline, etc.—*Pharm. Centralh.*

Posters Old in Service.

A correspondent sends the following letter about posters:

The insistence with which certain posters and hangers reappear in advertisements of various theatrical attractions was referred to by a travelling man the other day, and an ex-advance agent gave him an explanation of the reason. The particular poster which led to the conversation happened to be one of those woodcut monstrosities, engraved in the days when Janauschek was a young girl, by the great American Printing Company, which once occupied a building near the *Printers' Ink* offices. The travelling man said he had seen it first nearly a quarter of a century ago, when it advertised a comedy that failed. Afterward it delineated one of the comedians who has since become famous. At a subsequent date it advertised a more modest Thespian, and finally had been seen before a New York beer garden.

DURATION OF DEVELOPMENT.—The *Photographic News* gives the following instructions with reference to duration of development Have the developer ready in a measure, and place the plate in a dish, and pour the developer over the plate, and note the exact time. Then carefully wash the plate, and as soon as the first sign of the highest light or image appears again note the time; then multiply this lapse of time by a certain factor given in the table below, and you will have the total time of development.

Pyro soda, 1 gr. pyro to oz., ½ gr. bromide	11 factor
Pyro-soda, 2 gr. pyro to oz., 1 gr. bromide	6 "
Pyro-soda, 3 gr. pyro to oz., 1½ gr. bromide	5½ "
Pyro-soda, 4 gr pyro to oz., 2 gr. bromide	4½ "
Pyro-soda, 8 gr. pyro to oz., 4 gr. bromide	3½ "
Pyro-soda, Ilford, for dense negatives	5 "
Pyro-soda, Ilford, for soft negative	6½ "
Hydroquinone (caustic soda or carbonate)	5½ "
Ekonogen	6 "
Metol	28 "
Glycin	14 "
Amidol (2 grs.)	18 "
Velox	12 "
Imperial pyro-metol	10 "
Rodinal	45 "
Metol-hydroquinone	13 "

Suppose, for instance, we use the last-named developer, and 20 seconds elapse between the pouring on of developer and the appearance of the highest light, then the total time of development will be 20 × 13 = 260 = 4 mins. 20 secs.

DEVELOPER FOR UNDER EXPOSURE.—For an under exposed plate—especially if the plate be a rapid one for snap shot work—the following developer is often used, and gives a good printing negative without too much harshness:

Pyro	2 grains.
Potassium bromide	½ grain.
Strong ammonia	2 or 3 drops
Water	1 ounce.

First soak the plate in a solution of 1 drop of ammonia to 1 ounce of water for two or three minutes, and then place in the developer without rinsing.—*Wilson's Photographic Magazine.*

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 —
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 —
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb.	3 00	3 50
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 60
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 70
" ⅛ " " " "	3 00	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 00	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	25	30
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	35	40
Ozs., oz	45	50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	50	55
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 10	1 15
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 40
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	59
Raw, gal	55	58
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 35
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	90	9

Drug Reports

Canada.

Business during last month was far ahead of the corresponding month last year, and the report from the retail druggists all along the line is that the Christmas trade has been very satisfactory.

Quinine maintains the fast advance steadily. Pure beeswax is scarce, and a fairly good price has to be paid for an article such as retail druggists handle. Mercurial preparations are steady at the late advance in price. Camphor shows signs of still further advance. Carbolic acid will likely see still higher prices. Salicylic acid and soda salicylates are higher in sympathy with carbolic acid. Salol will likely be dearer owing to the same cause. Saccharine is easier. Paris green, as we have intimated from time to time, has now advanced in price, manufacturers having decided on a price for the coming season at an advance of from 3 to 5c. lb. Higher prices may be looked for on nearly all heavy chemicals in the near future.

English Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 26th, 1899.

A strong upward tendency has been shown in the drug market for some time, although there are individual cases of lower prices.

Quicksilver has had two quick advances, which has, of course, affected mercurials. Camphor has had a series of advances and is talked to a still higher price in the New Year, it being stated to be the intention of the Japanese Government to limit the output. Cocaine has had a phenomenal jump and remains firm. Santonine has advanced owing to bad crop of seeds, and ergot is steadily moving up from a similar cause. Carbolic acid has advanced fully 25 per cent., and this has led to a rise in salicylic acid and salicylates. Phenacetin has had a small rise, but acetanilide is very weak. Quinine after receding has advanced again owing to the bark sales showing higher prices. A scarcity of cinichoni dine has sent up the price beyond quinine. Several alkaloids are dearer, including eserine, codeine, atropine, pelocarpine, etc. Menthol has advanced considerably. Hydrastis and senega are both dearer in consequence of scarcity in America, but ipecacuanha is easier.

Mr. Podsnapper—Why, I thought that Miss Boggs was a blonde!

Mrs. Podsnapper—She was, but she reformed.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1900. No. 2

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
- Imperial Reciprocity.
- Hours of Business.
- Attentive Clerks.
- Sunday Closing in Chicago.
- The Jobbers Want Commissions.
- Mr. H. H. Lyman, M.A.
- The Position of Carbolic Acid.
- The Late Dr. J. Baker-Edwards.

South African Notes.

TRADE NOTES.
- Nova Scotia Notes.
- Annual Meeting
- Travelling Representatives.
- Appearances Count.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.
Pharmaceutical Dont's.
A Pepsine Soap.
Soft Soaps as Ointment Bases.
A Non-Reliable Bottle.
New Remedies of 1899.
Pharmacopœial Notes.
Pill Excipients.
Two Ideas.
Carrier Pigeons as Messengers to the Druggist.
A Marvellous Radiometer.
Soda Water as a Medicine.
British Pharmaceutical Association.
American Pharmaceutical Association.
Canada's Trade in 100 Years.
Formulary.
Photographic Notes.
Optical Department.
British Columbia Notes.
Personals.
Drug Reports.

Imperial Reciprocity.

Step by step the Mother Country and her colonies are drawing together. Unity of interest in everything pertaining to the principles which actuate the Anglo-Saxon race in making its influence felt in the world seems to be the welding power; but, be it what it may, Imperial history is being made at a rapid rate in these troublous days.

The *Chemist and Druggist*, in its leading editorial in a recent issue discussed the subject of Pharmaceutical Reciprocity along the lines which prevail in the medical profession. The British Medical Council has, and exercises, the power to register as licensed practitioners those who have obtained their qualifications in British dependencies or foreign countries wherein the qualifications of the United Kingdom are accepted in lieu of their own.

This provision is shown to be of decided advantage to the British society, as hundreds of English medical graduates have been accepted in various parts of the Empire, while comparatively few colonial graduates have reversed the conditions.

The British Pharmaceutical Society has apparently been averse to lending its influence to promote similar conditions in pharmacy, as each time it has been approached it has sheltered itself under the plea that the Pharmacy Act did not give it the power to do so.

The Irish Pharmaceutical Society, on the other hand, appears to be more amenable to suggestions along that line, as they have recently granted a conference to the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales—a conference out of which we hope enough reciprocal good-will and recognition will arise to augment the Imperial idea of community of interests, though why the Irish should outstep the English in the race for Imperial unity and reciprocity is rather more than a colonial can well understand.

The advocative spirit shown by the *Chemist and Druggist*, which is undoubtedly in close touch with the best elements in pharmacy in the Mother Country, gives hope that the future has something in store for pharmacy in which every druggist who owes allegiance to the British flag can have an interest. "Imperialism to the front," does not imply the creation of conditions beneficial alone to the British born, but to every dependent son who aspires to form an interested unit of the foremost nation of the earth.

Hours of Business.

The long hours of the retail drug business is its most objectionable feature. It is doubtful if any other pursuit of a commercial character would prove equally agreeable if the hours of conducting it were equal. The three or four hours at the end of each day are more wearisome to the tired attendant than the whole of the balance of the day. They are the hours which sap not merely the physical energy but the mental equanimity as well. There is no good reason why excessively long hours should prevail in the drug business. In country towns and villages doctors do not, as a rule, establish definite office hours, and, in consequence, the filling of physicians' prescriptions after 8 p.m. would not warrant the keeping open shop which so generally prevails.

In large cities, however, the majority of medical practitioners hold their consultations between 7 and 9 p.m., and from one half to one hour after the latter hour is necessary to enable late patients to get their prescriptions filled. Beyond the actual necessities of the case the druggist is certainly unwise to go. He has a right to conduct his business both in the interests of his health and his purse, the preservation of the first being as essential as the consideration of the

second. It is right that every druggist should establish definite hours of opening and closing, so that the public may be taught to recognize business habits in the conduct of his store. Yet these hours should be so fixed that the legitimate wants of the public may be supplied, while not extending the service to the physical injury of the druggist.

Under the most favorable circumstances the hours cannot be curtailed to admit of much relaxation for the compounder, but every hour or half hour cut off from the strain will help him to endure for a longer period a business which somebody must engage in, but which does not pay any too great a sum per hour for the service given.

Attentive Clerks.

Nothing gives a business place a good name more rapidly than the attention of its clerks. It matters not what their appearance may be, provided that they possess a courteous and attentive manner.

Human nature is so constituted that it instinctively feels, and values, attention. This is especially so of the gentler sex who in our land and under our customs are the buyers for the home.

The clerk who treats every customer upon whom he is called to wait from the moment of their entry until the moment of their exit as though their patronage was essential to the store, will be sure to win and retain customers who could not be held so effectively by any other means.

Civility and attention are two things which every proprietor or manager should earnestly strive to inculcate in those under him, and those who do not adapt themselves readily should be advised to seek an occupation where manners do not count.

Sunday Closing in Chicago.

Arrangements for a meeting of all the druggists in Chicago, for the purpose of discussing the Sunday-closing proposition are now under way by the Southwest Side Retail Druggists' Association. The organization held a meeting, and the largest attendance which has ever greeted a meeting of the association was on hand. At the present time the members are closing their doors at 7 o'clock Sunday evenings, but they are anxious to secure more of the day for recreation. It was decided to try and formulate some sort of an agreement with the druggists of the north, south and west sides of the city to bring about Sunday closing. There was much discussion on the subject and those who are now closing their stores reported that the plan had met with the hearty approbation of the patrons of the various stores.

The Jobbers want Concessions.

At a recent meeting of the wholesale druggists in New York, held at the Astor House, it was decided that unless manufacturers would grant further concessions in the matter of rebates, etc., in certain lines, steps would be taken looking to the organization of a joint stock manufacturing company amongst the wholesalers.

Mr. H. H. Lyman, M.A.

Mr. Henry Herbert Lyman, whose portrait is herewith given, was born in Montreal, Dec. 21st, 1854, and was educated

Mr. H. H. Lyman, M.A.

at the West End Academy and High School, at the latter winning the "Davidson Medal." He afterwards attended McGill University, where he took the degree of B.A., in 1876 and M.A. in 1880.

In 1877 he became a partner in the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, which firm later became the present firm of Lyman Sons & Co. Mr. Lyman is also president of the Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited, wholesale druggist of Toronto. Both of these firms with which Mr. Lyman is connected are well known to our readers, their business extending throughout the Dominion and are amongst the most enterprising of our wholesale drug houses.

Mr. Lyman has also been an active participant in military matters, having enrolled in the Royal Scots of Canada (which was then the Fifth Batt.) in 1877, and rose to be major, which rank he held when he retired in 1891. He is also a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, a member of the Council of the British Empire League and for the past thirteen years has been president of the Montreal branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario, a branch of science in which he has always taken the deepest interest, and on which he has written many excellent articles, which have appeared from time to time in the *Canadian Entomologist*, to which we are indebted for many of the facts mentioned here.

The Position of Carbolic Acid.

The issue of a Royal Proclamation on January 11th by the British Government, prohibiting the exportation of picric acid, trinitro-phenol, trinitro-cresol, carbolic acid phenol, cresylic acid cresol, from the United Kingdom has materially altered the prices of these goods, and caused a good deal of consternation amongst manufacturers and exporters in England. At a joint meeting of interested firms held in London it was decided to use their concerted influence with the Government to modify the proclamation so that carbolic acid for purely medicinal purposes could be exported, as the object in preventing the shipment of these chemicals was evidently to prevent any explosives thus finding their way to the Boer headquarters, or to any nation with which Great Britain might be at war.

The matter has also engaged the attention of German chemical dealers, and a petition has been sent to the Chancellor urging him to use influence to secure the withdrawal of the prohibition, pointing out the fact that "the whole world depends on England for supplies of carbolic acid."

The *Kolnische Zeitung* (*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 27th) says: "Not only the German chemical industry, but the entire industry of Germany, is most keenly affected by the prohibition. The minor proportion only of carbolic acid is used for the production of explosives (picric acid), and by far and away the greater part for disinfectants and for the manu-

McLaughlin's "Real Fruit" Juices

—AND—

CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893 They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.

Price $2.25 per Imp. Gal.

Special price in quantity.

Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Navel Orange, Blood Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Red Cherry, Lemon, Lemon Sour, Grape, Peach, Ginger Ale, Sherbet, Root Beer, Nectar, Claret, etc.

Our Lemon and Orange

are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost impalpable powder.

Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outfits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., etc. Price lists on application.

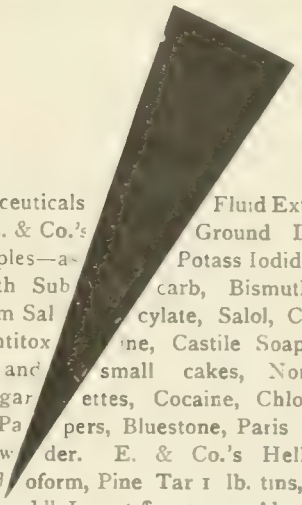
Montreal Depot: The Toronto Pharmacal Co., St. James St.

J. J. McLaughlin

Manufacturing Chemist

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne St., Toronto

LET US GET OUR WEDGE IN



E. & Co.'s Pharmaceuticals Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Syrups, Tinctures. E. & Co.'s Ground Drugs, Chemicals and Spices. Staples—a- Potass Iodide, Iodine, Bismuth Subnit, Bismuth Sub carb, Bismuth Subgallate, Acid Salicylic, Sodium Sal cylate, Salol, Carbolic Acid, Acetanilid, Opium, Antitox ne, Castile Soap "Shell," 2½ lb. and 4 lb. bars and small cakes, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Cubeb Cigar ettes, Cocaine, Chloride of Gold and Sodium, Toilet Pa pers, Bluestone, Paris Green. E. & Co.'s Pure Insect Pow der. E. & Co.'s Hellebore, Moth Balls, Tanglefoot, Iod oform, Pine Tar 1 lb. tins, Oil Lemon, 1 lb. Coppers, "Diamond" Lye at $3.25 case, Absorbent Cotton, lbs., (low price), Vittoria Liquorice at 25c. Advertised articles as follows:—Electine Remedies, Tiny Tablets, Our Native Herbs (Herbs and Tablets), Catarrhozone, Pitcher's Backache Tablets, Cow Brand Baking Soda, 5 lb. and 10 lb. pails and boxes, B. & S. Cough Drops, Laxative Bromo Quinine, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion and Tablets, Nepenthe, Kelpion (Stainless Iodine Ointment), Vapo Cresoline, Vin Mariani, Antikamnia and Combinations, Thialion.

Quotations and a Trial will give us an entrance.
Prompt, Careful Attention will do the rest.

We Want to do Business with You.
We Want to do More Business with You!

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.

The Elliot & Co., Limited

...Toronto

READING'S "KNOCK-DOWN" WALL PAPER EXHIBITOR.

THIS CUT shows the Exhibitor set up and ready for use with the Sliding Extension drawn out. It is very light, strong and easily handled, and when not in use can be compactly folded up and set aside. It will hold twenty-five to fifty combinations at a time, showing side walls, friezes, and ceilings. The device is simple and easily understood.

We are sole Agents in Canada for "Reading's" Wall Paper Exhibiting Devices and Supplies, and for the "Keystone" Wall Paper Trimmer.

STAUNTON

Wall Papers.

SECOND only to having a complete line of "STAUNTON" Wall Papers to open the new season with will be the devices necessary for making a good show of them—for we believe that wall papers attractively displayed are half sold.

—If you contemplate buying some new fixtures
—drop us a card for a "Reading" catalogue.
—If you haven't bought a line of "Staunton"
—papers for 1900 ask us to send you sample
—books.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS **TORONTO**

OUR NEW TABLETS

Well Advertised—Demand Assured

ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH

FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Laxative Analgesic and Antipyretic)

—AND—

ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH

FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Tonic-Laxative, Analgesic and Antipyretic)

ONE SIZE ONLY

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

From all Canadian Jobbers—Ounce Packages Only.

All Antikamnia Preparations from Canadian Jobbers—$1 25 per ounce

ON 'ITSEM'

HOUSEHOLD DYES

THE CLEVER WIFE RELIES

Because they are the most vivid, lasting, and perfect dyes made. They dye all materials all shades. Extremely easy and clean to use. Made up in handy glass tubes, price 10 cents per tube.

N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye IS Black.

Sold by Chemists.

"ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.,

44 Farringdon St., London, or Borough Mills, Bradford.

Greig Manuf'g Co., Montreal.

facture of pharmaceutical products, such as salicylic acid, salol, phenacetin, salophen, etc. Germany only produces one-tenth of the carbolic acid she requires, the rest being imported from England. In 1899 the imports from England amounted to about 4,000,000 kilos., representing at current prices a value of nearly 7,000,000m. The German stocks of carbolic acid are only sufficient to last two months at the longest; if, therefore, the export prohibition be not cancelled before then, not only the pharmaceutical and color industries, but the color and textile industries of Germany will be severely injured. The results, from a pecuniary and social direction, cannot be overlooked—they will be of far-reaching importance."

The Late Dr. J. Baker-Edwards.

In the death of Dr. J. Baker-Edwards, Ph.D., A.M., Canada loses one of its most prominent chemists, and Montreal a very highly-esteemed citizen.

The doctor was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire, England, in 1826, and was educated at Stockwell Grammar School, Clapham, Surrey.

In 1841 he began his pharmaceutical career as apprentice to Mr. F. Kendall, chemist, at Stratford-on-Avon, where his parents at that time resided. He afterwards went to Liverpool, and was for two years with Messrs. Clay & Abraham, of that city. He then returned to London to complete his studies at Bloomsbury Square, where he graduated with honors in 1846, and afterwards was appointed lecturer under Prof. Redwood in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory. In 1848 he entered business at 42 Berry street, and adopted a new line as "operative chemist," for the supply of chemicals for educational and analytical purposes to students and professors. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer on chemistry and toxicology at the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine and secretary to the chemical section of the British Association meeting there.

For some twelve years he resided at the Royal Institution, Colquett street, Liverpool, having control of its spacious laboratories, and founding the Liverpool Chemists' Association, of which he was the first secretary, and for several years president, and during the same period member of council and board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. At this time he acquired a large practice as expert and consulting chemist in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales, and in the "Northern Circuit" his name was well known. In 1866 he came to Canada in connection with the house of Evans, Mercer and Co., but soon resumed his educational role at McGill Normal School, where he lectured on chemistry for ten years, and at Bishop's College Medical Faculty, and assisted at the foundation of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and was for some years secretary of the Natural History Society. In 1876 he was appointed food analyst by the Dominion Government, a post which he retained up to his death. Dr. Baker-Edwards was the senior analyst of the staff, both in years and scientific experience. He was a life member of the British Association, Pharmaceutical Society and Chemical Society of London, and emeritus professor of chemistry of the University of Bishop's College, and lecturer on chemistry for the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association. He also obtained much reputation as decipherer of handwriting, which frequently brought him into the law courts as an expert witness.

Deceased suffered a bad fracture of one of his legs in December, and was taken to the General Hospital for treatment, where he was making satisfactory progress until an attack of acute pneumonia set in, to which he succumbed within forty-eight hours after it developed.

An Assistant Salesman.

An attractive method of displaying fancy goods has become a very important question to the modern druggist. New ideas are constantly being worked out by cunning inventors, whereby the attention of the public will be attracted to the goods, which eventually means their sale

Boeckh's Adjustable Tables cover this ground more fully than any article with which we are acquainted. The inventor has combined simplicity with strength and neat appearance. It is specially adapted for the display of perfumery, fancy goods, and all lines of druggists' sundries.

The old adage. "A man is judged by his clothes," applies just as much to a store as it does to a man, and live dealers all over the country are working up to the fact that it pays to keep up appearances.

A post card to the manufacturers, Messrs. Boeckh Bros., & Co., Toronto, will bring illustrated booklet giving full particulars as to design, size, etc.

In Other Lands.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The approximate number of chemical factories in Germany is 5,950, employing 120,000 workmen and 4,000 chemists. Heavy chemicals, such as soda, acids, etc., find employment for 16,000 workmen; fine chemicals, 17,500; aniline colors, 14,000, and fatty products, 9,000. Of the chemical staffs, 220 are employed in heavy chemical work, 250 for fine inorganic chemicals, 90 for fatty products, 400 in the metallurgical industry, 300 in sugar refineries, and 1,300 in aniline dye and organic chemical works. There are about 75 to 80 works in Germany devoted to the extraction of tar products and the manufacture of aniline colors.—*Revue des Prod. Chim.*

In Sweden apothecaries' assistants seem to be quite scarce, particularly in rural districts. This condition of affairs is ascribed to three causes, namely: Apothecaries are disinclined to take apprentices; the present prospects of the profession are not sufficiently alluring; the calling out of pharmacists for military exercise in summer lowers the profession.

Experiments are being made in various malarial districts in India to utilise the cajeput tree for the same purpose as that for which eucalyptus has so long been vaunted. It is especially being tried in salt swamps, where no eucalyptus will live. Its bark is loudly praised in various journals for packing fruits. Oranges have kept good four months in it, lemons five months, and apples three months. Plant for extracting the oil from the leaves will doubtless be established in time in connection with large plantations.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

The Medical Council in Russia has reserved to it very great powers by the latest regulations passed to govern the importation of foreign medicines. The Council is authorized to examine medicines which are submitted for entry, and is entrusted with the compilation of a list which admits certain medicines and bars others. Moreover, the decision rests with the Council as to which of the imported medicines shall be sold by apothecaries and which by druggists' stores.

The population of Winnipeg, Man., according to the census of 1899 is 54,778 as against 49,000 in the previous year, a gain of nearly 6,000.

South African Notes.

A Hurried Departure—Travelling Under Difficulties—Ovation to the Canadian Contingent—Pharmacy at a Standstill.

(From our own Correspondent.)

"I can't help it," said a stalwart, out-and-out Boer to us, "you must clear; it does not matter. I can tell by the way you speak that you are not a 'rooinek',* but you belong to Queen Victoria—that's enough for us." It was the Landrost or his assistant, I forget which, and there was no mistaking his message. Mr. Jesse C. Chevers, representative in South Africa of Red Bird cycles, and the writer, without more to say, packed up a few articles of food and started to take a first-class cattle truck to Delagoa Bay. We should have saved had we taken a third, for we got no better accommodation, but we recognized this too late.

And thus we were kicked out of Johannesburg, with no more civility than had we been 'crooks' of the lowest calibre.

The train left Johannesburg on a Tuesday, and by night we were in Pretoria—just about 40 miles nearer Delagoa than when we started—where the train stayed the night, for fear some "rooinek" should have damaged the track. At daylight we made another start, travelling at the rate of 12 miles an hour, only to come to a standstill again the moment the sun went down. One man went mad from the effects of the sun and starvation, and a child died and was buried by the side of the track, without much ceremony. Komati Poort, the frontier station on the Portuguese border, is a place marked big on the map, but it's difficult to see when you get there. In fact, were it not for the ceremony of attaching a Portuguese engine, you would never know anything about it in the ordinary way. But we felt like thanking somebody—even a Portuguese—when we found the train moving somewhat faster and our destination getting nearer. I had always pictured a Portuguese, from what I saw at Madeira, a sort of second-grade Boer, and I was agreeably surprised to find them running their trains at express speed, although they did not care whether you starved or not on your journey—and food was beginning to present a feature for consideration. I lost sight altogether of the particular day on which we reached Delagoa Bay; it might have been Friday, it might have been Sunday. My small amount of baggage had lost itself—I was rather glad, to tell the truth—and I chased around to find a shipping office, while Mr. Chevers tried to locate a hotel, coffee-shop, or any other shop where provisions were to be bought. We found the coffee-shop first, and got "run in," as the Colonials call it, for tendering Transvaal coin. However, when we found the reason for all this display of Portuguese police and military force, we apologized in the most polite manner, presented the captain, inspector, or whatever they call him, with a British half-sovereign—that fixed it—and, thank goodness, that was all over. We took ship on board the *Avondale Castle* for Cape Town, and never felt so glad before in our lives to get under the old flag again.

When we left Johannesburg, commandeering was the order of the day. Most of the chemists' shops were barricaded up and closed until more peaceful times, while others were open in a half-hearted sort of way by some Hollander, and looked for all the world as if they were ashamed of themselves. Lennon, Limited, the contractors to the Transvaal Government Hospitals, etc., had the horses, wagons, stock, etc., taken — commandeered they call it—and Lennon, Limited, seemed pretty sick about it anyway.

On the "Avondale Castle" anchoring in Table Bay we found Cape Town en fête. The "Sardinian" was due with the Canadian contingent, and the people of the South African capital were getting ready to give them a good reception. A few days after, when they really did arrive, Capetonians carried their ideas into effect. Houters, syrens, steamship signals, and what not went to make a most noisy welcome, while bunting with happy remarks about one flag, one Queen, one throne, Empire day, to-day, and such-like went to make the welcome a very patriotic one.

Of the men and the work they have come out to do you will hear of in the daily papers—there are plenty of Canadian correspondents in South Africa for that purpose. In a sort of skirmish near the Orange River camp, one of the Canadians found an Englishman fighting on the other side, who fired after the white flag had been hoisted and shot an English soldier. The story goes that the Canadian allowed him to say his prayers after capture, then shot him. The Boers are constantly hoisting the white flag with a view to gaining time to move their belongings, and I hope the Canadians will always be in a position to fix those who cannot play the game of war on war lines.

There is nothing in Pharmaceutical South Africa to interest Canadian readers. The Amended Pharmacy Bill has come into operation, but the clause providing for patent medicines containing poisons, is not likely to come in for some time, and no "Gazette" notice giving the necessary six months' intimation has received any attention whatever. The Cape Government is presumably waiting for the restoration of communication with distant parts of the Colony now cut of by the Boer forces.

Cape Town, Dec. 27th, 1899.

*Red neck—A contemptible way of referring to Englishmen.

Pure Fruit Juices.

We have pleasure in saying a good word for McLaughlin's fruit juices and crushed fruits, referred to elsewhere in this issue. Mr. McLaughlin conducts what is considerably the largest bottling business in Ontario. His factory includes half an acre of floor space, and the whole building and plant is entirely modern and up-to date. We are informed that he was the first manufacturer of cold process saccharated juices in Canada, and it is quite evident this form of juice is superseding those sterilized by heat. Such well-known Toronto dispensers as Geo. A. Bingham, Hooper and Co., Geo. Harbottle, J. D. Matheson, J. Curry, Fred McLean, C. H. Corven, Geo. Marshall, Fred Bunting, W. J. Carnahan, A. J. Truss, Geo. E. Gibbard, W. H. Worden, J. H. Colling, Geo. Marshall, Dr. Snider, N. C. Love and Co., D. C. Walterhouse, G. H. Hanna, H. G. Horton, and A. E. Walton, use these goods regularly, all but two or three use them exclusively, and some of them have used the goods since 1893.

These gentlemen are certainly good judges of quality, and we are pleased to know that Mr. McLaughlin's enterprise has been appreciated, and that more of the juices are being sold each succeeding season.

We have visited the laboratory where these goods are made, and have observed the scrupulous cleanliness of the whole plant. The juices are stored in fine concrete cellars.

Toronto is an excellent fruit centre, in every respect the best in Canada, and this means much in the selection of the best qualities of fruit. Mr. McLaughlin claims never to have had on his premises any second grade fruit of any kind. We believe our readers cannot make any mistake in giving these goods a trial, as we understand the maker's guarantee goes with the goods.

Stearns' Glycerinated Vaccine Virus...

We are now prepared to furnish a Superior Quality of **HIGH-GRADE VACCINE,** of **our own production,** in hermetically-sealed capillary glass tubes. Each tube is in a **separate aseptic block of wood,** with a sterilized needle and ejecting tube.

Complete in Itself. **Retail for 10 cents.**

Free from pus germs.

Bacteriologically and physiologically tested.

Our Vaccination Shield

is furnished free with each tube, and is highly appreciated by every physician.

Ours is the

Kind that Takes

100% of successes in primary cases.

Order a Dispensing package from your jobber—**10 Tubes**—Retail for $1 00.

Liberal Discount to the trade. **Sample** and **Literature** in exchange for a postal card.

Prepared in the Biologic Laboratory of

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Windsor, Ont.

Detroit, Mich. London, Eng. New York, N.Y.

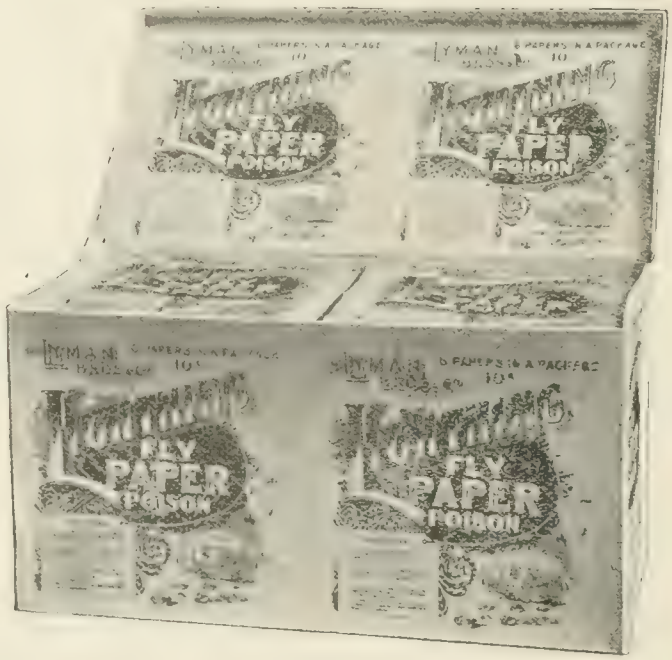
Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison

Season 1900

Best Fighter

Best Seller

Best Killer



Kills All Rivals

Kills All Flies

Kills All Prices

6 Papers in a Packet retails at 10c.

3 Papers in a Packet retails at 5c.

Special Prices on orders placed now for future delivery.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

TORONTO

Trade Notes

Dr. Wickware has opened a new drug store at Birtle, Man.

J. H. Goodeve, Grand Forks, B.C., has sold out to F. Wollaston.

Mr. Johnston has opened a new drug store at Cardston, Alberta, N.W.T.

G. A. B. Macdonald has opened a new drug store at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Central Drug Store is the successor to J. A. Stuart, St. Catharines, Ont.

J. H. Fleming, St. George, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. M. Ketchem.

The estate of George W. Davis, druggist, Napinka, Man., is being wound up.

Reid & Co. are reported burnt out by the recent fire in Dawson City. Loss, $5,000.

J. Fyfe, Stockton, Man., has admitted E. T. Howard as partner in his drug business.

E. J. Johns, Stratford, Ont., has sold his drug stock to Dr. Nichel, who is moving it to Sebringville, Ont.

Miller Bros., druggists and jewellers, Greenwood and Phœnix, B.C., are closing out their Phœnix branch.

C. H. Bowes, Victoria, B.C., is moving from his present premises to the old Post Office Block. When completed Mr. Bowes will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

The Mariani Great Pills Company has applied for letters of incorporation, with head office at Montreal, Que. Capital, $50,000. The applicants are Gaston Maillet, dentist; Joseph Arthur Asselin, physician; George Albini Lacombe, physician; Ernest Paquet, accountant, all of Montreal; and Cuthbert Alphonse Chenevert, advocate, of Berthier.

Nova Scotia Notes.

There is little of interest transpiring just now in Nova Scotia drug circles. The excitement consequent on the assembling and embarkation here of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa overshadows most things at present. Several Halifax drug clerks have already gone to the front.

Very many of our drug friends from outside the city have paid Halifax a visit during the past few weeks in order to see what was going on among the troops. Among those who brought their cameras with them we noticed Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Windsor, intent on securing photos of the Mounted Police who, in their picturesque garb of the plains, form striking figures on our streets.

Mr. J. J. Turnbull, of North Sydney, was also among the visitors, and while here helped the Sydney curlers to carry off the trophy from the Halifax Curling Club.

Mr. G. T. McDonald, druggist, of Shelburne, was married recently, and has the best wishes of his friends.

Mr. C. Walter Clarke, who was formerly associated with his father, C. P. Clarke, of St. John, N.B., in the retail drug business, has secured a position as traveller for the firm of Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax.

Dr. J. W. Cove, formerly of Springhill, is now conducting a drug business in Amherst.

Mr. Gordon MacGillvary, who spent some years in Texas, has returned to his old home in North Sydney, and is now associated with his father, Dr. MacGillvary, in the drug business there.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Elliot & Co., limited, Toronto, ook place on Jan. 24 h, at which the directors were enabled to report a great improvement in business as compared with previous years. The President, Board and Officers were re-elected.

Travelling Representatives.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Windsor, Ont., advise the trade that the following representatives are now on the road looking after the interests of the firm.

Mr. Norman R. Leslie, covers Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

Mr. Archie D. Sipprell will cover Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley. He is an old O.C.P. graduate, but has been travelling in Michigan for the past few years.

Mr. T. H. McTavish will continue to look after Toronto.

Mr. W. M. Jackman will do Northern Ontario and the North West Territories to the Rockies, in place of Mr. Mutchmore who has been transferred to England.

Mr. Geo. D. Scarborough will look after Western Ontario.

Mr. Bertram Smith has left the road and will be able to look after the interests of the trade in the Windsor House.

Appearances Count.

Yes, decidedly they do, and this is the general verdict of the customers of Mr. George Bingham, the popular druggist of No. 100 Yonge street, Toronto. With a keen eye to the beautiful and a knowledge of the fitness of things, he has made his pharmacy a palatial one, at least so far as artistic fittings and choice arrangement of stock can be made so.

One of the most noticeable features on entering this store is the very handsome soda-water fountain, which looms up as a monument of the enterprise of the proprietor and of the skill and superior taste displayed by the manufacturers. Space does not allow us to enlarge on the beauty of it, but we would advise any druggist who contemplates putting in a fountain to call and see this one, or the next best thing, look at the photo-engravure of it in the advertisement of the Fletcher Manufacturing Co. in this issue, who manufactured this fountain for Mr. Bingham.

Druggists, or in fact anyone, need not go outside of Canada to get soda-water fountains which are the latest designs and are more moderate in price than imported goods. As an evidence of this fact we are informed that Mr. J. Patterson, of 216 Queen street west, who purchased a large fountain from the Fletcher Co. last season has now, after looking into the designs of other makers, ordered another fountain for his branch store at 98 Yonge street.

Popular Songs of the Empire is the title of a neat little advertising song book now being sent out to the retail trade in the interest of "St. Jacob's Oil." In these war times a book containing all the popular patriotic songs is much in demand, and retailers not already supplied should drop a line to St. Jacob's Oil, Toronto, and such applications will be promptly honored.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was convened in the board room of the college building on February 6th. The following members were present: Messrs. E. W. Case, Picton; W. B. Graham, Ridgetown; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; John Hargreaves, Toronto; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; S. Snyder, Waterloo; A. Turner, Orangeville; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; I. Curry, Toronto; H. Watters, Ottawa.

President Karn called the meeting to order at 2 40 p.m.

After routine a number of communications were read and referred to committees to be reported upon.

Accounts to the amount of $1,318 were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The semi-annual report of the registrar-treasurer, Mr. J. T. Lewis, was then presented, and contained the following: Since August 1st, 1899, the following persons have taken out registration, viz., Chas. J. Kelly, Caistorville; T. D. Orme, Lucan; Daniel F. Smith, Brussels; A. S. Leavitt, Bancroft; L. G. Routhier, Ottawa; and James A. MacMahon, St. Catharines. One hundred and twenty-seven applications for registration were received from apprentices, of which a few are in abeyance. The number of renewals issued since August 1st, 1899, was: 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 2; 1897, 3; 1898, 6; 1899, 35; 1900, 2; total, 50.

The following is the statement of receipts and disbursements for the six months ending February 1st, 1900:

Receipts:—Aug. 1st, 1899.—Cash balance, $58.46; bank balance, $1,738.45; total, $1,796.91. Interest account, $2.74; license sales book, $1.09; deposit fees (junior course), $605; (senior course), $570; total, $1.175; less laboratory apparatus (breakages, etc.), $610, leaving $565; registration fees (six M.D.'s), $24; poison books, $4.18; laboratory apparatus, $179.60; teaching department (junior course), $5,051.20; (senior course), $5,905.60; advertisements in curriculum, $428.75; total, $11,385, less $475 17, leaving $10,910.38. Renewal fees, 50 at $4, 23 at $2, and 2 at $3, $252, less rebates (1900), $4, $248; apprentice registration fees, $127; matriculation fees, $144.30; examination account (students), $170, less $129.61, leaving $40.39; Dominion Life Assurance Co., $5,000. Total receipts, $18,967.57.

Disbursements.—Salary account and auditors, $3,373 87; insurance account postage, etc., $44.96; supply account —pharmacy, $90 03; botany and chemistry. $3.40; microscopy, $2.38; practical chemistry, $60.89; total, $156.70. Apparatus and appliances—pharmacy, $200; physics, $93.37; total, $293.97. Infringement account, $462 70, less $45.65, leaving $417.05; council meeting (August, 1899), $427; coal account, $71.90; gas account, $26.37; water account, $23.35; McGill street property, $5,086.40; O.C.P., $1,220.88; Bank of Commerce savings department, $2,000; Bank of Commerce general account, $5,791.04; cash on hand, $34.68; total, $7,825.72. Total disbursements, $18,967 57.

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A report was also presented from the auditors certifying that they had examined the books and vouchers and found them correct.

A statement of the assets and liabilities was read by the Registrar Treasurer which contained the following items:

Assets—College building, $33,656.82; furniture, apparatus, etc., $12,435.01; college lot, $5,000; McGill street property, $5,093.90; outstanding fees (approximately) $300; students' senior course, $271.80; supplies estimated to date, $500; poison and license sales books, $102.88; Bank balance, $57,91.04; Bank savings dept., $2,000. Total assets, $65,191.13.

Liabilities—Salary account, $368.75; sundry accounts, 1,354 23; examiners for Dec., $231.68; deposit for senior course, $565; mortgage account, $5,000; to balance, $59,553.98. Total, $65,191.13.

The report of the Board of Examiners stated that the fifty-eighth semi-annual examination was held in the college building on Dec. 11th to 16th, 1899. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom one passed in all subjects, viz., John L. Nielson, Napanee; the following passed in all subjects (now and on previous occasions), Messrs. A. L. O. Baker, Galt; George H. Halpin, Peterboro'; Robt. B. Hannah, Collingwood; C. A. Ramshaw, Milton; O. E. Rennie, Toronto; D. C. Worts, Collingwood. Mr. F. L. Houghton, Lindsay, passed in chemistry and Mr. S. N. Tarrant, Kingston, passed in pharmacy.

The Board recommended that the following regulations be passed by the council providing for the conduct of examinations:—(1) Any candidate found giving or receiving or seeking either to give or to receive unfair assistance in any way whether within the hall or outside, by reference to any book, note or memorandum or *viva voce* from any person whatever, or who seeks to establish collusion with anyone in any way connected with the conduct of the examination, shall be disqualified from all privileges of examination in this college for such a period as may be determined by the council. (2) Any examiner may, if he sees fit, dismiss without notice, during the progress of the examination, any monitor or assistant in the Hall, with whose services he is dissatisfied. The report was referred to the Educational Committee.

The report of the John Roberts' Scholarship Fund showed the sum of $3,322.43 to the credit of the Fund.

The Council adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

The Council resumed at 10.20 a.m. on Wednesday, the President in the chair. After routine, a deputation from the class of 1900 was introduced in the persons of Messrs. R. A. Douglas and A. C. Post, both of whom addressed the Council briefly. They presented a petition signed by all the members of the class, requesting that the Council waive the examinations on Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy, for this session at least and thereby relieve them of what they look upon as a hardship. The burden of their complaint was that they had more work to prepare than they could accomplish satisfactorily in the time at their disposal. It had been estimated that they had about 100 more lectures to take now than before these subjects became compulsory and thought the work could not be properly prepared in less than two years. They thought the faculty agreed with them in their view and asked

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Advise their friends in the retail business to anticipate their wants during the present month. A large number of leading articles in

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

have advanced, and several of these will undoubtedly be much dearer.

Many other **Chemicals** not yet affected must be higher when the spring demand opens up.

...SUNDRIES...

The late advances in **Brushes** of all kinds, **I. R. Combs,** and all other **Rubber Goods, Bottles** and other articles of **Glassware,** are not only being firmly maintained, but seem likely to be increased.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

are in better position to fill your orders to-day than ever before.

OUR STOCK IS LARGER
OUR STAFF IS LARGER
OUR FACILITIES ARE BETTER

We show our appreciation of mail orders by giving best prices in every case.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

...HAMILTON...

Bluestone

—AND—

Paris Green

Place your orders early for spring delivery. Prices will not be lower and are almost certain to be higher.

The London Drug Company

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Long Life in a Nut Shell.

Kola

Celery AND Pepsin

Will give you strength and vigor of Perfect Manhood; is endorsed by eminent physicians as an improvement on all previous concentrated nourishments; cures dyspepsia, and all nervous diseases.

Can be procured from the **Hygiene Kola Co., 84 Church St., Toronto,** or from your Wholesale Druggist.

E. J. Cobean, Proprietor

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

The Past

Every druggist who reflects upon the good old days, ten or fifteen years ago, when his customers came to him for all their drugs, sundries, toilet articles, and patent medicines, paying therefor with perfect willingness the regular prices, wonders why human nature has so changed that the same people are unwilling to pay him to day even what the goods cost him.

The Present

The druggist who has struggled through these years up to the present has had lessons enough to teach him that when uncertain prices are established under the cut-rate system the buyers become as uncertain as the prices. He is face to face with the problem of how to regain the trade that is now going past him so that it may be ground satisfactorily and profitably at his own mill.

The Future

He would be a dull observer who failed to note that straws show how the wind blows. There is not a live druggist in Canada to-day, either retail or wholesale, who has not instinctively grasped at the opportunity to manufacture for himself goods which he could absolutely control. The specialty-manufacturing houses have increased with marvellous rapidity, but possibly not much faster than conditions demanded. None of them manufacture for Grocers, General or Departmental stores, yet all are as busy as their capacity, means or enterprise will allow. They, as well as the druggists of to-day, are existing solely in anticipation of the future.

Five years hence will see the druggists of Canada shaping into a more independent body than they ever were. Prior to ten years ago druggists made money. Since that time they have struggled against conditions that seemed impossible to overcome. To-day they have mastered the difficulty sufficiently to see daylight ahead, and in the future they will regain and better their old-time conditions, and

WE WILL HELP THEM TO DO IT.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

that the curriculum be restored to the old standard for this year.

As evidence of the great pressure of this session's work they had decided to have no annual dinner this year, but instead each man had contributed one dollar to the Relief Fund for the families of Canadian soldiers in South Africa (hear, hear). It was hoped the Council would make their usual donation for this purpose instead of for the dinner.

The matter was referred to the Educational Committee.

Mr. Douglass also asked on behalf of the students that the members of the Council sit for their photographs in the large picture of the Century class to be taken this year.

Messrs. J. Currie and John Hargreaves Toronto, were appointed delegates to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association and Messrs. John Callard and J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, to the Western Fair Association at London.

In accordance with notice given at the last (August) meeting of the council, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves moved to amend by-law No. 12, sub-section 2 (regarding contracts of apprentices) so as to read as follows, after the words "for the term of four years": "any negotiations with another pharmaceutical chemist as to re-engagement during these four years, before the written consent of the present employer has been obtained, will forfeit the time already served, except only in case of death of present employer, etc."

In speaking to the motion Mr. Hargreaves said that what he particularly wished to bring out was that written consent must be obtained in all cases where apprentices desired to leave an employer before the four year contract expired. He took the ground that, by signing the indenture, the apprentice virtually became the property of his employer for the four years. Personally, he had had no trouble in this way with apprentices, but had heard of others who had. If a contract of this sort was broken in other lines of business the offender might be gaoled, and he thought the Council had been too lenient in treating those cases in the past. In many cases, apprentices left their employers suddenly, so that the latter were badly stuck to fill their places.

Mr. Watters thought that the motion could not be passed without amending the Pharmacy Act. He differed with the previous speaker also regarding the relations between the parties, and thought that employers were no better than apprentices in observing the terms of apprenticeship.

Mr. Curry thought the indenture covered all that the mover designed to introduce.

Mr. John Hargreaves was of opinion that employers were quite as lax in observing terms of contracts as were apprentices.

The motion was lost.

An offer from Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, of Windsor, Ont., to donate old files of several pharmaceutical journals to the college was gratefully accepted, and the donor will be notified to that effect.

The Council adjourned at 11.30 a.m.

The Council resumed business at 5 p.m., having taken a long adjournment to enable the committees to prepare their reports.

A lengthy communication was read from Dr. Paul L. Scott, late chairman of the Examining Board, with reference to his supersession from that office. He claimed that he had been dismissed without being given a chance to reply or defend himself in any way. He had since ascertained the nature of the complaints made against him, and was prepared to prove that the charges were entirely untrue and that affairs were misrepresented to the committee. He requested that the Council investigate the facts of the case, both in justice to himself and out of regard for the college. He was unable on account of illness to appear before the Council, as he had intended doing, but would be pleased to discuss the matter at his house with a committee. He did not desire reinstatement on the Board as examiner, but simply that the facts might be known.

The communication was sent to committee.

A few small accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Watters presented the first report of the Education Committee. Regarding communications from J. E. Wetherall, Principal of the Strathroy High School, and J. Gilfillan, Principal of the Bowmanville High School, *re* uniformity of matriculation standards, the registrar was instructed to inform these gentlemen that the Council was considering the matter with a view to obtaining an amendment to the Pharmacy Act covering the matriculation requirements.

In the case of Mr. J. H. Pountney, whose solicitors wrote to the Council asking for definite information regarding alleged cribbing by their client at the December examinations, the committee reported that they learned that Mr. Pountney had failed to pass the examination, and was, therefore, not entitled to his rating.

With reference to the petition from the students, presented at the morning session, the committee "did not deem it advisable to grant the petition, as the examination was decided on in the interests of the college, as well as of the students, and it is not the policy of the committee to sanction a standard of efficiency higher than the curriculum of the college covers."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Davis presented the first report of the Executive and Finance Committee, recommending the payment of several accounts. It was recommended that the account of Edgar & Malone, *re* the McGill street property, be left for adjustment and payment in the hands of the chairman of the committee and the registrar-treasurer.

It was also recommended that the professors of each department make a valuation of stock (chemicals and apparatus) and hand same to the registrar before the next semi-annual meeting, and also that a valuation of real and personal property be made by a competent valuator to be engaged by the chairman of the committee.

The report was adopted.

The registrar was instructed, on motion by Mr. Turner, to write to the B.C. College of Pharmacy asking for particulars regarding reciprocity with the O.C.P. The opinion seemed to be that reciprocity was extended only to graduates of the Ontario College and not to those practicing before the college was established.

On motion of Mr. Case the sum of twenty-five dollars was voted as a donation to the Students' Patriotic Fund in lieu of the usual donation to the Banquet Fund.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a further sum of fifty dollars was voted to the Red Cross Society. The extra vote seemed to need no defence, as the occasion was considered unprecedented, and the mover thought that a donation to this society would be peculiarly fitting from a body such as theirs.

The Council adjourned at 6 p.m.

THIRD DAY.

The Council did not meet till 11.50 a.m. on Thursday, the morning being

spent in committee work. When the meeting was called to order it was learned that the reports were not quite ready.

On motion of Mr. Curry the registrar-treasurer was granted leave of absence during the month of July next.

The members accepted the courteous invitation of the students to be photographed for the Century class and decided to undergo the ordeal early in the afternoon.

The Council adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

The afternoon session was opened at 3.30 p.m. with the presentation by Mr. Curry of the first report of the Infringement Committee which stated that, through the inspector, ninety-five cases were investigated during the past six months, all of which have been satisfactorily arranged. Through the efforts of the inspector $172 was collected in fees and arrears, considerable of which could only have been secured by this means. Convictions were obtained in two cases, viz., that of Samuel B. Smale, of Brussels, who was an unqualified man, and Arthur L. Francis & Co., of Thornhill, general store and postoffice. A fine of $20 and costs was imposed in each case.

During the six months there was expended in salary and travelling expenses, $501.05, while $212 was collected in fees and fines, leaving a deficit of $289.05. It was recommended that the services of the inspector be continued.

Two cases of poisoning through mistakes in general stores were noted, one by reason of saltpetre having been sold for Epsom salts, and the other through sulphate of copper having been mixed with Epsom salts, through carelessness in keeping. In view of these cases, the committee recommended that the By-laws and Legislation Committee bring this matter before the proper authorities, so that the interests of the public might be better protected. The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Turner then presented the first report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, most of which dealt with the applications of apprentices *re* certificates and of practitioners outside of Ontario desiring to be licensed here.

Regarding a communication from the Board of Pharmacy of the city of New York, notifying the O.C.P. that in future no foreign diplomas will be accepted, the committee recommended that the Council take similar action regarding this board, and the registrar was instructed to inform the board that in future the Council will decline to accept their diplomas or certificates.

The Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, having signified their willingness to meet in Montreal (through a committee) a deputation from the O.C.P., to discuss terms for reciprocal interchange of diplomas, the committee recommended that such a deputation be appointed. The president and Mr. Watters were chosen as the deputation.

A short discussion arose over the recommendation that the application of Mr. Edward Lawrence Henry, of London, Eng., for a licence to practise in Ontario, be not granted. Mr. Henry forwarded a copy of his certificate and voluminous testimonials with his application.

Mr. Case contended that Mr. Henry was entitled to registration, reading in support of his contention clause 16 of the Pharmacy Act, as follows: "All persons approved of by the Council of the college, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the O.C.P. without the examination prescribed by this act."

Mr. Watters said that until the Council knew Mr. Henry's object they had better proceed slowly. He thought they should guard their registration very carefully.

Mr. Snyder did not see how registration could be withheld.

Mr. Graham pointed out that the committee only had a copy of Mr. Henry's certificate, and that even in the cases of their own graduates, affidavits were required when applications were made. Moreover, he reminded the Council that Great Britain did not recognize their qualifications.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves suggested that the clause be amended by stating that the petition be not granted for want of satisfactory evidence.

The president considered that the original diploma should be forwarded for inspection.

Mr. Curry took the ground that they had no right to recognize the British diplomas as long as Great Britain refused to reciprocate.

Messrs. John Hargreaves and Roberts defended the action of the committee as the clause stood.

Mr. Watters concurred as to adding a few words to the clause, viz., "on evidence submitted." He was not opposed to Mr. Henry being registered if he could produce satisfactory evidence that he was a *bona fide* member of the British Pharmaceutical Association, but this, he considered, was not yet before them.

A motion to amend the clause by the addition of these words resulted in a tie vote, which was decided in the affirmative by the vote of the president.

The report was adopted as amended.

Mr. John Hargreaves was responsible for an interesting discussion which followed the introduction of the following resolution: "That the Council appoint a delegation of two of its members to attend the next annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists when convened by the executive of that body and make a full report of the proceedings at the next following meeting of this Council."

He believed such action would be greatly in the interests of the trade, many druggists having so expressed themselves to him. When such a report was presented he confidently expected that the retailers of Ontario would see the wisdom of forming an association to be affiliated with the N.A. of R.D.

Mr Watters said that, while personally prepared to help shoulder the expense of such a delegation, he considered that the Council had no power to expend money in this way. This, he contended, was not one of the purposes for which the college was established.

Mr. Curry favored an affiliation which would tend to control the patent medicines on both sides of the line, as being in the commercial interests of the retailers.

Mr. Graham thought the appointment of the delegation would be in the interest of the trade, if not of the college, and as the trade contributed their fees, he thought the Council should do something for them. He was confident no member of the trade would object to the appointment.

Mr. Snyder considered that the Council had no right to use the funds for such a purpose. The college was an educational institution, and the matter under discussion was purely commercial.

Mr. Armour differed with the last speaker, and considered that he had been elected to represent the druggists of his section, as much in a business as an educational way.

Mr. John Hargreaves was confident that the trade would be satisfied to contribute to this purpose, and said that their principal complaint against the Council was that they spent all their time in grinding out graduates.

(Continued on page 45.)

DON'T

leave it till fall, but attend to your order for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post card to

Lawson & Jones

LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

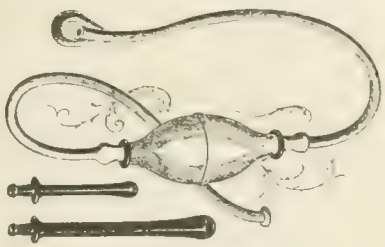
We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the Pacific before importing from Europe.

It will pay you to write us at once.

Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, EMBOSSERS, AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, - CANADA



RUBBER GOODS

are a Strong Feature of our Trade

OUR ACME QUALITY

IS GAINING FAVOR. IT DOES NOT PAY THE DEALER TO SELL CHEAP RUBBER GOODS.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS, OR WAIT FOR OUR TRAVELLERS BEFORE ORDERING.

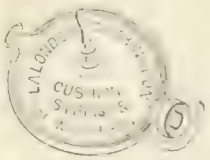
SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. STEVENS & SON CO. Limited

TORONTO

Agents for J. Stevens & Son, 78 Long Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC



COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE

and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5 00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,

Sole Manufacturer. *955 St. Catherine St.,*

MONTREAL

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

PURE, STRONG, and BRIGHT

In Bulk and Bottles (all sizes).

The war in the Transvaal has caused an unprecedented demand for Lime Juice, and the result is a shortage. Price has materially advanced, and we look for very high values in the near future. We would advise our friends to write for quotations, and place their orders early.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S**

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c CIGAR

AND EL PUERTO 5c CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT*

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

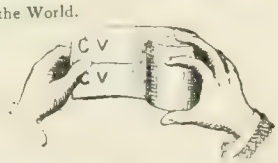
See that Our Name is on Every Bottle — TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.
275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A

Statuettes, Electros, Show Cards Free on Loan

VINCENT WOOD
The Largest Manufacturer of
SURGICAL APPLIANCES
In the World.



THE EUREKA "CREPE VELPEAU"

Absolute maker of Trusses, Surgical Elastic Hosiery, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Belts, Chest and Lungs Protectors, Corsets, Bandages, Elastics and Surgical Appliances generally.

Send for Price List.

4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, London S.E., Eng.
Steam Mills and Factories—Nottingham, London and Carlton.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN

SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.
Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.
Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by *ourselves.*

——NO CULLS OR RUBBISH IN BOXES——

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandruka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupees.
Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Sponges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painter's Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
20 Wellington Street East.

50TH YEAR'S SALE
And still unapproachable for Killing Flies.

MATHER'S
ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
FLY PAPERS

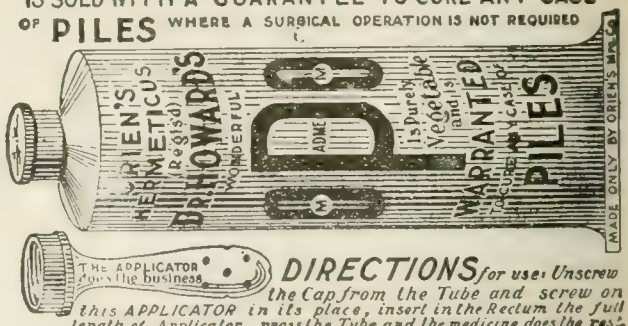
Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.
SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER
London and Export Agents Messrs. MACE & HALDANE, 94 Milton Street, E.C.

McGREGOR'S BUTTER SCOTCH is sold only through the Drug Trade. No imitation will give as good satisfaction to your customers or sell as freely. If you don't know it send for free sample.

W. S. McGREGOR
2 MULOCK AVENUE **TORONTO**

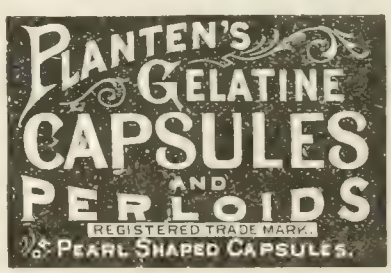
DR HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT
IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE
Made only by ORIEN'S MANUF'G COY.
Carleton Place, Ont

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS — PRICE COMPLETE $1.00



MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY FOOTBALL TEAM, FALL TERM, 1899.

A. E. Labonte, Mascot. E. G. Seyler, Rt. half-back. R. Post, President. R. A. Douglas, Right back. J. G. Wright, Goal. E. A. Rae, Left back. H. J. Rea, Manager. W. Enouy, Sec.-Treas.
J. Shurie, Centre half-back. Prof. Heebner, Hon. President. H. N. Smith, Left half-back.
F. R. Wynn, L. Gourlay, Right wings. W. McK. Messer, Captain and centre forward. C. J. Dickson, F. J. Lee, Left wings.

Ontario College of Pharmacy Class.

The members of the senior class now in attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy held their inaugural meeting recently, when the following officers were elected for the term :

Hon. President, Prof. C. F. Heebner; Hon. Vice-president; Prof. J. Fotheringham, M.D.; President, R. J. Laing; Vice-president, R. Douglas; Secretary, Harry J. Ray; Treasurer, R. Post; Committee, G. W. Fisher, G. T. Small, H. Swan, T. J. Nolan, Fred. J. Mitchell.

It was decided not to hold the annual dinner this year, but to raise a fund to be devoted to the wives and children of the Canadian Contingents for South Africa.

Football.

The O.C.P. Class have covered themselves with honor on the football field, indicative, probably, of "Honors" to be won at examinations. The following games were played, showing four won, two drawn, and one lost, a very creditable record :—

Oct. 25—O.C.P. vs. Knox II.....3—0
Nov. 1—O.C.P. " Dents'.....1—1
" 9—O C.P. " McMaster.....2—0
" 13—O C.P. " Varsity.....2—0
" 18—O.C.P. " Normal.....3—1
" 22—O.C.P. " Toronto Junct.0—0
" 25—O.C P. " " " .0—1

Pharmaceutical Dont's.

Don't buy cheap corks for the prescription counter. The best are not always perfectly satisfactory.

Don't keep deliquescent salts in tin cans or wooden boxes or drawers.

Don't use any water in compounding prescriptions but distilled water.

Don't permit a deposit to accumulate on the shelf bottle containing tincture of ferric chloride.

Don't use a Wedgewood mortar for ointments or oleaginous mixtures. Glass is more easily cleaned.

Don't use shelf bottles for castor oil and glycerin; small cans with a pump are cleaner and much more convenient.

Don't send out a refilled prescription in a soiled bottle. Use a new bottle or cleanse the former one and put on a fresh label.

Prepare medicated waters in quantities to last for a short time, and don't dispense them after a flocculent accumulation is seen floating about.

Don't put small quantities of essential oils in large shelf bottles, where they speedily deteriorate and become worthless. Buy these oils in small amounts. Keep them in the original bottles in a cool, dark place.—*Revue. Pract.*

Physician—"Now, you want to sleep always with your head to the north."

Patient—"An' do it make any difference which way I put my fate?"

Mrs. Bangle—They say half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Bangle—Then they don't read the patent medicine testimonials.—*Judge.*

"My barber is a great talker—but he illustrates his stories."

"How does he illustrate them?"

"With cuts."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Patient—"What are your charges, doctor?"

Doctor—"My terms are $3 a visit, madam."

Patient—"Is that for both the rheumatism and malaria?"

Doctor—"Yes."

Patient—"Well, times are hard now, and money does not fetch the interest it used to. Suppose you let the rheumatism stand and cure only the malaria."—*Harlem Life.*

The Central Business College.

The fact that this excellent school had an average daily attendance of 285 members for January, under the care of 12 regular teachers, is not only strong evidence of the popularity of this school but of the general demand for practical things in education.

The reputation of this college is not confined to Toronto and the immediate vicinity, although the business men of the Queen City now look almost exclusively to it for such clerical assistance as they require, and also send their sons and daughters in large numbers for the special training this school affords. The present term finds representatives in attendance from every province in the Dominion, from six of the neighboring States, Newfoundland and the Bermuda Islands.

The school remains in session through out the entire year so that students may enter at any time and complete any course desired without forced interruption from holidays. The College Calendar will be sent free to any one writing for it.

A Pepsine Soap.

Mr. David Gray, of Inverness, Scotland, has taken out a patent for a soap which he claims to be specially applicable to toilet purposes. The essential feature of this preparation consists in the use of pepsin. Experiment, says Mr. Gray, has demonstrated that this product re-acts beneficially upon any epidermal dead tissues, the result of exemal or other skin diseases, and that it will moreover dissolve and remove any dead tissues, however caused, from the surface of the skin, this action, however, being restricted to dead tissues, and having no injurious effect whatever upon the living skin. The soap is thus enabled to react energetically upon all that it is desirable to remove from the skin of the user without injuring the most delicate cuticle, as occurs when even a slightly caustic soap is employed.

When manufacturing the soap, he takes a certain quantity of a fine super-fatted soap and reduces it to the liquid condition. He then adds about 8 to 10 per cent. of glycerole of pepsin (a well-known preparation of pepsin in glycerine), and may also add 2 to 3 per cent. of a harmless antiseptic, such for instance, as borax. Care should be taken in incorporating these ingredients that the temperature of the mass is not at any time above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, to avoid injury to the pepsin. The preparation is then finished and prepared in tablets, or otherwise in the usual manner.

Soft Soaps as Ointment Bases.

The use of medicinal soaps in the treatment of skin diseases has some advantages over the use of ointments and pastes in that the superficial layers of the skin can be acted upon more rapidly and more energetically, while the effect can be easily graduated by varying the time during which the application is continued.

Müller and Grube have prepared (Med. Chron.) a new soft basis for medicated soaps which is named "savonal." This is prepared by saponifying olive oil with caustic potash in the presence of alcohol, the mixture to be kept cool. To a part of the clear liquid thus obtained is added very dilute hydrochloric acid in order to precipitate the fatty acids, which are then added to the remainder of the alkaline mother liquids until it is completely neutralized. The neutral soap solution is then evaporated to the consistence of an ointment. Thus prepared, the clear green soap is transparent, smells of olive oil, gives clear solutions with alcohol, water, and glycerin, and mixes perfectly with fats and many drugs.

The action of the soap can be rendered more energetic by the addition of alkalies (*e.g.*, carbonate of potassium) or weakened by means of fats, such as lanolin, but in most cases this is unnecessary.

A liquid soap basis is obtained by adding to the neutral soap solution a mixture of glycerin and distilled water and evaporating to a syrupy consistence. During a year and a half the authors have used this soap basis with good results; its absolute purity and neutrality render it superior to mollin or the soap ointment of Unna, which is unstable from excess of fat. The savonal is miscible in all proportions with many drugs, the following being a few of the combinations recommended: Carbolic acid (5 per cent.), creosote (0.25 to 2 per cent.), salol (5 to 10 per cent.), iodoform (5 to 20 per cent.), balsam of Peru, ichthyol, tar, belladonna, camphor, menthol, tannin.

Combination of mercury with savonal constantly irritates the skin. Calomel may be used for syphilitic cases, and also corrosive sublimate, but the latter soon precipitates as calomel. A combination of napthol, sulfur, vaselin, and savonal is strongly recommended for scabies "in wealthy patients." Resorcin in either liquid savonal, or the ointment, with a little lanolin, is used in seborrheic eczema and acne rosacea. Chrysarobin, lanolin and savonal are useful in chronic eczema and psoriasis. Iodin, iodid of potassium, and savonal may be used in gonorrheal rheumatism, and a solution of hydrochlorid of quinine in liquid savonal in seborrhea with loss of hair.

A Non-Refillable Bottle.

Lewis McCormick, of Highwood, Mont., has invented a non-refillable bottle which, while effective, is simple in its operation and inexpensive, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by the bottlers of liquors who desire to prevent the refilling of their bottles with liquors of inferior quality.

The invention is described by the patent office, Washington, in the following terms:

Claim.—1. In a protected bottle, the combination with the tie-wires embedded for a portion of their length in the parallel walls of the neck of the bottle and parallel with each other, of the cork, and the cap formed with prongs, and provided with an aligned series of orifices extending diametrically from edge to edge of said cap, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with a bottle having tie-wires embedded in its neck, of a cork stopper, and a perforated cap, having said tie-wires interlaced through said cap, and their meeting ends connected above said cap, substantially as shown and described.

Soda Fountain Supplies

CARBONIC ACID GAS

FRUIT SYRUPS — TUMBLERS

PLATED-WARE, PAPER JULEP STRAWS, - -

ONYX, MARBLE AND PLATED FOUNTAINS - -

STEEL CYLINDERS (Cheaper and guaranteed equal to any other make) - - - - - -

MADE BY **Fletcher Manuf'g. Co.**

TORONTO.

Write for our new Catalogue.

Our Paper Julep Straws are thirty-five per cent. cheaper than the imported article, and are guaranteed equal.

WATERSTON'S

Druggist's

Wax.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you
Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Early Appreciation.

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills : 2 – free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Ve dome, PARIS

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK,
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton,
WITH A COMMON PEN,
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

1c Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., **Palmerston, Ont.**

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

Keep a keen eye on the staples of your toilet counter.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Here's a staple that you cannot afford to do without.

Teaberry is a dentifrice that gives fullest satisfaction to customers.

"It preserves the teeth" is a statement that can be used with unreserved confidence regarding Teaberry.

Its purifying properties make it a dentifrice that meets every expectation of the user.

Sold at 25c. a bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers, TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S

Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada.

New Remedies of 1899.

Acetanilid sulphonate of Sodium.—Soluble antipyretic.

Acetophenone-ortho oxyquinoline.—$C_{17}H_{13}NO.CH_2CO\,C_6H_5$. Hypnotic and antineuralgic.

Acet-ortho amido-quinoline—$C_9H_6N(NHCH_2CO)$. Antipyretic.

Acet-orthotoluid.—$C_6H_4(CH_3)NHCOCH_3$. Orthotolyl-acetamide. Antipyretic. Dose: 0.1—0.3 Gm. (1½—5 grn.).

Acet paratoluid.—$C_6H_4(CH_3)NHCOCH_3$. Paratolyl-acetamide. Antipyretic. Dose: 1–2 Gm. (15–30 grn.).

Acetyl-ethyl phenylhydrazine. $C_{12}H_{22}N_4O_2$. Antipyretic.

Acid, Pipitzahoic.—$C_{30}H_{20}O_6$. Active purgative principle of pipitzahoac. Dose: 0.2–0.3 Gm. (3–5 grn.).

Acoin.—Dipara-anisyl-monophenetylguanidine hydrochlorate. Local anesthetic in eye practice in 0.1% solution.

Aethol.—Cetyl alcohol. Vehicle in cutaneous affections.

Aghara.—Gaskaral H. Astringent and diuretic. Dose: 30–60 Cc. (1–2 fl oz.) of 1.20 infusion.

Agoniadin.—$C_{10}H_{14}O_{12}$. Glucoside from bark of *Plumeria succuba*. Used in intermittent fever. Dose: 0.12–0.25 Gm. (2–4 grn.).

Airogen.—An iodized bismuth compound intended for use as a vulnerary.

Aldunea.—Analgesic.

Alepton, P.—Colloidal ferromanganese peptonate.

Alepton, S.—Colloidal ferromanganese saccharate.

Alkasal.—Aluminium-potassium salicylate. Astringent and antiseptic.

Aluminium Caseinate.—Intestinal astringent. Dose: 0.25–0.3 Gm. (4–5 grn.).

Aluminium Potassium Salicylate.—See Alkasal.

Amido acetone ethyl disulphone.—Amidosulfonal.

Amidocinnamic-acid Ethyl Ester, Meta.—Properties like those of cinnamic acid; also local anæsthetic.

Amidocinnamic acid Methyl Ester, Meta.—Like the preceding.

Amidosulfonal.—Amido acetone ethyldisulphone. Sedative.

Amyl Nitrite, Carbonated.—See Carbonated Amyl Nitrite.

Anisidine Citrate, Para (primary).—Mono anisidine citrate. Antirheumatic and febrifuge.

Annidalin.—$C_6H_3I_2OI$. Triiodophenol. (Not to be confounded with thymol iodide, also known as "annidalin.")

Antimellin.—Glucoside isolated from the fruit of *Sisygium Jambolanum*. Employed in diabetes.

Antipyrine Tannate.—$C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.C_{14}H_{10}O_9$. Compound containing 37% antipyrine and used like the latter. Dose: 1.5–3 Gm. (24–45 grn.); children ⅓ to ½ as much.

Arsenic Caseinate.—A soluble arsenic compound for internal administration.

Aspidium Spinulosum.—Anthelmintic. Dose: 3–4 Gm. (45–60 grn.) of extract.

Aspirin.—Acetylsalicylic acid. Succedaneum for sodium salicylate.

Asterol.—Soluble modification of mercury sulphocarbolate (hydrargyrol). Surgical antiseptic and bactericide.

Ayapana.—The herb of *Eupatorium triplinerve.* (*E. ayapana*) Vall. Tonic and stomachic.

Balatin.—Creamy sap from a South American tree. Used as a skin varnish and vehicle in cutaneous diseases.

Benzoyl Peroxyde.—Bactericide and disinfectant.

Bisol.—Soluble bismuth phosphate.

Bromated Phtalimide.—$C_6H_4(CO)_2NBr$. Used in cutaneous affections.

Calliandra Grandiflora.—Reputed antiperiodic.

Calmin.—Compound (?) of antipyrine and heroin used in asthma, etc.

Carbonated Amyl Nitrite.—Amyl nitrite saturated with carbonic oxide. Used like amyl nitrite by inhalation.

Cheiranthin.—Glucoside from leaves and seeds of *Cheiranthus cheiri.* Acts like the digitalis group.

Chioliin.—Antiseptic dermic.

Chloralbacide.—Chlorine substitution product of albumin. Tonic in gastric and intestinal affections.

Chloralbacide-sodium.—Compound of chloralbacide and sodium. Used in gastric and intestinal affections. Dose: 1—2 Gm. (15—30 grn.) before meals.

Chloretone.—Acetone-chloroform; tertiary trichlorbutyl alcohol. Hypnotic and anesthetic.

Chloro-iodolipol.—Disinfectant and antiseptic.

Chlorozone.—Disinfectant and deodorizer.

Cinnamyl metacresol.—Hetocresol.

Collargol.—Collodial silver. Internal and external antiseptic.

Coriamyrthin.—$C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$ Glucoside from *Coriaria myrthifolia.* Cardiac stimulant.

Crenasol.—Antiseptic liquid.

Creosote, Chlorinated.—Antitubercular.

Cupri-aseptol.—Copper sulphocarbolate.

Cuprol.—Copper nucleide, 6 per cent. Cu.

Cystogen.—"Ammonia salt of formaldehyde."

Genito-urinary antiseptic.

Diacetphenetid.—

$$C_6H_4\begin{matrix}OC_2H_5\\N(CO.CH_3)_2\end{matrix},$$

Derivative of phenacetin used like the latter.

Diacetyl-para-ethyl-amidophenol.—Monoethylated acetyl-para-amidophenol Analgesic and narcotic.

Diacetyl-para-methyl amidophenol.—Monomethylated acetyl-para amidophenol. Analgesic and narcotic.

Diastol.—An extract of diastase.

Diiodophenol Iodide.—See Fenol diiodide.

Dionin.—$\begin{matrix}C_2H_5O\\HO\end{matrix}C_{17}H_{17}NOHCl + H_2O$.

Ethyl-morphine hydrochlorate. Readily soluble and efficient succedaneum for morphine, especially in coughs and in the morphine habit. Dose: 0.015—0.06 Gm. (¼—1 grn.).

Dithan—Trional.

Dormiol.—Amylene-chloral. Hypnotic. Dose: 0.5—3 Gm. (8—45 grn.).

Egols.—Compounds of mercury with para sulphonic acid and a phenol.

Ethyl phenacetin.—$C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(C_2H_5)CH_3CO$. Hypnotic.

Eugenoform.—Sodium salt of eugenol-carbinol. Antiseptic and bactericide. Dose: 0.5—1 Gm. (8—15 grn.).

Eumenol—A fluid extract prepared from the Chinese plant tang-kui, kau-kui, won row. Efficient emmenagogue.

Febralgene.—Antipyretic.

Fectol.—Disinfectant.

Ferrinol.—Iron nucleide. 6 per cent. Fe.

Fluoroform.—Succedaneum for hydrofluoric acid as spray in aqueous solution in inhalation in tuberculosis.

Fluoroform Water.—Aqueous solution of gaseous fluoroform. Used in tuberculosis and lupus. Dose: Teaspoonful 4 or 5 times daily.

Formaldehyde-Sulphocarbolic Acid.—$2(CH_2OH)C_6H_3{\cdot}OH$. Wound antiseptic.

Guaiacol Camphorate.—Antitubercular.

Gaiaform.—Disinfectant.

Guaiamar.—$C_6H_4\begin{matrix}OC_7H_7O\\OCH\end{matrix}$

Guaiacol glyceryl-ester. Succedaneum for guaiacol. Dose: 0.2—1 Gm. (3—15 grn.).

Hæmoform.—Iron - albumin preparation.

Hæmostat.—Topical application for nosebleed.

Hæmotrophin.—A fluid hemoglobin preparation.

Heroin Hydrochlorate.—Diacetylmorphine hydrochlorate. Succedaneum for morphine.

Hetokresol.—Cinnamyl - meta - cresol. Antitubercular. Used like sodium cinnamate.

Hetol.—Sodium cinnamate. Antitubercular.

Homocresol.—Guaiacol-ethyl; guëthol. Succedaneum for guaiacol.

Hyrgol.—Colloidal mercury.

Iodomuth.—$Bi_4C_7H_7I_2O_8$.—Siccative antiseptic and alterative. Dose: 0.06—0.6 Gm. (1—10 grn.).

Iodothymoform.—Iodothymol-formaldehyde. Condensation product of thymol and formaldehyde. Vulnerary and surgical antiseptic.

Iodozon. — $C_6H_2I(COOCH_3.ONa)$. Iodine derivative of methyl salicylate. Antiseptic, discutient, alterative and absorbent.

Kalagua.—Extract prepared from a South American plant. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.2—0.5 Gm. (3—8 grn.)

Kau-Kui.—See Eumenol.

Kestin.—Antiseptic and deodorant.

Kresoform.—Condensation product of formaldehyde and creosote.

Lanoform.—Compounds of adeps lanæ with formaldehyde, used in skin disease.

Laurotetanine.—$C_{11}H_{23}NO_2$. Alkaloid from the bark of *Tetranthera citrata* Nees. Tetanic.

Lipogenin.—Ointment base occurring in solid and liquid form; solvent for iodine for external use.

Lyptol.—Antiseptic ointment-base.

Melonemetin.—Bitter principle from melon root. Emetic and purgative. Dose: 0.05—0.07 Gm. (¾—1⅛ grn.)

Melon Root.—Substitute for ipecac as an emetic; purgative. Dose: Of cultivated root, 25 Gm. (6 drs.); of wild root, 0.5–0.7 Gm. (8–11 grn.).

Mercurol.—Mercury nuclecide, 10 per cent. Hg. Bactericide and antiseptic.

Meta-amido-cinnamic Acid Ethyl ester.—Local anæsthetic.

Meta-amido cinnamic Acid Methyl-ester.—Local anæsthetic.

Methenyl-ortho anisidine. — Compound of ortho-anisidine and ortho-formic-acid ester. Local anæsthetic.

Methyl-phenacetin—$C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(CH_3)CH_3CO$. Hypnotic.

Methyl-Urethane.—$C.O.NH_2OCH_3$. Urethylane. Hypnotic.

Monoacetylresorcin.—Used in cutaneous diseases like resorcin.

Modoformol.—Antiseptic dressing.

Morphine Caseinate.—Compound of morphine and caseine, readily soluble in water.

Morphine Mono ethylether Hydrochlorate.—See Dionin.

Mutase.—Nutritive prepared from leguminous plants.

Naphtoformin.—Condensation product of alpha-or beta-naphtol, formaldehyde, and ammonia. Antiseptic for cutaneous diseases.

Naphtol - Eucalyptol.—Compound of alpha-or beta-naphtol and eucalyptol. Surgical antiseptic.

Nargol.—Silver nucleide, 10 per cent. Ag.

Negrolin.—Disinfectant.

Nirvanin—Hydrochlorate of diethylglycocoll-para-amido - ortho - oxybenzoic-acid methylester. Local anæsthetic in 0.1 0 5 per cent. solution.

Nucleides.—Compounds of nucleol with oxides of various metals (iron, copper, silver, mercury, etc.)

Nucleol.—Nuclein obtained from yeast.

Oculin.—Glycerinic extract of the ciliary body of the eyes of oxen.

Oxydol.—Solution of hydrogen peroxide.

Oxymethylphtalimide.—

$$C_6H_4\begin{matrix}CO\\CO\end{matrix}NCH_2OH.$$

Surgical antiseptic.

Pentodyne.—Analgesic and antipyretic.

Phebalium Argenteum.—A West Australian Rutaceæ credited wirh vesicating properties.

Phecine.— Sulpho-metadihydroxy - benzene. Antiseptic dermic.

Phenegol—

$$C_6H_3\begin{matrix}/O\\SO_2K\end{matrix}—NO_2=Hg=NO_2—\begin{matrix}O\backslash\\SO_2\end{matrix}C_6H_3$$

Mercury-potassium nitro-paraphenolsulphonate. Antiseptic and bactericide.

Phenetidine Citrate, Para.—Monophenetidin citrate. Antirheumatic and antipyretic.

Phenol Diiodide.—Diiodophenol iodide. Succedaneum for aristol.

Phenoleum.—Antiseptic.

Phenoxycaffeine.—$C_5H_3(OC_2H_5)N_4O_2$. Analgesic. Dose: 0.25 Gm. (4 grn.).

Pimpinellin.—Bitter principle isolated from root of *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Pipitzahoac.—Mexican name for root of *Perezia adnata.* Purgative. Dose: 3–5 Gm. (45–75 grn.).

Quinine Caseinate.—Compound of quinine and casein.

Quinine Sulphocresotate.—Internal antiseptic.

Salfene.—Analgesic and internal antiseptic. Dose: 0 3 Gm. (5 grn.)

Saophen.—Antineuralgic, and analgesic.

Sapodermin.—An antiseptic soap said to contain from 0 5 to 1 of mercury albuminate.

Silberol.—Silver paraphenolsulphonate: Hydrargyrol. Vulnerary and antiseptic.

Sodium Acetanilid-sulphonate.—Soluble antipyretic.

Sodium Meta vanadate.—Vaunted succedaneum for arsenic. Dose: 0.001–0.008 Gm.

Sodium Methylacetanilid sulphonate.—Adtipyretic.

Sodium Persulphate.—$Na_2S_2O_8$. Surgical bactericide and vulnerary. Used in 3 to 10 per cent. solution.

Sodium Phenacetinsulphonate.—Soluble succedaneum for phenacetin. Antipyretic.

Steriline.—Ointment-base and vehicle.

Strychnine-Sodium. Nitro-Salicylate.—A water-soluble strychnine salt for internal use.

Sudol.—Mixture of adeps lanæ and glycerin with 3 per cent. formaldehyde. Used in skin diseases and in excessive perspiration.

Sulfosot.—Potassium creosote sulphonate. Anti-tubercular. Dose: 0.3–1.3 Gm. (5–20 grn.) several times daily.

Sulpho-paraldehyde.—$(C_4H_8S_2)_3$. Trithialdehyde. Hypnotic.

Tang-Kui.—See Eumenol.

Tannocasum.—Compound of tannin and casein. Intestinal astringent.

Tartaric acid Diphenyl Ester.—$CHOH.COOC_6H_5$. Antirheumatic and antipodagric.

Thermol.—$C_{14}H_{15}NO_3$. Antipyretic and analgesic.

Thymol Carbonate.—Succedaneum for thymol for internal use.

Triphenetolguanidire hydrochlorate.—Local anæsthetic in eye practice.

Trithialdehyde.— See Sulpho-paraldehyde.

Urethylane.—See Methyl urethane.

Urosin.—Mixture of quinic acid and

W. J. GAGE & Co. Limited

MANUFACTURE

Envelopes, Blank Books, Writing Tablets, Papeteries and School Blanks.

AND

Rule and Put Up Writing Papers of Every Description.

THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES MAILED ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD:

No 1.—Illustrated Catalogue of Manufactured Stationery, containing list of Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Writing Tablets, Writing Papers, Envelopes, School Blanks, etc., etc.

No. 2.—Illustrated Catalogue of Stationers' Sundries of every description.

No. 3.—Illustrated Catalogue of Maps, Globes, and School Supplies.

No. 4.—Catalogue of Educational Works and School Books.

No. 5.—Descriptive Catalogue of Educational Works published by W. J. Gage and Co., Limited.

No. 6.—Catalogue of School Blanks, Exercise, Composition, Dictation, Note, Practice, Scribbling Books, etc., etc.

Our establishment is the largest Publishing, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Book and Stationery Warehouse in the Dominion.

Prompt and Satisfactory Execution of Mail, Telegraph or Telephone Orders is a Specialty with us.

Our constant aim is to give our customers better value, together with quicker and more efficient service, than can be got elsewhere.

It is with pleasure we answer questions, and furnish samples, quotations or estimates.

W. J. GAGE & CO.,
Limited

54, 56 and 58 Front St. West
1, 3 and 5 Piper Street

Toronto, Ont.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in al parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Tuberculous Meat
Tuberculous Milk
Canned Ptomaine

And the danger of certain food preparations, liable to contain germs or germ poisons, are best avoided by invalids, convalescents and generally those in need of a special diet or a strong nourishment, if they use an *absolutely pure Vegetable* preparation.

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" may be appropriately used in all *wasting diseases*, in *Dyspepsia*, *Emaciation*, *Anæmia*, *Obesity*, and other cases of defective nutrition.

The Hatch Protose Co.

10 RICHMOND SQUARE, MONTREAL

IN TORONTO: W. Lloyd Wood, Druggist,
Church and Gerrard Streets

IN OTTAWA: C. G. Culbert, Druggist,
Rideau and Cumberland Sts.

IN CHICAGO: Peter Van Schaack & Sons,
140 Lake Street.

IN NEW YORK: Wm. B. Selden,
426 Central Park West.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.

Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

You'll Enjoy It

A course in our College will be one of the most enjoyable experiences of your life; and the important and valuable knowledge gained will fit you for lucrative employment and give you the means of enjoying the best things of life.

Write for particulars. You may enter at any time. No vacations.

Central Business College

TORONTO

Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

W. H. SHAW, Principal

Sea Bathing Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.

Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS

TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S

Pennyroyal

FOR FEMALES.

AND

Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.

Nottingham, England

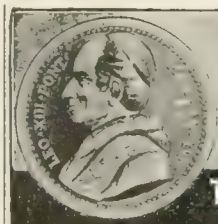
And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, "Druggists" Corporation, MONTREAL, TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*



Gold Medal presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to M. Angelo Mariani for Benefits derived from Vin Mariani

THE POPULAR TONIC

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

NOURISHES—STRENGTHENS—REFRESHES

OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN

SICKLY CHILDREN

Book of Portraits & Endorsements Sent Free

Mariani & Co. 52 West 15th St. N.Y.

Recommended by all who try it.

Written endorsements from 8000 doctors

The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar, another case (sixty bottles) of Vin Mariani.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common, mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,

MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"

168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,

10½ Oliver St., Boston.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

lithium citrate in tablet form. Uric-acid solvent.

Vasothion.—Compound of vasogen and sulphur, used in chronic skin diseases.

Won Row.—See Eumenol.

Zinol.—Mixture of zinc acetate and alumnol.—*Merck's Report*.

Pharmacopœial Notes.

By E. W. Lucas, Ph.C., F.C.S.

Lamellæ Homatropinæ.—These discs are required to contain $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of the hydrobromide salt and to weigh about $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. This only permits $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of basis. Experience shows that it is not possible to comply with this requirement, as $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of colloid basis is insufficient to prevent the salt crystallising out when the film dries. Some time ago the author published a working form, but, through a clerical error the quantity of basis for 1,000 discs was given as 80 gr. instead of 180 gr. The formula should read :

Gelatin	30 gr.
Glycerin	3 gr.
Distilled water	150 gr.
Homatropine hydrobromide	10 gr.

Dissolve, and pour on to a waxed plate, so as to produce a film exactly 4 inches square. When dry, but still supple, punch out discs $\frac{1}{7}$ inch diameter.

The product is about 784 discs, the remainder of the film being wasted. Each disc will weigh rather less than $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. It may be remarked that no inconvenience has been found in using discs weighing $\frac{1}{15}$ gr., as, owing to their extreme tenuity, they soften directly they are inserted beneath the eyelid.

Paraffinum Liquidum.—The Pharmacopœia requires a sp gr. of 0.885-0.890. As other writers have pointed out, this is much too high. The process of refining reduces the density so that it is difficult to obtain it of higher gravity than 0 880. The author has examined products from several large refineries, and finds the sp. gr. varies from 0.865-0.879. From a medical point of view, 0.865-0.870 is quite viscous enough for use in a spray-apparatus. As a matter of fact, the proprietary article which enjoys the greatest reputation rarely exceeds 0.868.

Trochisci Acidi Carbolici.—The tolu basis is apparently not suitable for these lozenges, black spots frequently appearing after keeping for a short time. The same basis without the tolu undergoes no change.

Unguentum Conii.—Conium ointment, if kept for a short time, exhibits a luxuriant growth of mould. Boric acid does not altogether prevent this. The author suggests either the addition of two drops of clove oil to each ounce or a basis composed of equal parts of wool-fat and soft paraffin. The latter is to be preferred, the conium-juice showing no tendency to come out again after standing, as it does in the official preparation.

Unguentum Hamamelidis.—This ointment is also unsatisfactory when prepared entirely with wool fat basis. By substituting soft paraffin for a portion of the wool-fat the ointment can be preserved apparently almost indefinitely :

Liquid extract of hamamelis	¼ fl. oz.
Anhydrous wool-fat	1½ oz.
Soft paraffin	½ oz.

Mix.

Liquid extract of *dry* hamamelis leaves does not, however, represent the full medicinal value of the drug. The author, therefore, suggests this modification :

Liquid extract of hamamelis	¼ fl. oz.
Distilled extract of fresh hamamelis	¼ fl. oz.
Anhydrous wool fat	1½ oz.
Soft paraffin	1 oz.

Mix.

Tinctura Rhei Comp.—This tincture is more conveniently prepared by the maceration process. The following formula yields a clear tincture of slightly higher density than that prepared by the official process :

Rhubarb-root, whole	2 oz.
Cardamom seeds, bruised	½ oz.
Coriander-fruits, bruised	¼ oz.
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.
90 per-cent. alcohol	12 fl. oz.
Distilled water	6 fl. oz.

Soak the rhubarb in the water for twenty-four hours, bruise in a stone mortar, and add to the cardamoms and coriander in the strong alcohol. Macerate seven days, press, and add the glycerin.

Nessler's Reagent.—The pharmacopœial solution reacts with *dilute* ammonia solutions but slowly. The appended formula is commonly used in water-analysis, and is very much quicker, indicating, after it has been kept for a few weeks, 0.0001 gr. NH_3 per gal. at once :

Potassium iodide	35 grammes
Mercuric chloride	13 grammes.
Distilled water	500 grammes.

Dissolve and add sufficient saturated solution of mercuric chloride to produce a faint permanent red precipitate.

Add 160 grammes sodium hydroxide dissolved in 200 grammes water ; shake well, add 10 c.c. more saturated solution mercuric chloride, and make up to 1 litre with distilled water.

The following words should be added to the text : "This solution improves by keeping, and should be preserved in stoppered bottles away from the light." —*Chemist and Druggist*.

Pill Excipients.

Carbolic Acid.—(1) Soap, marshmallow, and simple syrup. (2) Glycerin and powdered marshmallow. (3) Flour, powdered soap, and powdered licorice. (4) Powdered soap, tragacanth, and glycerin.

Aloes.—(1) When associated with other gum-resins, soap and powdered licorice. (2) Mass in a hot mortar, adding a few drops of water or a little mucilage.

Potassium Acetate.—Canada balsam, or 3 parts of soluble cream of tartar and 1 part of water to 18 parts of acetate of potassium.

Bromide or Iodide Potassium.—(1) Powdered marshmallow and honey. (2) Potassium iodide, 20 centigrams ; starch, 5 centigrams ; dextrin, 2 centigrams, and simple syrup, q.s. (3) Potassium iodide, 4.5 grams ; cacao powder, 1.5 grams ; vaselin, q.s. (4) Dissolve the potassium iodide in a small quantity of water, add gum arabic to make mucilage, and enough white clay to form a pill-mass. (5) Potassium iodide, 2 grams ; cacao powder, 1 gram ; medicinal soap, 1.3 grams ; vaselin, q s.

Balsam of Copaiba.—(1) Mass with copaiba resin. (2) Mix ten parts of balsam and 2 parts of glycerin, and add 10 parts of powdered sugar, 10 of calcined magnesia, and 8 of powdered licorice. (3) Mix 1 to 3 drops of water with each gram of balsam, and add calcined or carbonate of magnesia to make a mass. (4) Balsam of copaiba, 10 parts ; glycerin, 2 parts ; powdered sugar, 10 parts ; calcined magnesia, 10 parts ; powdered licorice, 8 parts.

Guaiacol, Eucalyptol, or Creosote.—(1) Powdered licorice and a few drops of glycerin. (2) A pill containing 10 centigrams of creosote and 2 centrigrams of extract of opium is best made by powdering the extract and mixing with double the quantity of flour, then adding the creosote and a few drops of glycerin. (3) Creosote, 10 parts ; glycerin, 1 part ; extract of licorice, 10 parts ; powdered licorice, 10 parts. (4) Triturate with soap, and add powdered licorice and extract of gentian, q.s. (5) Mix the creosote with an equal quantity of water and add enough powdered licorice to make a pill-mass. (6) Animal charcoal sufficient to absorb the liquid, and Venice turpentine to make the mass adhere. (7) Two grams of glycerin to 10 grams of creosote, and enough powdered licorice to make a mass.

Tar.—(1) Mix with the same weight of powdered anise and add a sufficiency of magnesia. (2) Powdered lycopodium.

Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.—(1) Sugar, tragacanth, and simple syrup. (2) Glycerin and powdered tragacanth.

Mercurial Ointment.—(1) Powdered marshmallow. (2) Phosphate of lime and soap, q.s. (3) Mercurial ointment, 4 to 5 parts; powdered licorice, 5 parts; glycerin and mucilage, q.s. For six pills. (4) Mix with the mercurial ointment twice the quantity of sugar of milk.

Potassium Permanganate.—(1) White bole and water, q.s. (2) Mix with kaolin and mass with lanolin. Roll in talc powder.

Phosphorus.—(1) In the case of phosphorized oil, used powdered licorice and cacao-butter. (2) Anhydrous lanolin, 4 grams; phosphorus, 6 centigrams; powdered marshmallow, q.s. for 120 pills. Dissolve the phosphorus in the melted lanolin and add enough powdered marshmallow to make a mass. (3) Dissolve, at a low temperature, in cacao-cutter. (4) Equal parts of phosphorus, water, and flour.

Zinc Phosphide.—Licorice powder and mucilage or extract of malt.

Terpine.—Use 2 centigrams of powdered tragacanth and simple syrup, q.s. for each gram of terpene.

Santal Oil.—5 grams; benzoin, 5 grams; animal-charcoal, q.s. for 40 pills.

Two Ideas.

Prize Essay by W. A. LIVINGSTONE in *American Druggist.*

I give below two formulas which have been trade winners with me from the start:

HOREHOUND COUGH DROPS.

Fluid tolu (for syrup)	4 drs.
Fluid squill (for syrup)	1 dr.
Ext. horehound, fl	1 dr.
Oil anise	1½ dr.
Ammonium carbonate	30 grs.
Water	30 mms.

Mix the above ingredients and take the material to the best candymaker in your city with an order to make ten pounds of cough drops, and to mix the drugs thoroughly into the whole batch. The candymaker will probably make a charge of $1 or perhaps less for the quantity named.

Display the finished goods in a neat open box just in front of the counter scales. Customers, while waiting, will almost invariably try one. If they speak of the cough drops, politely ask them to take one. If they ask whether or no they contain horehound tell them frankly the drops are a mixture for coughs containing horehound as one of the ingredients.

Two ounces good weight for 5 cents will be satisfactory to the customer and afford a good profit to the retailer.

"TOOTHPICKS FIVE CENTS PER OUNCE."

A glass Egyptian show jar, filled with wooden toothpicks of slightly better grade than the ordinary (there are different grades of quality on the market) displayed on the showcase where customers can easily see it with a white card against the inside of the jar bearing the sign "5c. per ounce" printed plainly in black ink makes a display that excites comment. It is surprising how many people will joke about selling toothpicks by the ounce, and then noticing the superior quality of the toothpicks will make a trial purchase of an ounce. The bulk which the picks make when weighed out loosely impresses the customer favorably, and if you sell a really good article, as you should, customers are sure to repeat the order when the first lot is gone. Always give good weight on these goods, and make a loose package—the looser the package the neater the fold.

Carrier Pigeons as Messengers to the Druggist.

A French journal, *Lyon Medical*, tells of a physician who has a very extensive country practice, riding over an extent of country many miles in length and breadth every day, and who carries with him in his carriage several carrier pigeons. When he finds a patient in urgent need of medicine he writes the prescription, folds it, and attaches it under the wing of a pigeon, and releases the bird. On the appearance of the latter at home the apothecary who attends to his prescriptions catches the bird, gets the message, and dispatches the remedy, thus frequently saving many hours' delay. The idea, whether the story is true or not, is an excellent one, and one which might pay some of our own physicians who have long routes, to adopt.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Cinchona phosphate wine is prepared by Robin from neutral potassium phosphate, 15 Gm.; water, 20 Gm.; wine of cinchona, 450 Gm.; simple syrup, 50 Gm. and phosphoric acid, 1 Gm. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

Soda Water as a Medicine.

The question as to whether "soda water" as dispensed from the soda fountain, being water charged with carbonic acid gas, is a remedial agent, seems to be proven to the satisfaction at least of some authorities. *Modern Medicine* says:

"Carbonic acid gas has the singular property of lessening the sense of hunger, and may profitably be remembered in dealing with cases of diabetes in which bulimia—abnormal hunger—is a prominent symptom. The seat of hunger is found in the solar plexus. By the use of water charged with carbonic acid the branches of the solar plexus distributed through the mucous membrane of the stomach are influenced in such a way that the abnormal irritation of the plexus, which is the foundation for the ravenous hunger often present in diabetes and certain forms of indigestion, may be greatly mitigated, if not wholly appeased. Water charged with carbonic acid gas may likewise be employed with advantage in many cases of hyperpepsia in which there is a sensation present in the stomach described by the patient as a gnawing sensation, 'goneness,' emptiness, etc."

A Marvellous Radiometer.

The anticipations once felt as to the probable use of the radiometer for photographic purposes were shown to be illusory, as it is the part of the spectrum which manifests heat rather than light which mainly actuates the vanes of the instrument. As proving this there may be mentioned a marvellous little radiometer recently successfully tested at the Yerkes Observatory, for testing the heat radiated by stars. Obscure heat rays, as is well known, are entirely obstructed by glass, so that an ordinary radiometer placed at the focus of a refractor pointed to a star would not act simply because its walls are of glass and the objective of the telescope of the same material, a double obstacle being thus interposed. The latter difficulty is surmounted by using a reflector 24 in. in diameter) to collect the rays, and the second by constructing the radiometer with a window of fluor spar let in, this substance being transparent to the least refrangible rays of the spectrum.—*British Journal of Photog.*

Metasol is a trade name for metakresol-anytol.

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

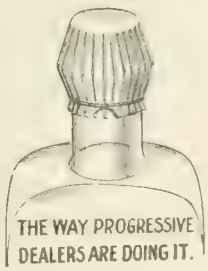
On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint Stock Bank"

This Way OR



This Way **Which ?**

This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

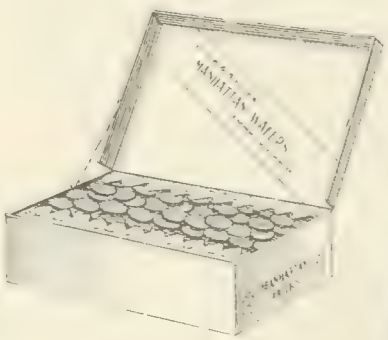
SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

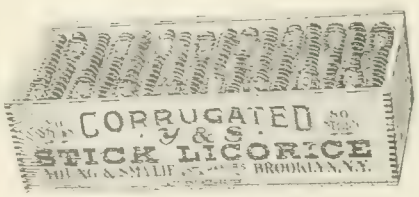
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

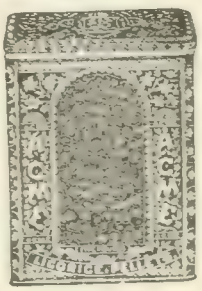
Wide-Awake Druggists

Would do well to look over their stock of

LICORICE







as the season for these goods is here. We call attention to the cuts herewith of some of our best sellers.

The **CORRUGATED Y. & S. STICK LICORICE** is just out. Novel and desirable. Packed 80 sticks in wood box.

The **MANHATTAN WAFERS** are also new. They are made of **pliable licorice.** A delicious licorice confection. Packed 2½ lbs. in ornamental box.

To be had at all Wholesale Druggists.
Write for illustrated catalogue.

YOUNG & SMYLIE

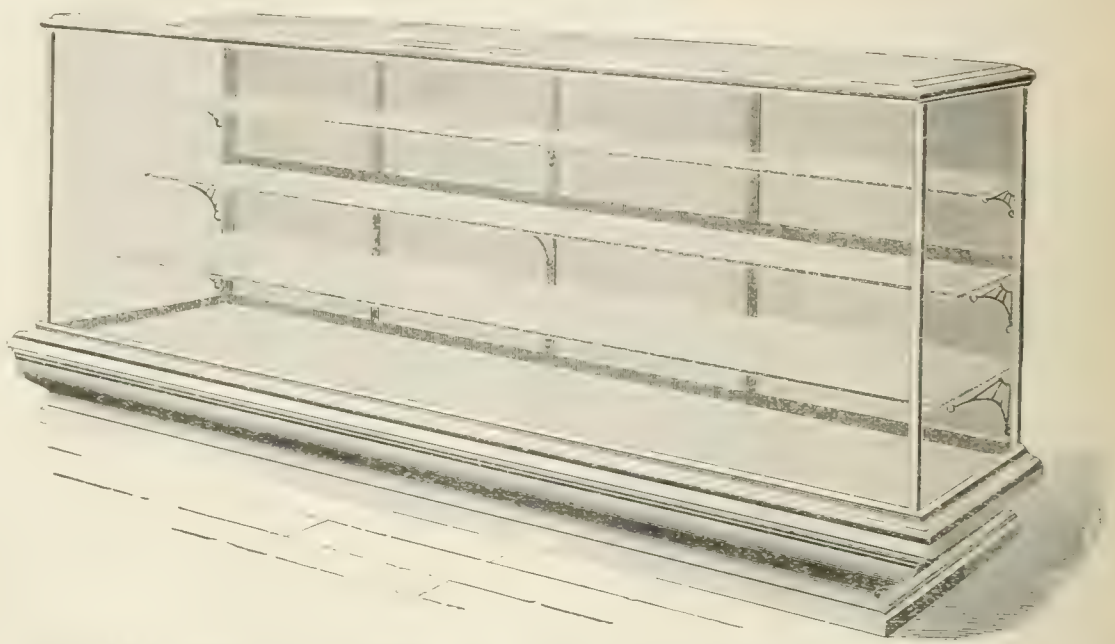
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Established 1845

...FREE OF DUTY...

Our high-grade **SHOW CASES** are sold to the Canadian trade F.O.B. Windsor.

Being heavy buyers of English glass enables us to sell our best cases in Canada for less than they can be obtained in the American market. If interested, write for particulars.



JOHN PHILLIPS & CO, Limited

DETROIT, MICH., and WINDSOR, ONT.

Manufacturers of the

Silent Salesman TRADE MARK **Show Cases**

Address all communications to Detroit.

Write us for prices on the following goods

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil
Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil
Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum
(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys
and
Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

RESEARCH LIST.

At the request of the Hon. secretaries of the conference, we give the following list of subjects suggested for investigation. "The Executive Committee hope that members will undertake to work on some of these questions, or others that may occur to them. New subjects have been added to this list to replace those worked out. The committee will be glad to receive questions that may have presented themselves as desirable for investigation." Those who wish further information should address the "Hon. Secretaries, British Pharmaceutical Conference, 17 Bloomsbury square, London, W. C., England."

PLANT ANALYSIS.

I. Cascara Sagrada.—What is the nature of the various resins contained in this bark? (See *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1893, page 131, from *Comptes Rendus*, cvx., pages 286-288.)

2. Cimicifuga Racemosa (Actœa racemosa).—Further information is needed on the chemical nature of the constituent or constituents to which the rhizome of this plant owes its activity. (See *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1885, page 149.)

3. Euphorbia Pilulifera.—Required, a report on the chemistry of this drug.

4. Astringent Drugs and Preparations.—The various methods employed for the estimation of tannin in these give very discrepant results. Required, a thorough research into the comparative merits of these processes.

5. Mezereon-bark.—What is the chemical nature of the acrid principle of this bark?

6. Arnica.—What is the active principle, and what are the relative proportions of it in the root and flower?

7. Chamomile.—Research on the bitter principle contained in the flowers of Anthemis nobilis. (See *Bul'etin de la Société Chimique de Paris* [2], xli., page 483.)

8. Castor Oil.—A research having for its object the isolation of the purgative principle, either from the oil or the seed.

9. Taraxacum.—Little that is definite appears to be known regarding the active principles of taraxacum-root. A research is required to clear up the point. To what constituents are the cholagogue and diuretic properties due?

10.—Fucus Vesiculosus.—The medicinal virtues have been attributed solely to the presence of iodine and bromine. It is not improbable that it may also contain some organic constituent of importance. A complete chemical investigation is required.

11. Lobelia Inflata.—Further investigation of the active principles of this drug is required.

12. Damiana is reported to contain a bitter substance, resins, and volatile oil. The liquid extract of the leaves being now extensively used, a thorough systematic examination of this drug is desirable.

13 Proximate analyses of the following drugs are needed: Cereus grandiflorus, Citrullus Colocynthis, and Cassia fistula.

14. Papaver Rhœas.—An examination of the red coloring-matter of the petals is required.

15. Senna Fruits.—A comparison of the constituents of the leaves and the fruits would be of interest.

16. Ash.—What are the percentages of ash that should be found in the following drugs in powder: Anise, fennel, cinnamon, cassia, coriander, cubebs (fruit and fruitstalks respectively), gentian, liquorice, guaiacum resin, jalap, myrrh, nux vomica, black pepper, mustard (black and white respectively), squill, senna (Cassia angustifolia, C. acutifolia, and C. obovata), rhubarb-root (R. rhaponticum, R. palmatum, and R. officinale respectively)?

17. Salix Nigra.—In what respect do the constituents of this species vary from those of other willows?

CHEMISTRY.

18. Glycerin.—Required, a good method of estimating this substance, applicable, if possible, to pharmaceutical preparations.

19. Quinine.—Results obtained in the titration of this alkaloid suggest the possibility that it is di-basic, and not monobasic. (See *Year book of Pharmacy*, 1894, page 351; 1898, page 424.) Further work is needed to clear up the point.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

20. Standardization.—It is suggested that the Pharmacopœia preparations of aconite, stramonium, strophanthus, Calabar bean, and colchicum should be standardized. Processes of assay are required.

21. Alexandrian and East Indian Sennas.—The two sennas of the British Pharmacopœia are permitted to be used indifferently. Do preparations of the leaves of the two varieties of senna differ? If so, to what extent?

22. Extraction of Drugs by Pressure.—This mode of extraction (see Dr. Symes's suggestions in the *Year-Book of Pharmacy*, 1888, page 356) is likely to produce good results with a number of drugs. Required, a series of experiments in this direction showing the effect of the process on the quality and yield of extracts as compared with the corresponding products obtained by the ordinary modes of extraction.

23. Standarised Preparations.—Report on commercial specimens of official standarized preparations.

24. Effect of Cultivation, Soil, Climate, and time of Collection on Medicinal Plants. Compare the proportions of active constituents of indigenous plants grown in different districts, and the effect upon these constituents by time of collection.

25. Capsules.—The quality and quantity of medicines in capsules. (See *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1875, page 285.)

27. Mispronunciation of Latin Pharmacopœia Names is Common.—It is suggested that a short prosody be compiled for purposes of reference.

28. Standarised Tinctures.—Is it possible to standarise any of the pharmacopœia tinctures which owe their activity to the presence of one or more resins?

29. Compressed Drugs and Coated Pills.—Required, a report on the strength and quality of the compressed drugs and coated pills of commerce.

30. Kinos. — A comparison of the characters of the official and other commercial kinos, including the Cochin, Malabar and eucalyptus varieties, is much needed.

31. Ergot.—The determination of the proportion of alkaloid extracted from ergot by the official processes for the various preparations.

32. Syrup of Glucose.—A series of experiments is required to show whether the official syrup of glucose is a satisfactory pill excipient as regards its composition and official application.

33. Terebene.—To what extent do commercial samples of terebene correspond with the characters and tests of the 1898 Pharmacopœia?

34. Cannabis Indica.—A preparation which can be relied upon containing the active principle of the drug is still a desideratum.

35. Liquid Extract of Coca.— What percentages of cocaine and ecgonine are present in the official liquid extract?

36. Podophyllum-resin.—Much of the podophyllin in the market is of foreign manufacture, and does not answer the requirements of the official resin. An examination of commercial specimens would be of value.

37. Foxglove-leaves. — These are directed to be gathered from plants of the second year's growth. The radical leaves of the first year's growth have been stated to be efficacious. A comparison of the constituents of each variety would be of interest.

38. Plasters.—What advantages have plasters (such as belladonna, etc.) prepared with a basis containing rubber over those made with a resinous or lead plaster basis only, and would the formulæ of the official plasters be improved by the addition of rubber as one of the ingredients in them?

American Pharmaceutical Association

Papers for the Richmond Meeting.

The Committee on Scientific Papers of the American Pharmaceutical Association (Frank G. Ryan, No. 145 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, chairman; and Caswell A. Mayo, 66 West Broadway, New York, secretary) have issued a circular to the members, giving a list of queries, which have been selected with a view of securing papers from members not regularly contributing to the section. It is pointed out in this circular that all papers, which it is intended to have in print for the next annual meeting, should be in the hands of the chairman not later than April 10th, 1900. The queries submitted by the committee are suggestive, and should elicit a goodly number of papers of practical value. The list is appended.

QUERIES.

1. A paper on urine and bacteriological examinations by pharmacists.

2. Cannot disinfection of infected houses be undertaken by pharmacists in the smaller cities and towns, with profit to themselves? A paper on the methods employed is desired.

3. To what extent are official plasters employed in the practice of pharmacy and medicine?

4. What has been the effect of serum therapy on the practice of pharmacy?

5. Official aspidium is said to be difficult to obtain. What is usually supplied for it, and what is the medicinal value of the substitute?

6. Is it desirable to increase the strength of official syrup of hydriodic acid?

7. What is the quality of potassium iodide and bromide usually found in the market?

8. Give a method of making liquid petrolatum free from odor and color.

9. Is it practicable to make red mercuric oxide, commercially, entirely free from nitric acid or nitrates?

10. What effect has age on podophyllum, after collection, as to the amount of resin it will yield?

11. What is the real medicinal value of Carthagenia ipecac?

12. Have favorable results been obtained by the use of acetic acid fluid extracts in medicine?

13. Hydrochloric acid sold as chemically pure is said to often contain iodine and bromine. Is this a fact?

14. Is the U. S. P. sulphuric acid test for organic impurities in salicylic acid and sodium salicylate too rigid?

15. Is salicylic acid prepared from oil of wintergreen more desirable for medicinal use than a carefully prepared synthetic product?

16. Is the oil of cade usually found in the market such as the U.S.P. describes?

17. Some pills sold as quinine sulphate are found to approach in solubility in water quinine bisulphate. Is it proper to sell such pills for pills of quinine sulphate? Examine commercial samples.

18. Is it practicable to make a compressed tablet which, when added to water, will make liquor calcis of the strength of the U. S. P.?

19. What fluid extracts are best made from "green drugs?"

20. What official solid extracts can be replaced by extracts in powdered form? Give methods for making the same.

21. Give a formula for making effervescing tablets of lithium citrate which will yield a product reasonably permanent.

22 What is the most satisfactory diluent for use in making hypodermic tablets?

23. Asafetida of commerce is said not to conform with the U. S. P. as to its solubility in alcohol. Should the requirement be changed, and, if so, what standard should be adopted?

24. Embalming solutions are now largely employed by undertakers. Would not the manufacture and sale of these solutions be a proper and profitable business for pharmacists? Give reliable formula for their manufacture.

25. A paper on "Notes and Observations" of interest to pharmacists.

Education and Legislation.

The Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association call attention in a circular to some of the subjects upon which they would like to have papers presented at the Richmond meeting. The list of subjects submitted is as follows:

1. A draft of a "uniform poison law," with penalties for violation of the same.

2. A draft of a "pure food law," with penalties attached for adulterations.

3 What amount of pharmaceutical education is being given to the medical students of the present time, and how far do they profit by it?

4. Who is responsible for the large growth in the use by physicians of proprietary articles? How can this tendency be best controlled?

5. What practical steps can be taken by the association toward the repeal of the present unjust trade mark laws?

6 To what extent have pharmacists been benefited by pharmacy laws?

7. To what extent are these laws observed by pharmacists?

8. Some of the pharmacy laws recognize only "registered pharmacists," others have an additional class called qualified assistants; which is preferable?

9. Under what restrictions should pharmacists be permitted to sell liquors?

10. Should pharmacy boards be supported by the fines and fees accruing through the administration of the law, or by direct appropriation from the State treasury?

11. What are the arguments, pro and con, for the admission of some of the more important of the new synthetic remedies into the U.S.P.?

12. Give a list of those whose admission would seem desirable, and the names under which they should be admitted.

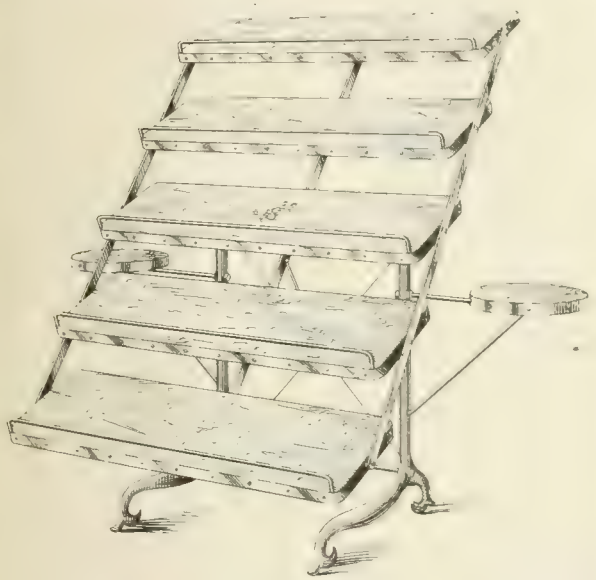
13. A dose list is offered for the articles official in the U. S. P., and in addition the maximum amount that can be given in 24 hours.

While these suggestions for papers are presented, it is hoped that any member will feel free to write upon any subject pertinent to the work of the section.

Prof. Beal has been invited by the association to present a draft of a model pharmacy law.

BOECKH'S ADJUSTABLE TABLES

Are USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, DURABLE and ARTISTIC in DESIGN



The above is a cut of our latest improved table, which possesses the additional advantage of adjusting the shelves to any desired angle. This improvement will be found of exceptional value for the display of case goods, brushes, etc.

Finished in

WALNUT, CHERRY
OAK AND MAHOGANY

"Useful for many purposes, and always ready for use."

THE IDEAL is specially adapted for displaying perfumes and other small fancy goods.

It is a systematic space-saving piece of store furniture that will enable you to make an attractive display in a comparatively short space of time.

Let the people see what you have, and sales will follow.

INSTANTLY ADJUSTED AND FIRMLY LOCKED AT ANY ANGLE

A Card will bring Illustrated Booklet....

BOECKH BROS.

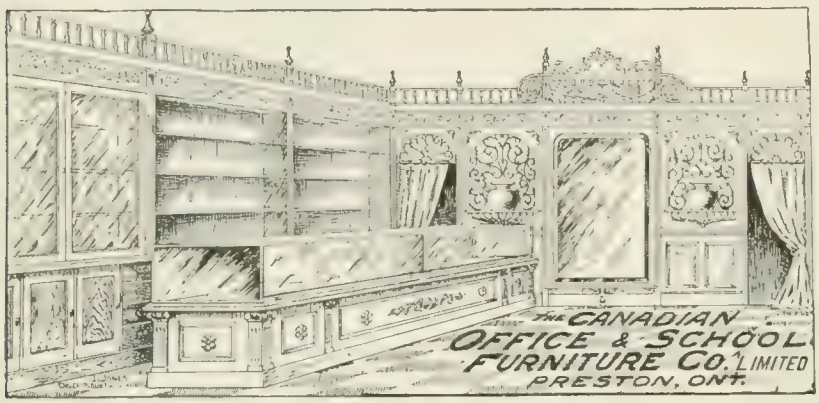
AND COMPANY

80 York Street, Toronto

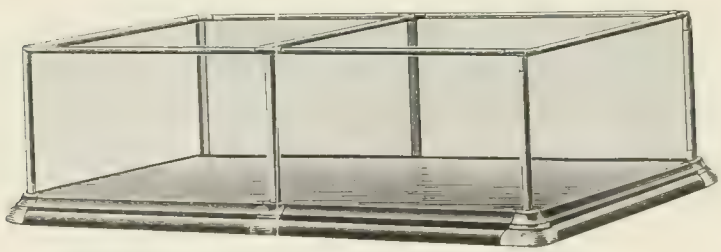
Labatt's Porter

Undoubtedly the BEST brewed on the continent. PROVED to be so by Analyses of four Chemists, and by Awards of the World's Great Exhibitions, especially Chicago, 1893, where it received ninety-six points out of a hundred—much higher than any other Porter in the United States or Canada.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SILENT SALESMEN.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, **Montreuil, Seine.**
MONTREAL **M. DECARY.**
TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited**

STIMULATING and REFRSHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL, **DECARY.**

TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.**

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Dr. Alpers has consented to present a paper upon the preliminary education necessary for students of colleges of pharmacy.

No doubt either of these gentlemen will gladly welcome suggestions upon these subjects.

Special attention is called to the requirement that all papers to be read before the section must be previously presented to the chairman of the section, and in case it is desired to have them printed ample time must be given.

The officers of the Section on Education and Legislation to whom all papers should be sent are: Clement B. Lowe, chairman, 3 W. Phila-Ellena street, Philadelphia; Julius A. Koch, secretary, Bluff and Pine streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

A very interesting and characteristic letter has been sent out to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association by the Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, through its chairman, Henry P. Hynson, 423 North Charles street, Baltimore. It reads:

THE COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING
BEGS YOUR ATTENTION.

Just now it would be altogether impossible for any one to truthfully say the American Pharmaceutical Association pays no attention to the retailer, the actual practitioner of pharmacy. Indeed it paid him every attention during its last annual meeting at Put-in-Bay.

This Committee is gratified to announce that the little it was able to present, at the end of its first year, was most kindly received. Ample time and interested attention was given the reading of the report and many of the papers presented have been printed in the proceedings. Certainly the Pharmaceutical Press has given our report ample publicity, and, in many instances, favorable editorial comment was made upon it. All this is very encouraging to us, as it must be to the, heretofore, less active members of the Association. Nothing is needed to secure recognition for the many accomplished retailers in the membership but a little effort, a little energy, on their part. If hereafter they fail to receive fair recognition, it must be charged to their own inactivity, their want of ambition.

Everywhere, to-day, there seems to be keen relish for common-sense, practical matter, and this is what this Committee want from you, Mr. Pharmacist—something you know to be good, something you have tried; something you have proven. *No matter how plain or common place, if it is of a positive quality, we want it.* Again, *we want what you do know, what you would like to know, and what you can't find out.* If it pertains to your business, and would be helpful, we want it. We want, practically, everything pharmaceutical; what you have, and what you want.

The Committee requests you to keep diaries of your professional work. Write up one of two busy days, noting each movement of interest; tell what you did and how you did it.

Queries are also very desirable; we will try to answer them. While we prefer that prospective writers of papers should select their own subjects, the Committee will offer these if requested to do so.

As the next meeting will be held in May, you are requested to begin your work at once, and be through in good time.

Address any member of the Committee for further information:

HENRY P. HYNSON, *Chairman*,
423 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
WM. MITTELBACH, Boonville, Md.
WM. L. CLIFFE, Philadelphia, Pa.
EUGENE R. SELZER, Cleveland, O.
A. BROWN RAINS, Columbia, Tenn.
R. M. DADD, Milwaukee, Wis.
WM. C. POWELL, Snowhill, Md.

Canada's Trade in 100 Years.

A hundred years has brought us to 1900 with its foreign trade of over $300,000,000; with its interprovincial dealings of probably $125,000,000; with its population of 5,500,000; with its marked development of natural riches in the mines, forests, fisheries and other departments. In fact, Canada is only beginning to expand, but the basis of expansion is very real and secure. No wise community despises the day of small things, and if 1800 was not conspicuous for the extent of commercial enterprise let us remember how mercantile efforts were handicapped then. If we, in 1900, with all our appliances and conveniences, can utilize them as strenuously as the men of 1800 employed their slender resources, we shall do well.—*From the Span of a Century in Dry Goods Review.*

Meunier Buys Samples.

French makers of patent medicines, who make a practice of sending samples to medical men, have been annoyed recently by a circular issued by one M. Meunier, of Marseilles, dealer in druggists' sundries, to doctors in the south of France, offering to buy all the samples of well-known patents they may receive from manufacturers at fifty per cent. off the marked prices, says the *Pacific Drug Review.* Meunier offers to purchase the less-known specialties at a price to be bargained for. Payment is offered in cash, unless the doctors prefer settlement in the form of surgical instruments or medical books.

The Advertising Impetus

In no branch of public business has a greater change come within a decade than in the now almost universal desire to advertise. If one has a want it is advertised. If one has the ability to supply a want he seeks to make it known by advertising. If one has anything to sell, or desires to buy, he advertises; and the result is that both parties are made happy through the medium of the advertisement. —*Providence (R. I.) Telegram.*

Beecham.

Among those who made the highest bids for the original manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-minded Beggar," sold for the benefit of the wives and children of the British reservists ordered to South Africa, is Mr. Beecham, of St. Helens, England, who offered $525. Mr. Beecham's name is familiar to every newspaper reader in America, as he is proprietor of the famous pills which bear his name. In addition to being a lover of things artistic, he is also a public-spirited man. The great manufacturing centre of St. Helens, of which his enormous factory is one of the largest industries, recognized his good services to the town by electing him, recently, to the mayoralty, backed by the unanimous petition of the municipal council of St. Helens. Without doubt that executive ability which has assisted him in building up his vast enterprise will be of great service to his fellow townsmen. —*American Druggist*, New York.

Eucasol—A trade name for Eucalyptus-anytol.

Formulary

DIGESTIVE REMEDY.

This is a very effective digestive and dyspepsia remedy.

	Ozs.
Orange wine	18
Vinous tr. of rhubarb	6
Dutch curacao	5
Syrup of Jamaica ginger	1½
Fld. ext. of gentian comp.	½
Fld. ext. of cascarilla	½
Fld. ext. of dandelion	½

Dose: Teaspoonful twice a day.

MURIOPEPTIC ELIXIR.

Pepsin, pure	G	8
Water, distilled	G	50
Extract coca	G	2
Extract cinchona	G	2
Sugar	G	50
Sherry wine	G	100
Hydrochloric acid	gtt.	10

OINTMENT FOR VARICOSE ECZEMA.

In eczema varicosa the following ointment will be found of great service, being especially grateful as an allayer of the distressful itching, which is apt to come on just after retiring:

	Parts.
Zinc oxide	1
Venice talc	1
Pine tar	1
Lanolin	8
Vaselin	12

Mix. Apply morning and evening over the affected part.

ANTISEPTIC STICKING PLASTER.

Koller prepares a plaster by mixing salicylic acid 1, gum arabic 5, water 55, which is spread on paper, and to prevent the mass separating from the paper, 2 to 3 of glycerin are mixed. The paper fastened down to a board, and the solution painted on with a broad brush, and then dried.—*Oest. Zeits. fur Pharm.*

Floor Waxes and Varnishes.

We have had several enquiries for formulæ of this kind. We submit several, some of them being intended merely as waxes or polishes and others as varnishes.

FLOOR POLISH AND FLOOR-WAX

		Parts.
1.	Paraffin oil	8
	Kerosene	1
	Lime water	1
2.	Stearin	20
	Yellow wax	5
	Potassa	12
	Hard soap	2
	Water and coloring matter to suit.	
3.	Ceresin	4
	Petrolatum	1
	Oil turpentine	3
	Benzine	4

Melt the ceresin and petrolatum together, and after removing from the fire add the other ingredients.

		Parts.
4.	White wax	75
	Bleached shellac	75
	White rosin	6
	Oil turpentine	100
	Alcohol	400

Melt the wax, shellac, and rosin together by the aid of heat; remove from the fire and add, while still hot, the turpentine, and stir well. Warm the alcohol to a point nearly equal to that of the solution, and add, with rapid and thorough stirring, to the turpentine mixture. Allow the preparation to cool perfectly before using.

An efficient floor-wax may be made, it is said, according to any of the following formulas:

		Parts.
1.	Powdered stearin	20
	Powdered yellow wax	5
	Powdered soap	2
2.	Powdered stearin	4
	Powdered yellow wax	1
3.	Scraped paraffin	5
	Powdered talcum	2

Another:

	Parts.
Shellac	30
Gum anime	10
Rosin	15
Alcohol	120
Yellow ochre	30
Umber	2

Mix.

A WAX FOR PARQUETRY FLOORS.

An excellent wax for inlaid or parquetry floors is made, according to the *Seifenfabrikant*, as follows:

	Parts.
Yellow beeswax	5
Carnauba wax	10
Turpentine oil	45
Benzine	40

Melt the waxes together, remove from fire, and, after cooling down somewhat, add the oil of turpentine and benzine, and stir until cold. All that is needed to make this a good furniture polish is to double the quantity of turpentine oil, leaving out the benzine.

WAX FOR FLOORS.

White.—Dissolve 6 lbs. of potash in 6 gallons of boiling water, and then add 15 lbs. of white beeswax a little at a time, boiling to complete saponification, and then stir in 10 lbs. of the finest talc. *Yellow.*—As above, but with 10 lbs. of ochre instead of the talc. *Light Brown.*—As above, but with 20 lbs. ochre and 4 lbs. mahogany brown instead of the talc.

ANTISEPTIC PAPERS FOR USE AS SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

The paper used is the ordinary cigarette or silk papers, and these are impregnated with the solutions and dried.

PHENOLATED PAPER.

	Parts.
Carbolic acid	1
Petrolatum	2
Paraffin	2

Melt, and impregnate the paper thoroughly with the mixture.

SALICYLATED PAPER.

	Parts.
Paraffin	50
Petrolatum oil	50
Salicylic acid	1

Melt carefully together and treat the the paper as above.

GODICKE'S SUBLIMATE PAPER.

		Parts.
1.	Corrosive sublimate	1
	Distilled water	250
	Alcohol, 90 per cent.	250
	Glycerin	25

Impregnate the paper with the solution.

		Parts.
2.	Corrosive sublimate	2
	Boiled distilled water	100
	Glycerin	5

HEMOSTATIC PAPER.

		Parts.
1.	Solution iron perchloride	18
	Alum	1

Paint the solution, previously warmed, over the paper, using a camel's hair brush.

		Parts.
2.	Aluminium sulphate	2
	Hydrated aluminium oxide	1
	Benzoic acid	1
	Solution iron perchloride	6
	Distilled water	4

Paint over paper as before.—*Merck's Report.*

QUICK DRYING FLOOR VARNISH.

Manila copal	30 lbs.
Best shellac	125 "
Venice turpentine	25 "
Methylated spirit, 96 per cent.	400 "

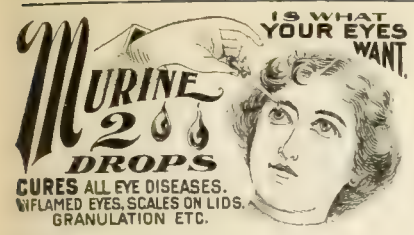
Dissolve cold and filter. Make into a thin paste with yellow ochre, or for dark shades satin ochre mixed with a quarter of its weight of mahogany brown, in a color mill.

ANOTHER FLOOR VARNISH.

Best shellac	20 lbs.
Pale American rosin	10 "
Common turpentine	50 "
Venice turpentine	10 "
Methylated spirit, 96 per cent.	100 "

Dissolve and filter. Then mix with one-third of its weight of one of the three following mixtures in a color mill:

	I.	II.	III.
Satin ochre	50	40	40
Chrome orange	20	18	20
Chrome yellow	4	..	..
Purple brown	..	2	6



THE LEADING EYE REMEDY

NOT AN EYE WATER.

The "Two Drop" Cure. Never fails. Wins friends wherever used. Prepared by Eye Specialists. Beautiful Show Case with four dozen. Plenty of attractive circulars and booklets. Wholesale, $3.50 dozen. Sells 50 cents each. Most attractive package on sale.

ORDER FROM DRUG JOBBERS

or COHEN BROS., TORONTO, Montreal Optical Co., Montreal.

MURINE COMPANY, 1023 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill

Learn to Fit Glasses

An Optical Course by Mail

Every Druggist Should be an Optician.

$25.

Correspondent and Attendant Courses, $25 pays for both. Send for particulars. Our Prospectus Free. Large and Elegant Diploma. Address,

Geo. W. McFatrich, M.D., Sec'y, 1015 Masonic Temple
Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, **CHICAGO**

THE LEADING OPTICAL COLLEGE OF AMERICA

Degree, Doctor of Optics by State Authority.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, $1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Better Than The Klondike

400% Profit on SHEET MUSIC.

Tons of it sold during the winter season.

If you want something that sells faster and is more profitable than any goods iny our store, write us for free catalogue, free samples and particulars.

Imperial Music Publishing House,

23 Jordan St, Toronto, Canada

"HOFBRÄU"

"Why keep inferior Malt Extract to Hofbrau at 2 for 25c?"

"Why sell your customers Malt Extracts at 25c. per bottle?" when you can sell them HOFBRAU, which is now being prescribed by all leading physicians, because it contains less alcohol than any other Malt Extract.

You will sell more **Hofbrau** than any Malt Extract you ever kept if you once put it in stock, and you have 50 per cent. profit.

W. H. LEE, Chemist, TORONTO
CANADIAN AGENT

Write for a Case.
We Pay Freight.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Books for Druggists

AND

DRUG CLERKS

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis	.50
Proctor's Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing	.50
Practical Dentistry	.50
Diseases and Remedies	.50
Guide to Photography (Wall)	.50
Oldberg's Pharmaceutical Problems	.75
Pharmacy and Poison Laws of U. Kingdom	.75
Lyon's Assay of Drugs	.75
Chemistry for Photographers (Townsend)	.75
National Formulary	1.00
Minor Ailments	1.00
Coblentz' Newer Remedies (3rd edition)	1.00
Leonard's Vest-Pocket Anatomy	1.00
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	1.00
Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1.00
Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1 00
Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell and Bell)	1.00
Muter's Analytical Chemistry	1.25
Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Elliot & F.	1.50
Schleif's Materia Medica and Therapeutics	1 50
Beasley's Receipt Book	1.50
Robinson's Latin Grammar of Pharmacy	1 75
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy	2.00
Scoville's Art of Compounding	2.50
Bartley's Medical Chemistry	3.00
Duane's Medical Dictionary	3 00
Gould's Medical Dictionary	3.25
Coblentz' Hand Book of Pharmacy	3 50
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4.00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology	4.50
Sayre's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4.50
Webster's Unabridged International Dictionary (special)	8.00

Any of the above books will be sent free on receipt of price.

Canadian Druggist,

Toronto, Canada

Photographic Notes.

Photographic Paragraphs.

Formaldehyde in place of alkali. According to a note in a contemporary, formaldehyde can be used with pyro instead of an alkali, with the advantage that the film does not become so much softened.

To keep ferrous sulphate solution as long as possible acidulate it slightly with sulphuric acid, nearly fill the bottle, and put in an iron nail or wire. The hydrogen disengaged will prevent the oxidation of the ferrous salt. The bottle should be kept in the light.

A short time after setting negatives to dry (especially after intensifying themwith uranium) it is advisable to inspect the surface of the films. If water has collected in places it should be gently absorbed into a bit of blotting-paper, or, perhaps better, a soft handkerchief. Adopting this plan often prevents most unsightly and troublesome spots.

Doublet lenses are slower than single ones, theoretically, when used at the same aperture, because they have a greater number of reflecting surfaces. Practically this is quite immaterial, as the difference is one which can only be detected by measuring appliances of great delicacy. Ten times the difference would not be noticeable in the finished print.

Confined development has been recommended for dealing with doubtful exposures. To this end the plate is soaked in water and then immersed in developer. A clean glass plate also wetted with the developer is laid upon the film, and development allowed to proceed with the solution enclosed between the two glasses alone. To examine the progress of affairs both are taken out together, while, by raising the glass plate, rocking the dish for a few moments, and replacing it, a fresh supply of developer can be given.

A cheap "Claude Lorraine glass" may be made by taking an old glass negative the size of the focussing glass of the camera and cleaning off the film. Dry it thoroughly and varnish one side, in the same manner as a negative, with black varnish. When this is completely dry glue a piece of strong brown paper over the varnish to protect it from injury, and bind the edges of the plate with lantern-slide binding strips. Make a case of ordinary corrugated wrapping paper to carry it in. We then have a kind of mirror which reflects the image in a much lower tone than it is in nature, and gives greater prominence to the light and shade masses.

Flower Pot Block. Cedrus Deodara.

Very soft effects are obtained with home-made vignettes cut out of a piece of cardboard or stout paper. Along the edges of the hole made is pasted a little cotton wool. This is thinned out, so that part protrudes over the edge of the cut-out portion. The vignette is placed into the printing frame, cotton-wool outwards, and the back in immediate contact with the back of negative.

A toning bath made with acetate of soda is supposed to keep well. It is hopeless to expect it to do so unless it is made either with distilled water, or with water that has been well boiled and allowed to go cold.

When enlarging in the dark room, bright objects shou'd not be brought near the cone of light rays. A small room with light-colored walls and ceiling may reflect so much light that every enlargement made in it is hopelessly fogged.

A novel form of backing was suggested recently in a foreign contemporary. It is composed of fifteen grammes of Castile soap dissolved in 300 cc. of strong alcohol. After standing for a fortnight it is filtered, and three grammes each of erythrosine and aurine added. It can be applied with a brush or sponge, and said to dry instantly.

Preparation of Salted Paper.—For retouching purposes it is even yet preferable to use salted papers, as it is specially suitable on account of the absence of film. The worker can prepare this salted paper for himself with very little trouble, by the following method The raw paper, preferably a suitable Whatman's paper, is cut into the requisite sizes, and then covered in the ordinary way with a thin coating of arrowroot paste. After drying, it is treated with

the following solution, which can be applied with a sponge :

Distilled water	150 ccm
Citric acid	1.2 gramme
Salt	5 grammes

The paper, after thoroughly drying, can be sensitized by being allowed to swim for two minutes on a bath composed of

Distilled water	150 ccm
Silver nitrate	10 grammes
Citric acid	12 "
Alcohol	12 "

On account of the presence of the acidulated silver, the paper dries very red, and before being toned must be very well washed ; to the second washing water soda should be added, in order to neutralize the citric acid. This paper can be toned in a platinum bath, or if a warmer tone be desired the following gold bath may be used :

Water	2 litres
Sodium acetate	12 grammes
Calcium chloride	30 "
Gold chloride	1 gramme

Fixing may be done in any ordinary bath, or in an acid fixing bath, and a good washing must follow. Very rough paper must be very carefully handled in the baths, so that the film of the picture does not suffer.—*Chronik.*

PHOTOGRAPHERS' SOAP. — The only agent which is at all effectual in removing stains produced on the hands by silver salts is cyanide of potassium, but the use of this body is very dangerous on account of its poisonous qualities, especially when the skin is injured. This danger, however, disappears to a great extent when the cyanide is mixed with soap. Being very unstable, the cyanide of potassium cannot be added to the hot soap in course of manufacture, and it has to be mixed with the soap by reducing the latter first to slices and then to powder, and then grinding it with from 10 to 20 per cent. of its weight of the cyanide. The mixing must be done thoroughly and at the same time rapidly, and at as low a temperature as possible, so as to reduce the decomposition of the cyanide as low as possible. The product is sold either in powder or cakes, wrapped in lead-lined paper.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Inspector of the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge street, Toronto.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient : (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J S, male : age, 18 ; bookkeeper ; can read small type to within five inches of each eye ; complains of much headache through the day and evening ; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E V $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

L.E V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

L H.B., London, Ont.—Should one always be able to obtain as good vision with glasses as with the pin hole disk ?

Ans.—Broadly speaking, yes. Usually and frequently you can do better by absolute correction than with the pin hole, although sometimes we are forced to be content with less than the pin hole shows.

A dearth of questions allows an opportunity to present some unusually interesting results.

An old lady from whom I removed a a cataract over three years ago recently called to have her glasses changed—her V. was $\frac{4}{60}$ with +10.00 = +.50 cye, axis 15 V. = $\frac{20}{20}$. Note the small amount of astigmatism and the good vision obtained with glasses. Immediately after the operation the cylinder correction was +2 75

An old lady 68 years old who never wore cylinders required +2.00 S. = + 4 50 cyls each eye ; accepted the same comfortably from the first.

A lady 49 years old had a V of $\frac{20}{20}$, every letter, and a near point of 8 inches. This certainly is an anomaly from that taught in text-books. If you can explain it let me hear from you.

Can you answer the following questions in the affirmative—if not you are behind the times :

(1) Do you own—use and understand Johnson's measuring blades ?

(2) Have you got a Geneva lens measure ?

(3) Is Hardy's refraction rule your guide in presbyopia ?

(4) Do you understand and practise retinoscopy ?

(5) Have you read Thorington's new book on "Refraction and How to Refract ?"

Local.

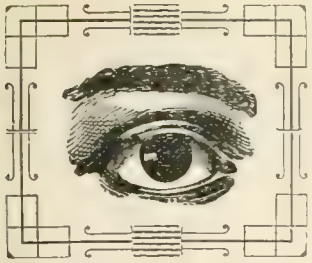
The following students have just completed a primary course in optics under Dr. W. E. Hamill at the Optical Institute of Canada, viz.: Albert Scarff, Montreal ; R. J. Hutte, St. Catharines ; Luther Hunt, Brockville ; Geo. A. Woodhouse, Hamilton ; James McNeilly, Niagara-on-the-Lake ; H. H. Ramage, Toronto ; T. H. Trimble, Toronto. The following graduate opticians took up retinoscopy, viz.: Mrs. Thos. Fletcher, Brussels ; T. H. Trimble, Toronto ; W. R. Bishop, Chatham ; W. H. Goodger, Woodstock ; A. McMillan, Ottawa ; Miss M. McCarroll, Meaford. Next primary class March 12th.

We draw attention to Dr. Hamill's advertisement, under the head of the Canadian Drug Exchange, to some unusually inviting openings and drug businesses for sale by him. The doctor informs us that he is constantly being asked by bona fide purchasers to pilot them into desirable stocks for sale. His address is 11 King St. West.

SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY AND RAPIDITY

the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes The only optometer made confining the space used within its own length, making card test distances superfluous. No artificial lights used. Exact figures produced in testing, and no deduction of prescriptions necessary. Although being a subjective test its principles are such as to make it simpler and more accurate than any objective method. No up-to-date Optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

The Jebb Optometer Co.
Orillia, Ontario.



THE

Optical Institute of Canada

Invites druggists who contemplate taking a course in optics to recognise the fact that our graduates never require any further instruction. One course in Optics, if it is a good one, is enough to become a competent Optician. We claim, without fear of satisfactory contradiction, that our course is **the best on the continent.** You will be convinced of this if you send for our FREE PROSPECTUS and see what hundreds of our past students think of us.

NEXT CLASS MARCH 12th.
FEE $25 ON ENTERING.

Address,
W. E. HAMILL, M.D.
11 King Street West **TORONTO**

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Awards At all Great International Exhibitions

ROSS, LIMITED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830 Works: CLAPHAM COMMON Lists Free

Now Ready, Eighth Edition. Price 6s. 6d.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

Notice To Opticians

WE ARE now in complete working order. We can save you money on your Prescription Work and Stock Orders.

WRITE US FOR PRINTED MATTER

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout, and Diseases of the Spleen.

THE POWDER has a great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLB UNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

The Canadian Importers and Exporters Ass'n

46 Colborne Street, Toronto
8 Nordheimer Building, Montreal

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

INGRAM & BOYLE Limited East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.
AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature

RAYMOND'S

Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and Our Missionaries are visiting the retail trade.

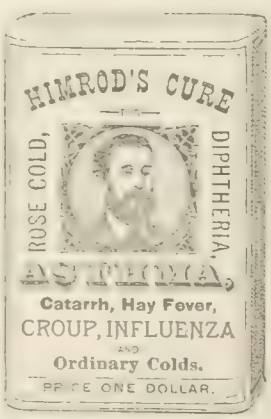
You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 32.)

Mr. Watters pointed out that the effect of a previous association of Ontario retailers had been to bind the jobbers and manufacturers together in more friendly relations than ever.

Mr. Case moved in amendment to the motion that as the meeting of the N. A. of R D. has not been definitely decided upon, no action be taken at this meeting of the Council.

The amendment was lost and the motion was adopted by a substantial majority.

Some difficulty was experienced in selecting the delegates, Messrs. Davis and Graham, who were first nominated, both declining the honor. Eventually Messrs. John Hargreaves and Roberts were chosen, the latter gentleman protestingly.

The Council adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

FOURTH DAY.

President Karn called the Council to order at 10 05 a.m. on Friday. After routine, Mr. Watters presented the second report of the Education Committee which expressed, at the outset, satisfaction with the excellent character of the Dean's report and recommended that the report of the examiners be adopted, and that diplomas be granted to the persons entitled thereto, as named in the report.

It was recommended that the regulations for the conduct of examinations as suggested by the examiners, be embodied in the regulations governing examinations as now in existence.

Regarding requests for improvements as contained in the Dean's report, the committee recommended that an appropriation be made for additional general apparatus of $50; one hundred and fifty 25 cubic centimetres cylindrical metrical graduates, at say, $37.50; 150 small bolting cloth sieves, $20; traps for waste pipes in two sinks; sufficient electric fans to ventilate lecture room; the purchase of a fine balance, not to exceed $75.00.

The appropriation of $250 asked by Dr. Scott for the department of chemistry was approved, and estimates were recommended to be procured for cupboards and cases for storing chemical apparatus.

The committee recommended that the Dean be invested with authority to deal with all cases of breach of discipline or misconduct by students and to punish the same as he might deem fit, subject to approval of Council.

Regarding examinations in practical chemistry and pharmacy, it was recommended that all candidates for examination, including those who had failed at any preceding examination, be required to take these examinations.

Respecting "quiz" classes, the committee was of opinion that, inasmuch as no complaints had been made to committee or Council, and furthermore, as it was customary in educational institutions to permit such system of quizzing, that the matter be left to the discretion of the students.

It was recommended that $190 be placed to the credit of Prof. Chambers to cover breakages, and $187 to the credit of Prof. Heebner for a similar purpose.

On motion of Mr. Armour, the council went into committee of the whole with Mr. J. M. Hargreaves in the chair

Some discussion arose over the clause requiring all candidates to take examinations in practical chemistry and pharmacy.

Mr. Graham thought it would be unfair to expect students who failed on former occasions to take examinations for which they had had no preparation.

Mr. Watters admitted that this might be a severity and was prepared to amend the clause. On his motion the following clause was substituted :

"That the examinations in practical chemistry and practical pharmacy are not compulsory to candidates who are required to take supplemental examinations, owing to failure to qualify previous to December, 1899."

The subject of "quiz" classes, like Banquo's ghost, apparently will not down.

Mr. John Hargreaves was satisfied that the students should receive these grinds but not that they should have to pay for them.

Mr. Turner would like to see these classes done away with, but considered this to be impracticable.

Mr. Watters thought that a two-years' course would obviate the necessity for these classes. This however could not be entered upon until the college procured more commodious premises.

Mr. Graham was emphatically of the opinion that the Council had no right to seek to control the action of the professors outside of the college. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Karn favored a two-year college course. If quiz classes were necessary he was of opinion that the college should take hold of the matter and conduct it itself.

The clause was allowed to stand.

The report was adopted as amended.

The Council adjourned at 11.35 a.m.

The Council resumed at 1.10 p.m., the President in the chair.

Mr. Turner presented the second report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee which dealt with the applications of a few apprentices and recommended that the special Committee on Legislation be requested to make application to the Legislature to have the Act amended so as to enable the Council to meet on the first Monday in February and August instead of Tuesday, as at present.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves submitted the report of the Divisional Committee which asked for an extension of time in the matter of the formation of an Alumni Association, as the committee was not yet ready to report, awaiting the report of the delegates to the N.A. of R.D.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Watters presented the report of the Special Committee on Legislation (*re* educational qualifications). Pursuant to instructions, the committee met at the college on Dec. 6th last, and conferred with the faculty and College Solicitor, and submitted the result, viz., a recommendation that the matriculation certificates at present accepted be abolished, and the certificate of the Education Department of Ontario be accepted in lieu thereof, and that the Legislature be asked to approve of this amendment to the Pharmacy Act at the forthcoming session of that body.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Snyder presented the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee recommending the payment of a few accounts and the purchase of some minor articles.

It was recommended that the Registrar procure estimates for electric bells and lighting, also for cupboards and closets.

It was recommended that the purchase of a fine balance be left over.

The committee approved, however, of setting aside $110 for the purchase of additional general apparatus and $250 for the department of chemistry as recommended by the Education Committee; also that $190 and $187 be placed to the

credit of Dr. Chambers and Prof. Heebner respectively to cover breakages.

It was recommended that the Registrar be empowered to rent and to collect rents, pay water bills, etc., connected with the McGill street property, and that the Chairman of Finance Committee and the Registrar be instructed to examine this property and make all necessary repairs.

Upon the earnest representations of Messrs. Watters and Turner, a clause was added recommending the instalment of electric fans.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Walters presented the third report of the Education Committee in the matter of Dr. Paul L. Scott. They reported that they were not in possession of information touching the matter referred to in Dr. Scott's letter, and consequently did not deem it necessary to arrange an interview with him. It was recommended that the Registrar acknowledge Dr.Scott's letter.

The report was adopted without discussion.

President Karn called upon ex-President Mackenzie, who was an interested spectator at the afternoon session, to address the council.

Mr. Mackenzie replied briefly but felicitously. He complained that he had no text, being now off the Council. He felt that the druggists of the province did not appreciate to the extent they ought, the good work being done by the college, but was satisfied that they had placed their interests in good hands in the members of the present Council.

The Council having now concluded their business for the present session adjourned at 1.50 p.m. to meet on the first Tuesday in August, 1900, or at the call of the President.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves thought that in view of the present momentous events to the Empire, they should not disperse without singing the National Anthem and this was done with a vigor and goodwill that showed the sentiment to be thoroughly loyal.

British Columbia Notes.

All the talk is the war, the Canadian contingent, and the consequences. Everywhere is affected, for who has not some relative or friend fighting for the cause of right on that gory battlefield? It is worthy of notice that our first Secretary Registrar of the B.C.P.A., M. G. Blanchard, left Victoria in charge of the "A" Company, and as he is a splendid worker and good soldier we expect to hear more of our Captain Blanchard before the war is over.

The B.C.P.A., at its last committee meeting, made a move in the right direction. Students preparing for examination will hereafter have some guide as to what is expected of them, and therefore what to study and what to leave severely alone. Everybody knows there is a strong tendency on the part of the present-day student to attempt too much, and the association will do their best to keep him within bounds, and will shortly publish a list of books, etc., with the work plainly indicated.

The Brit. Pharm., 1898, is now being generally used throughout British Columbia.

Vancouver has just been waging war against the trading stamp humbug. It is learned that the nuisance is likely to be thrown out. No druggist took the stamps in Victoria, but there were a number of other business houses who got caught. Within six months trading stamps on the coast will be a thing of the past.

Personals.

Mr. E. Miller, formerly in the drug business in Dresden, Ont., died at Essex, Ont., last week, aged 45 years.

Allen, formerly of Allen & Wilson, druggists, Clinton, Ont, has left for British Columbia, where he intends opening business.

Mr. J. Bulling, druggist, Montreal, died in that city January 26 h, aged 74 years.

Mr. G. P. Fulford, druggist, Brockville, Ont., and proprietor of Williams' Pink Pills, has been created a Senator of the Dominion. We congratulate the honorable gentleman on his appointment.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., has been elected Vice President of the Board of Trade of Montreal.

Mr. James Wilson, druggist, was elected Mayor of Goderich, Ont., by a large majority.

Sulphosot is a trade name for a syrup containing guaiacol sulphonic acid and sodium kresolfonate in solution. It is a consumption remedy.

American Association of Opticians.

Preparations are under way for the third grand convention of this national association, which is to be held in Detroit, Mich., in August, 1900. The consideration of the convention hall and other matters are before the Executive Committee, and arrangements will be announced later. Members of the Association are invited to send suggestions to the Secretary for the next meeting, which will be placed before the proper committees. All opticians not yet members of this association should write for application blank.

FREDERICK BOGER, Secretary.
36 Maiden Lane, New York.

"Pure" Olive Oil.

A curious light is thrown on the olive-oil industry by the publication in the papers of certain unpleasant facts connected with the same. The largest market in the world for American cotton seed oil, it is shown, is Marseilles, France. In 1897, 49,000,000 kilos of oil were shipped there from the United States, and the total for 1898 have been very much higher. A kilo is 2.2 pounds. The oil is doctored so as to taste like olive oil and sold as such all over the world. It is also used for the manufacture of soap, perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet articles. It is one of the largest industries of France and has become so cheap and superior it is driving out all other oils, and

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS in the best town in Canada. Location the best, fine store, good business and prospects never better. A splendid opportunity for a live druggist with money. Stock about $4,800
D. L. SAGER, BRANTFORD

The Bole Drug Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West again t any other house in Canada.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Every Druggist...

of to day is required to keep a Rose, Violet, and Pink Perfume in stock. We make a specialty of these.

Seely's American Roses, Violet Royal and White Pink

are unexcelled. As Leaders they will increase your Perfume Trade.

NEW—Seely's Roxane $4.50 per lb.

SEELY, The American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. Established in 1862. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Feb. 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Alcohol, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
Allspice, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
Aloin, oz	40	45
Anodyne, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
Balsam, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
Bark, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
Beans, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
Berries, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
Buds, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
Butter, Cacao, lb	70	75
Camphor, lb	75	80
Cantharides, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
Capsicum, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Carbon, Bisulphide, lb	15	16
Carmine, No. 40, oz	30	40
Castor, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
Chalk, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
Charcoal, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
Clove, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
Cochineal, S.G., lb	40	45
Collodion, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
Confection, Senna, lb	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
Crenasol (Jeyes) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
Cuttlefish Bone, lb	35	40
Dextrine, lb	10	12
Dover's Powder, lb	1 50	1 60
Ergot, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
Extract Logwood, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
Flowers, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
Gelatine, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
Glycerine, lb	18	20
Guarana	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
Gum Aloes, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
Herb, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
Honey, lb	13	12
Hops, fresh, lb	20	24
Indigo, Madras, lb	75	85
Insect Powder, lb	35	35
Isinglass, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
Leaf, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	13
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb.	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb.	20	30
Stramonium, lb.	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10
Irish, lb.	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25
Powdered, lb.	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	20	25
OAKUM, lb.	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb.	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb.	16	18
Powdered, lb.	18	20
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd.	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85
Lead, lb.	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2½	3
White, lb.	3½	4
RESORCIN, white, oz.	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35
Belladonna, lb.	25	30
Blood, lb.	18	25
Bitter, lb.	27	30
Blackberry, lb.	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb.	15	20
Colchicum, lb.	40	45
Columbo, lb.	20	22
Powdered, lb.	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	15	
Dandelion, lb.	20	
Elecampane, lb.	15	
Galangal, lb.	15	
Gels emium, lb.	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb.	12	15
Ground, lb.	13	24
Powdered, lb.	13	15
Ginger, African, lb.	18	10
Po., lb.	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb.	30	25
Po., lb.	35	38
Ginseng, lb.	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb.	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb.	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb.	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb.	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb.	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb.	40	40
Powdered, lb.	45	50
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90
Licorice, lb.	12	15
Powdered, lb.	13	50
Mandrake, lb.	13	15
Masterwort, lb.	16	18
Orris, Flerretine, lb.	30	40
Powkaed, lb.	40	35
Prni,dr Brava, true, lb.	40	45
Par alb.	40	45
Pinsley, lb.	30	45
Pleursey, lb.	20	35
Poke, lb.	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	45	55
Cut, lb.	50	65
Senega, lb.	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb.	22	27
Powdered, lb.	25	40
Unicorn, lb.	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	75
UM, Bay, gal.	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz.	70	75
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	40
Star, lb.	35	5
Burdock, lb.	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7
Caraway, lb.	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb.	10	12
Cumin, lb.	15	20
Fennel, lb.	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb.	3½	4
Ground, lb.	4	5
Hemp, lb.	5	6
Mustard, white, lb.	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb.	65	70
Rape, lb.	5	6
Strophanthus, oz.	50	55
Worm, lb.	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12
White, Conti's, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb.	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb.	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb.	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6
Santal, ground, lb.		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.		13
Glacial, lb.	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz.	30	35
German, oz.	11	13
Boracic, lb.	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb.	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	10	12
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Nitric, lb.	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb.	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80
Oxalic, lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb.	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz.	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb.	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb.	4	5
Chem. pure, lb.	18	20
Tannic, lb.	80	85
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	38	40
ACETANILID, lb.	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb.	1¾	3
Powdered, lb.	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880.	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb.	15	16
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb.	40	45
Muriate, lb.	12	16
Valerianate, oz.	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz.	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz.	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb.	10	13
Iodide, oz.	50	55
White, lb.	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz.	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
Iodide, oz.	55	60
Salicylate, oz.	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb.	2 00	2 25
Subnitrate, lb.	1 80	2 00
BORAX, lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	8	9
BROMINE, oz.	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
Iodide, oz.	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz.	55	60
Citrate, oz.	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb.	1 60	1 65
Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz.	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz.	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz.	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb.	65	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz.	7 00	8 00
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb.	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz.	65	70
COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
DIURETIN, oz.	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Sulphuri, lb.	40	50
EXALGINE oz.	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb.	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb.	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz.	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
Sacch., lb.	30	35
Chloride, lb.	45	55
Sol., lb.	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb.	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb.	70	75
And Quinine, lb.	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz.	25	35
And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz.	25	35
Iodide, oz.	40	45
Syrup, lb.	40	45
Lactate, oz.	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb.	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz.		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Iodide, oz.	35	40
Red, lb.	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	5	6
In packages, lb.	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	30	35
Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Citrate, oz.	25	30
Iodide, oz.	50	55
Salicylate, oz.	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb.	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.		50
MENTHOL, oz.	35	40
MERCURY, lb.	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb.	50	1 85

ne crushers of oleaginous seeds, whose arket has been nearly destroyed, are ow trying to have a prohibitive duty im- osed upon the American article. The anufacturers of soap, however, are re- isting the movement, and it is probable nat they will make a compromise with ne local seed crushers under which the merican oil will be rendered unpalat- ble by the admix'ure of some harmless ubstance, so that it cannot be used for ood.

Imperial Granum History.

There was a time when Imperial Gran- m was pushed in the newspapers and nagazines in a liberal manner. Prosperi- y, however, begot economy and the ad- ertising was cut down until the an- nouncements appeared only in medical apers, the argument being that the co- peration of the doctors was all that was eeded to keep up the sales. But the cheme didn't work. The ads. failed to get the business through the doctors, who ad other things to think about besides ecommending Imperial Granum. And so it comes about that the proprietors have decided to return to general news- paper and periodical advertising. The way to create a demand for an article is to convince the public that you have a good thing to sell and that it needs it. How can this be done more effectively than through the journal which makes a daily visit to the homes of the people who have money to spend? — *Fourth Estate.*

Vaccine is in Demand.

With the recent outbreak of small-pox in various parts of Canada there is a large demand for vaccine, and all drug- gists should be prepared to supply this demand promptly. Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co. are now prepared to fur- nish a high-grade vaccine in hermetically sealed tubes, which, with a sterilized needle and rubber ejection tube is en- closed in a small wooden block, and may be retailed at 10 cents.

The sample before us shows a most convenient package, and the additional inducement of a vaccination shield *free* with every tube is sure to interest physi- cians and the general public. Druggists should at once order some from their jobbers.

Attention is directed to Messrs. Arch- dale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement in this issue. It will pay you to read it care- fully.

Murine.

This preparation which has a very large sale in the United States as a remedy for eye affections, is now introduced to the drug trade of Canada, by an adv. in this issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. As the demand for this excellent preparation cannot fail to be an active one, druggists should order a supply at once.

Use the Best Wax.

An advertisement of Messrs. Geo. Wat- erston & Sons, London and Edinburgh, calls attention to their celebrated "Bee" brand of sealing wax, specially adapted to chemists' requirements.

This brand of wax is a decided favorite in Great Britain on account of its excel- lent quality and its adaptability for use in the prescription department or offices, and we have no hesitation in recommend- ing it to the Canadian trade. "The best is none too good."

Change in Price.

C. C. Richards & Co. wish us to notify the trade that the price of Minard's Lini- ment has been changed to $2 per dozen and $21 per gross, to take effect January 1st, 1900.

New Optical Company.

The trade who are interested in the optical line will be pleased to know that a new company has started business, under the name of the Dominion Optical Co., at 63 Yonge St., Toronto, and we feel confident that, with the modern machinery and appliances which they have had put in their various departments by the American Optical Co., of South- bridge, Mass., and from the fact that they have engaged the services of a foreman who has had experience with the largest prescription houses in the United States, that they will be in a position to fill stock orders and prescriptions efficiently, promptly and at a reasonable price. The business department is under the man- agement of Mr. Henri Weichert, who is well known to the Canadian trade, having been with the Montreal Optical Co. for many years.

Wallpaper Advertising Cuts.

M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, wallpaper manufacturers, have a number of electro cuts for illustrating advertisements, with special reference to wallpaper. They will be pleased to furnish same to any of their customers who contemplate doing some advertising during the spring season. A postal request, addressed to the firm, will receive prompt attention.

Vaccine.

The Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmers- ton, advertises vaccine virus on ivory points, and glycerinated vaccine in ca- pillary tubes. This farm has been estab- lished since 1885, and can furnish many reliable testimonials as to the purity and efficacy of virus supplied.

Kola Wine.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Kola Wine on another page of this issue. Kola Wine is a comparatively new medicinal bever- age. It is made of Kola pepsin and cel- ery, possessing all the medicinal qualities of these three ingredients, and physicians, both in Canada and United States, en- dorse Kola Wine and prescribe it for indigestion, dyspepsia and all nervous troubles.

Travellers are on the road selling Kola at the present time and a healthy demand is being created in outside cities.

Kola Wine originated in the practice of an eminent American physician and is manufactured in Canada by the Kola Hygiene Company of 84 Church street, Toronto.

The population of Toronto is now 261,087, as against 244,587 in 1899 or a gain of 16,500 in twelve months.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Im- perial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all depart- ments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most com- plete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 10
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	70	75
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 8
Rose, lb	3 20	3 5
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 5
Wood, lb	70	7
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 5
Garden, lb	75	1 5
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 6
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 0
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	6
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 6
Orange, lb	2 75	3 7
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 0
Origanum, lb.	65	5
Patchouli, oz	80	5
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 2
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 7
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 0
Rhodium, oz	80	8
Rose, oz	7 50	11 3
Rosemary, lb	70	5
Rue, oz	25	5
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 7
Sassafras, lb	75	8
Savin, lb	1 60	1 5
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 7
Spruce, lb	65	0
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 8
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 8
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 7
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 7
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 5

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	1
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 10	1 1
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 4
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 2
LARD, gal	90	1 0
LINSEED, boiled, gal	56	5
Raw, gal	55	5
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 3
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 3
Salad, gal	2 50	2 6
PALM, lb	12	1
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 6
TURPENTINE, gal	90	9

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Some of the advances we have been predicting have substantially materialized during the month just past. Carbolic acid, on account of large demand for war purposes, which made it necessary for the British Government to prohibit its exportation, has advanced the price very much. Stocks in Canada and the United States were not large and as, unfortunately, the war is likely to last for some time, famine price may result; at present it is quoted in limited quantities at 50c. per lb. As a consequence of the large demand for and advance in price of acid, many coal-tar products are higher, and will likely be higher still.

Bayers' phenacetine has been advanced 2c. oz.; sulphonal, 5c. oz.; salicylic acid and salicylate soda have been advanced 20 to 25c. lb. No forward delivery prices will be given on any of these goods. Salol will probably be higher. Bismuth and iodine salts have been advanced by the manufacturers, who claim they have not been making any money on them.

Bismuth trisnit for the present is quoted at $1 90 to $2.25; bismuth subcarb., from $2 25 to $2.60; bismuth subgallate, $2.50 to $3 00; pot. iodide, $3.25 to $3.60, according to quantity, Soda iodide, $4.80; iodoform, $5 50. iodine, crude, $4 00; iodine, resublimed $5 00. Artificial oil wintergreen is also advanced about 10c. lb.

All heavy goods, such as chloride lime, caustic soda and soda ash, are all much higher, and there is likely to be a famine in these goods at any time, on account of the difficulty of making shipments, owing to so many vessels being taken by the British Government for transportation of troops.

Cocaine is the exception to the other chemicals and is about 75c. oz. lower in price. Pure cocoa butter is continually advancing owing to the scarcity and to-day is quoted at 70c. Pill boxes, slide boxes and all card boxes are higher in price on account of advance in raw material. Buchu leaves, green, are higher and worth fully 50c. Pyrogallic acid is fully 5c. oz. dearer. Picric acid is quoted at 65c. lb. Prickly-ash berries' stocks seem to be completely exhausted and are worth at least 60c. Menthol is about $1.25 lb. higher. Chloroform has been advanced by the manufacturers 5c. lb. Major's cements have been advanced to $1.25 doz. Quinine is higher and is quoted to-day from 45 to 50c. oz.

We believe every one should husband his stock of phenacetine, trional, sulphonal, soda salicylate, salicylic acid and all other direct or indirect coal-tar products as there is every indication, on account of all raw material being diverted for the manufacture of carbolic acid, during the next two or three months it will be almost impossible to get them. There is one satisfaction in these continual advances, viz, that good times are never indicated by low prices.

Lenigallol.

Or pyrogallol tri-acetate, is a white powder completely insoluble in water. It is a non-toxic combination, has a mild action, and is nearly indifferent toward healthy skin. The sphere of action of lenigallol is confined to the treatment of acute and subacute eczemas and similar affections. The skin is irritated only on long-continued use.—*Bul. de Phar.*

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, MARCH, 1900. No. 3

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS,

63 YONGE STREET.

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
The Dispenser of To-Day.
Rules for Drug Clerks.
Drug Journals as Advertising Mediums.
O. C. P. Council Proceedings.
A Gratifying Showing.
Amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act.
Montreal Notes.
New York Notes.
Practical Suggestions, Hints and Helps.
TRADE NOTES
Infringement of the "Dunkin Act."
Dominion Optical Co.
Some Measurements Worth Knowing.
Artificial Indigo.
Spectacles for the Blind.
Photographing Human Currents.
Rules for the Prescription Counter.
N.Y. Shorter Hours Measure.
Apparatus for Preparing Tinctures.
New Filtering Apparatus.
Light Filter Stand.
Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.
Hockey.
A Trade Mark Suit.
Huggins.
Indian and Colonial Addendum.
The Pan American Exhibition.
The Possibilities of Combination.
Good Health and Determination.
Camphor Oil.
How to Cap a Bottle.
Practical Hints to Advertisers.
Recent Patents of Interest.
Don'ts.
Formulary.
Photographic Notes.
Optical Department.
The Eye at Rest.
Business Tips.
French Dentifrices.
Magazines.
Drug Reports.

The Dispenser of To-Day.

The peculiar conditions which affect the medical prescriber have similarly affected the compounder. The dispenser of to-day has comparatively little expert compounding to perform. The Pharmacopœia is to him merely a reference work rather than a guide for his daily labors.

The large manufacturing houses control primarily the prescriber and he in turn the compounder. It is doubtful if one half of the articles prescribed by the physician at the present time are of pharmacopœial origin.

The druggist becomes of necessity a vendor of other people's compounds rather than a compounder of his own. When pills, powders, plasters, suppositories, extracts, elixirs, syrups, wines, etc., are prescribed, the addition of designating initials at once limits his operation to a supply of the specific. When he actually prepares one of these products at the present time, he in the same period doubtlessly supplies twenty or more compounded by others.

The operating field for the dispenser has become so restricted and the need for trained experience so limited, that but little inducement is offered him for his services.

The demand for elegance in pharmacy catered to by competing manufacturing houses has revolutionized the character of medical supplies.

The science of pharmacy still exists, but the application of it is a thing of the past so far as the modern dispenser is concerned. When he does qualify he becomes rusty through lack of practice and soon loses interest in the pursuit of a profession which no amount of patient cultivation can raise to an inspiring position.

"Business Tips" on page 69 will interest you.

Rules for Drug Clerks.

The druggist who loves order and system and who desires to maintain it in the conduct of his business, will do well to establish rules for the guidance of his employés.

The average young man who apprentices himself to the drug business has had no knowledge of any kind of business or of the principles which should actuate it. He is of an age when lessons are easily learned and impressions are firmly formed.

The cultivation of systematic business habits will be no more irksome to him than the reverse. This training is as essential to his success in the future as to his preceptor in the present.

The rules which he habitually obeys for his master will to a large extent be the same which he will enforce in later years. The habits, principles and characteristics of the youth are bound to be those of the man. It should be the object of every druggist to so conscientiously perform his duty to his employés that their future may be alike creditable to both.

Constancy and labor governed by well-selected rules will accomplish all that the intelligence of the operator will allow.

Drug Journals as Advertising Mediums.

The average trade journal is the most valuable medium for the advertiser known. It is specific. It reaches each customer he wishes to influence and when properly used creates a distinct channel of communication. Of the vast class of trade journals now in existence, none are so valuable to the advertiser as those of a professional character, such as medical, pharmaceutical and dental. These all reach classes who read and digest the contents of their respective papers, because in it they find live, up-to-

date matter which touches the vital interests of their profession.

The thoroughness of survey which they make enables them to note striking and interesting advertising, and although it may not be scanned for any special purpose, the fact that these mediums have proven the best paying to the advertiser, demonstrates that the mind takes in what the eye sees and that a portion of it stays and creates the influence intended by the advertiser. The man who has something to advertise in which members of these professions are interested, and who studies to place his advertisement so that it will attract attention, has found the cheapest and most effective way of securing and influencing a clientage which can be obtained. A casual survey of any drug journal will show, not only the vast variety of advertisers but a very large percentage who will be recognized as permanent occupants of its pages. Not only will they be recognized as permanent, but they will be noted as persons who do not advertise in any other way. Their experience has satisfied them that the direct and specific medium is the best, and that the best is the cheapest.

O.C.P. Council Proceedings.

The proceedings of the recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were not marked by any event out of the ordinary. With total college receipts of nearly $19,000 for the six months commencing August 1st, 1899, and ending February 1st, 1900, and disbursements made up principally of bank deposits and payments on newly-purchased property at the rear of the present buildings, the College was able to present a statement showing assets of $65,000, with liabilities of about $5,000.

Financially, the Ontario College will soon be in a position to run itself with its interest fund.

A petition from the College class, praying that the Council would waive the examinations in practical chemistry and pharmacy until the course was extended to two years, did not meet with favor by the Education Committee, and the boys will, in consequence, earn their certificates by the performance of additional practical work. The action of the students in foregoing their usual annual dinner, and contributing, instead, one dollar each to the relief fund of the families of Canadian soldiers serving in South Africa, aroused in the Council an emulative spirit and inspired a contribution of seventy-five dollars from that body for similar purposes.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves' motion to enforce a more honorable performance of the apprenticeship contract did not meet with the support it deserved and the apprentice can in consequence continue to change his employer as often as he finds a chance to better himself. Possibly for the apprentice's sake it is just as well.

The subject of matriculation was again to the front, and a final attempt will be made to settle the matter by securing legislative authority to accept the certificate of the Education Department of the Province of Ontario, doubtless University Matriculation standing.

The action of the Council in selecting their President and ex-President to confer with the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to discuss terms for reciprocal interchange of diplomas was a compliment to the Quebec body which we hope will be appreciated. We would be glad, indeed, to see such terms arranged as would be mutually fair to the druggists of each province and which would pave the way for joint action on the part of the sister provinces. Mr. Hargreaves also succeeded in all matters pertaining to the well being of pharmacy in Canada.

The decision of the Council to register a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is not in any sense a departure from custom, but the opening of the subject by the application of a graduate at the present time, affords an opportunity for our Council to negotiate with the British authorities for positions in the army and navy for some of our graduates, who are as worthy to dispense for the British sick soldiers as our Canadian troops are to fight with their well ones.

Mr. John Hargreaves has managed to drive the thin edge of the wedge into the Council's overcoming reticence to meddle with commercial matters, by securing the appointment of two delegates to the forthcoming meeting of N. A. R. D.

The subject of Quiz class was as usual a bone of contention, the Council being apparently in favor of the classes on account of custom, but differing considerably as to the wisdom of permitting members of the faculty to control them outside of Council supervision. The matter apparently rests in abeyance subject to direct objections to the Council body. To the faculty it means, if no body kicks do as you like. The proceedings throughout cannot well be termed momentous, but some departures have been made which may possibly produce results later to the benefit of the trade at large.

A Gratifying Showing.

Our readers when looking over the pages of this issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST cannot fail to be struck with the addition to our advertising pages, and this not as a result of any extraordinary exertion, nor under the guise of a special issue.

This very gratifying increase may be accounted for in several ways. In the first place business throughout Canada generally is in excellent shape. The public are purchasing more freely, the retailer sees additional evidence of prosperity, and buys more liberally, and the jobber and manufacturer both benefit through the existent state of affairs.

Then again the drug trade itself is, we believe, in a better position, taking it altogether, than it has been in many years. The volume of business being done is larger and money more plentiful.

Another, and by no means the smallest factor, is the acknowledged value of the pages of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST as an advertising medium. When a journal of this class, which reaches the druggists from the Atlantic to the Pacific throughout this vast Dominion, is able to produce for its advertisers such gratifying results as have been obtained from it, there is no difficulty in finding the main reason for our enlarged edition of this issue.

Tritols

Name given by Dieterich to a series of emulsions, prepared by the aid of diastatic malt extract, in which one part of extract suffices for the emulsification of three parts of oil. Thus there is a Tritol of codliver oil, a Tritol of castor oil, etc.—*Phar. Zeit.*

Every officer and soldier who goes into battle in South Africa has within the lining of his coat a small packet of dressings, which, if slightly wounded, he can use for himself to prevent blood poisoning before aid come to him.

DON'T

leave it till fall, but attend to your order for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post card to

Lawson & Jones
LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the Pacific before importing from Europe.
It will pay you to write us at once.

Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, EMBOSSERS, AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, - CANADA

Essential Oils

We Handle

THE D & O BRAND

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES
FROM 1 OZ. UPWARD.

These Goods are the STANDARD OF QUALITY of their kind, and our supplies are specially selected and put up for us by the manufacturers, DODGE & OLCOTT, New York.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

INSECT POWDER

There is hardly an article in a druggist's stock about which there is so much care exercised in the purchase of it by a suspicious public as is the case with Insect Powder. A failure or two brings users to know that an insect killer must not only LOOK good but BE good. You can guarantee your stock if you have "E" Brand.

Our Insect Flowers are purchased in Trieste (Austria) from reliable dealers with whom we have had personal acquaintance for many years. The raw material thus well bought is reduced to a powder of excellent fineness in our own mills, a product resulting upon which we stake our reputation.

Our Insect Powder has always given great satisfaction and has secured solid trade for our customers.

TRADE MARK

GUARANTEES QUALITY

25 lb. Boxes.
1 lb. Cartons.

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.

The Elliot & Co., Limited
...Toronto

Sole Agents in Canada for "Reading's" Wall Paper Supplies and Exhibiting Devices, and the "Keystone" Wall Paper Trimmer.

STAUNTON

Wall Papers.

You may have an order for something specially rich and artistic which you may not carry regularly in stock—if you have we should be pleased to send you samples of our newest designs in Friezes with Ingrains and Ceilings to match—they're a grand collection.

M. STAUNTON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO

PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure Paris Green manufactured by the

CANADA PAINT COMPANY
LIMITED

is made from a formula which gives it the highest possible place as an insecticide.

As the

Canada Paint Company
LIMITED

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals they guarantee a uniformly superior article and always

In strict Accordance with Government Standard.

THE
CANADA PAINT COMPANY
LIMITED

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

Amendment to the Ontario Pharmacy Act.

A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature seeking to amend the Pharmacy Act of the province, in reference to the qualification necessary for apprentices. The following is the text of the amendment as introduced by Mr. Harcourt:

1. Section 9 of the Pharmacy Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "Tuesday" wherever it appears therein and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "Monday." (This refers to a change of date for regular Council meeting.—Ed. C. D.)

2. (1) Section 13 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:

(13) (1) Every person who may be desirous of becoming apprenticed to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist shall, before the term of his apprenticeship begins, send to the registrar of the college the sum of $1 together with a certificate of the Education Department of Ontario or other evidence satisfactory to the Council, showing that the applicant had previously passed an examination as required for university matriculation on the following subjects—arithmetic, algebra, history of Great Britain and Canada, English grammar, composition and Latin.

(2) The Council of the College shall have power to make such changes in the subjects referred to in the last preceding sub section as they may deem necessary from time to time in order to comply with the requirements of the Education Department of Ontario with reference to university matriculation.

(3) This section shall not apply to matriculants in arts or medicine in any British or Colonial university, or college, or the holders of senior leaving or junior leaving certificates issued by the Education Department of Ontario, or to persons who produce evidence of having passed an examination at least equal in point of standard to that of the latter.

(4) This shall not come into force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1901.

Read "Business Tips" on page 69.

To remove stains from hands or clothing produced by potassium permanganate, rub with hydrogen dioxide, which is said to act like magic.

Montreal Notes.

The Council of the Retail Druggists' Society of this province affiliated with the National Retail Druggists of the United States is working hard in the interest of the retailers. A number of letters from leading wholesale firms and manufacturers of patent medicines have already been received and they are unanimous in supporting the retail druggist against unfair cutters. A meeting with the wholesale trade was recently arranged at the rooms of the society in Montreal and an agreement come to which will be beneficial to both bodies.

Mr. Mariani of Vin Mariani fame has presented to the hospital ship *Maine* a consignment of his celebrated wine and he has also presented another consignment to another hospital ship at the Cape fitted out by English ladies in charge of the Red Cross Society. This and a few other kind actions by individuals look as though the venial Paris journals do not altogether express the opinion of the French people as regards England.

A very much to be regretted flag incident has recently occurred here in connection with Laval University. Recently when the Strathcona Horse passed through Montreal things had resumed their normal condition and Laval hoisted her flags in honor of the occasion. The McGill boys cheered the University in passing, thus showing there was no great depth in the incident of last week. Any little ill-feeling which may have arisen was produced by the newspapers and especially by a very venomous and spiteful sheet published in the east end on Sunday mornings. In any other country such a sheet could not exist. It looks as though a censorship of the press should be appointed to act during time of war or civil commotion.

New York Notes.

A bill has been reported by the Assembly providing for shorter hours for drug clerks. It is the result of a conference between the clerks and their employers, and consequently is likely to become law.

A measure which has been killed in the legislature is that providing that all poisons should be put up in a certain kind of bottle, the manufacture of which was discovered to be covered by a patent.

Chloretone is being extensively adopted in dental surgery as a substitute for cocaine. It has also been taken up by the mohels for ritual circumcision.

Mastoiditis has lately been epidemic in New York, the result being to keep the otologists more than usually busy, besides giving them unwonted prominence in the public eye.

Mercurol is still being subjected to systematic tests in the treatment of gonorrhœa at the Post-Graduate Hospital. A sub-clinic has been established for the purpose, and Dr. Otis K. Newell, who is in charge of it, makes weekly reports to Professor Guiteras of the results that are obtained.

Practical Suggestions, Hints, and Helps.

By Joseph F. Hostetter, Collingdale, Pa

DISPOSITION OF PLASTER BOXES.

The commodious storage of flat proprietary plaster-boxes is very often a puzzle unsolved. Kept beneath the counter, piled one atop another, it frequently necessitates the disturbance of quite a number to procure the desired box; and if one is a little lax in correcting what hasty fingers set awry, they many times present an untidy look. When stored in a large drawer, there is even greater trouble in selecting a certain one, and more time is consumed unnecessarily, because there are ways of conveniently keeping this accumulation of boxes that a certain plaster may be taken from a box amongst its fellows without derangement or delay.

From the stock of empty packing-boxes in the cellar select one that presents a clean, unbroken surface. The size of the case will be governed by the position it is to occupy, and by the space at command. The writer would suggest putting it in that portion of the space to the rear of counter, just beneath it, nearest the scales, where it will be handy. Across the inside of the box nail strips, to form shelves, about three inches apart. If the box is a large one (not of necessity deep), it will accommodate two or three plaster-boxes on each shelf, side against side, and the tiers will be many. Blocks of wood are nailed on each shelf at a point where they will prevent the plaster-boxes from entering the case too far. If the

names of the plasters do not appear on the ends of the box, labels written by hand are affixed, to differentiate between them easily. When the contents of a certain box is depleted, that of another is put into the first. A box is utilized until worn shabby. If desired, a door can be provided for the case; it would seem superfluous, however.

This system is as simple as it sounds. It is therefore strange that in so many stores confusion in the plaster department is permitted to exist, when it may be eliminated so easily by various methods. It has been suggested that more plaster-boxes be permanently affixed to a shelf beneath the counter, slanting like a terraced lawn. The writer, for one, disapproves of any mode of arrangement that prohibits a box of plasters being laid before a customer. During this epoch of department-store pharmacy, and percentages to the clerks, careful purchasers feel it incumbent upon themselves to be ever cautious; and they feel a better sense of satisfaction if they see the source of the particular plaster they seek.

PRESERVATION OF PRICE LISTS.

Judicious buying is often greatly governed by price-lists. If a representative of a certain commercial house calls on you soliciting custom, he quotes prices; if you are not familiar with the quotations of his contemporaries, you refer to their printed enumerations of the same; thus you trade diplomatically. But are these very desirable price-records always just where a hand may be laid on them in a moment? Can you at all times find "prices current"? Is there system observed in their preservation; method that means money by saving time which a search would entail? Too frequently price pamphlets and sheets are tossed into a desk drawer amongst papers, books and a heterogeneous mass of advertising and reading-matter; necessitating tossing and turning to locate a certain list in a hurry. To obviate this annoying factor of neglected discipline, or want of thought, one or the other of the following expedients will be of service.

Let a number of pigeon holes in a desk or case be apportioned to these price announcements; each space to accommodate the lists of prices-current of certain firms, whose names would be indicated or suggested by alphabetical arrangement. Such compartments may be designed in a capacious drawer or small closet. Cigar or other small boxes could be saved up just to preserve them, one box to contain the advertising of firms whose initial letters were A, B, C, and D, for instance, another for those whose names begin with E, F, G, and H. A systematic disposition of these price reports will be found a great comfort and a time-saving feature of business.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.

There are delights in winter photography. If you are not selling many chemicals or other requisites now, then make a few preparations for the future, for next spring. For instance, cull interesting data from photographic and other prints, formulas, suggestions anent exposures, developing, etc., and paste them neatly in a large book with a durable back. On the fly-leaf address the reader in terms that tell of your desire to prepare all recipes mentioned therein at a low figure; also, that you are capable and properly equipped to illustrate their application. Those formulas which you know for a fact to be commendable, mark so with a well-defined word or symbol. Do not become sponsor for any recipe the efficacy of which you are not certain. Solutions for which there is, or is likely to be, a demand, and which will keep well, should be prepared in advance.

Such a volume as these words suggest would prove a mine of interest and a fund of knowledge to the amateur camera enthusiast, and would be the means of inducing many a sale. Laid in a conspicuous position on the foremost counter, or on a small table, with a well-worded notice that its pages were for the people, its intrinsic value would be considerable.

HERB CONTAINERS.

One quart glass preserving-jars are good receptacles for loose herbs. They are usually rendered air tight by means of the rubber ring within the metal cap that fits over the mouth of the jar, and present a neat appearance. Odd numbers of these containers are easily procured, so that when one or more extra ones are wanted, it means but the matter of a few cents and a few minutes. In the case of tin containers, symmetry of size and style in shelfware is often sacrificed because of failure to get just what is wanted to conform with the pattern in use. Labels adhere well to the glass, and the extent of stock is always evident to the eye. Jars of one pint capacity may be employed as receptacles for herbs for which there is but a meagre demand.

COVERS FOR GRADUATES, ETC.

Square pieces of pasteboard of various sizes should be kept handy in a drawer, for covering graduates, precipitating-jars, beakers, etc., the contents of which must be temporarily protected from flies and dust. A few square or circular pieces should have small, round holes cut in the centre, one hole in each piece, in which to rest a small funnel while filtering a few ounces of a liquid into a graduate or other wide-mouthed vessel. Pharmacists of photographic inclination will find some suitable pieces of pasteboard used as protections to sensitized paper packed in envelopes.

UNCLEAN BOTTLES.

Unsightly dark streaks are oft-times left in bottles washed with muddy hydrant water. This is a particularly unfortunate blemish when the solutions to be put into them are colorless. A bottle in which an eye water is to be dispensed should always be rewashed just before the solution is poured into it, and preferably with filtered water. A perfect cork, of good quality, from which not the smallest matter may be dislodged, should be chosen as a stopper

TO CLEAN LABELLED BOTTLES.

In cleaning a number of bottles preparatory to wrapping, or exhibiting unwrapped, a small damp sponge to remove dirt or superfluous paste, and a small clean rag for polishing the glass, are superior to a damp cloth alone. The sponge can be guided along the edges of labels nicely and can be more quickly handled, especially after a little practice, and a higher polish can usually be given the bottles by the aid of the extra cloth.

LABELLING PAPER BAG PARCELS.

Not infrequently such substances as ground flaxseed, copperas and Glauber's salt are put first into plain paper bags, the package then wrapped in white or colored paper to present a better appearance, and finally a label affixed to the outer wrapper. This latter action a misjudgment. The label should be pasted on the *bag;* this is the more permanent envelope of the purchase; the outer covering will be discarded and with it the label.—*Merck's Report.*

Homocresol is the synonym of guaiethol.

Arsenic Caseinate is a new preparation of arsenic recently patented in Germany

WHAT ABOUT

Sarsaparillas

THIS SPRING

?

We have had Forty-five Years' Experience in making them for the Trade.

Get our Special 1900 Offers

Greatest Variety Ever Offered

STEARNS QUALITY

They come back for another bottle.

Don't Take Chances !

Wait for our Salesmen
WE SAVE YOU—— $ $ $ $

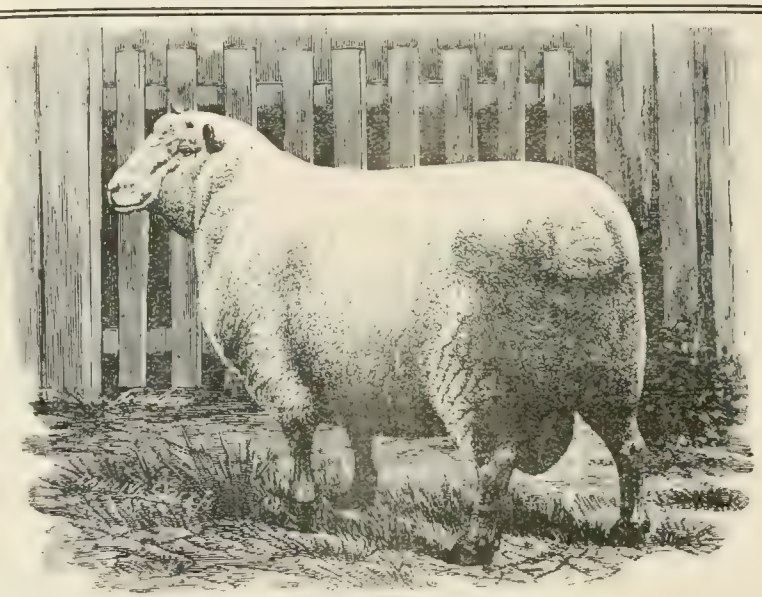
Frederick Stearns & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

Detroit, Mich.
London, Eng.
New York

Windsor, Ont.

SHEPHERDS



A superior disinfectant and antiseptic. Is healing. A preventive and cure for skin diseases.

1 qt. bottles

For lice, etc., on young cattle and colts. Will destroy all disease germs on sheep.

1 qt. bottles

SHEEP DIP

Headquarters for Paas' Easter Egg Dyes

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited.
Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

SPRING, 1900

We are prepared to quote Special Prices and guarantee quality to be in every case as required by the **Ontario Government Regulations**, for

Fumigating and Spraying

NURSERY STOCK

Also the following Seasonable Goods:

Paris Green,
Powdered Hellebore,
" Lye 98 Per Cent.
Blue Vitriol,
Insect Powder,
Carbolic Acid.

Cheerfully quoted by return mail in every instance.

J. WINER & CO., -- Hamilton

Trade Notes

P. K. McMillan, druggist, Brockville, Ont., has made an assignment.

J. H. Goodeve, Grand Forks, B.C., has sold his drug business to the Grand Forks Drug Co.

The firm of Evans & McIntyre, druggists, 208 Dundas street, Toronto, has been dissolved, Mr. McIntyre retiring.

F. Poliwka, son of Mr. E. Poliwka, Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, has accepted a position with the Pharmacal Drug Co., of Buffalo, N.Y.

The Malted Cereals Company, of Montreal, has applied for letters of incorporation, with a capital of $20,000. The applicants are Chas. M. Johnson, A. E. Richardson, and W. J. Van Patton, of Burlington, Vt., and J. E. Peters and Thos. Body, of Montreal, Que.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Rubber Company, at the company's offices, 333 St. Paul street, Montreal, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Andrew Allan; vice-president, H. Montagu Allan; board of directors, J. B. Learmont, W. H. Benyon, Andrew A. Allen, C. F. Smith, J. O. Gravel, H. M. Molson, and J. J. McGill.

W. W. Stephen, Meaford, Ont., has enlarged and otherwise improved his drug store and has now one of the handsomest and most convenient stores in Northern Ontario. The building is lighted throughout with incandescent lights, and is heated with a combination of hot-air and hot-water furnace. Mr. Stephen also deals largely in seeds both for farm and garden and finds them a most profitable addition to his regular drug business.

Infringement of the "Dunkin Act."

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

A druggist named Mathieu, doing business near Richmond, county of Richmond, Que., where the Dunkin Temperance Act is in force, was prosecuted and convicted on thirty-two charges of violation of the Act. On an appeal to Judge Lemieux some time ago he quashed all the convictions but one, on the ground that accused might be sent to prison for the rest of his life in default of payment of the fines, which he thought would be oppressive. The case was taken to the Privy Council, and a cable received announcing that the council had reversed the judgment of Judge Lemieux, taking the view that any number of convictions can be made under the terms of the Dunkin Act.

Pharmacal Enterprise.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited, who so successfully opened a branch of their business in Montreal a year ago, have again shown their expansive spirit by opening a new laboratory, 60x100 feet, at 338 to 340 Washington street, corner of North Division street, in the very heart of the city of Buffalo. Mr. Murchison, vice president of the Toronto company, has taken temporary charge of the new firm, which will trade under the name of the Pharmacal Drug Co.

We extend our best wishes for present and future success of the new firm.

Druggists' Price Book Free.

All wholesale druggists are authorized to supply free with each five box purchase of *Wilson's Fly Pads* a neat and complete Druggists' Price Book, size 9x6. Six hundred and seventy pages, printed on good paper, indexed throughout, and bound in stiff board and leather. The selling price of these books is $2 50. This offer holds good until present stock of books is exhausted.

Dominion Optical Co.

We have great pleasure in calling the attention of druggists who are dealers in optical goods to the advertisement of the "Dominion Optical Co." in this issue. The proprietors and all connected with it are themselves practical opticians and of long experience, and have associated with them skilled workmen from some of the leading factories in the U.S.

As these people are outside of any combine and are not controlled by any other firm's idea of profits, their prices will be found to be most reasonable, and the promptness with which they fill orders should certainly bring them plenty of business.

We bespeak for the firm the liberal patronage of the druggists of Canada, especially in prescription work. It will be seen by their advertisement that orders received will be dispensed on the same day. This is what business men of today demand.

Write them before placing further orders.

Some Measurements Worth Knowing.

The following metric conversion table was compiled by Mr. C. W. Hunt, of the C. W. Hunt, Co., New York, and is most convenient in dealing with metric weights and measures:

Millimeters × 0.03937 = inches.
Millimeters ÷ 25.4 = inches.
Centimeters × 0.3937 = inches.
Centimeters ÷ 2.54 = inches.
Meters × 39.37 = inches. (Act of Congress.)
Meters × 3.281 = feet.
Meters × 1.094 = yards.
Kilometers × 0.621 = miles.
Kilometers ÷ 1.6093 = miles.
Kilometers × 3280.7 = feet.
Square millimeters × 0.0155 = square inches.
Square millimeters ÷ 645.1 = square inches.
Square centimeters × 0.155 = square inches.
Square centimeters ÷ 6.451 = square inches.
Square meters × 10.764 = square feet.
Square kilometers × 47.1 = acres.
Hectares × 2.471 = acres.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 16.383 = cubic inches.
Cubic centimeters + 3.69 = fluid drachms. (U.S.P.)
Cubic centimeters ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounce. (U.S.P.)
Cubic meters × 35.315 = cubic feet.
Cubic meters × 1.308 = cubic yards.
Cubic meters × 264.2 = gallons. (231 cubic inches.)
Liters × 61.022 = cubic inches. (Act of Congress.)
Liters × 33.84 = fluid ounces. (U.S.P.)
Liters × 0.2642 = gallons. (231 cubic inches.)
Liters + 3.78 = gallons (231 cubic inches.)
Liters ÷ 28.316 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 3.531 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 2.84 = bushels. (2150.42 cubic inches.)
Hectoliters × 0.131 = cubic yards.
Hectoliters ÷ 26.42 = gallons. (231 cubic inches.)
Grammes × 15.432 grains. (Act of Congress.)
Grammes × 981 = Dynes.

Grammes (water) ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces.

Grammes ÷ 28.35 = ounces avoirdupois.

Grammes per cubic centimeter ÷ 27.7 = pounds per cubic inch.

Joule × 0.7373 = foot pounds.

Kilogrammes × 2.2046 = pounds.

Kilogrammes × 35.3 = ounces avoirdupois.

Kilogrammes ÷ 1102.3 = tons. (2,000 pounds.)

Kilogrammes per square centimeter × 14.223 = pounds per square inch.

Kilogrammeters × 7.233 = foot pounds.

Kilogrammes per meter × 0.672 = pounds per square foot.

Kilogrammes per cubic meter × 0.062 = pounds per cubic foot.

Kilogrammes per cheval vapeur × 2.235 = pounds per horse power.

Kilowatts × 1.34 = horse power.

Watts ÷ 746 = horse power.

Watts ÷ 0.7373 = foot pounds per second.

Calorie × 3.968 = B.T.U.

Cheval vapeur × 0.9863 = horse power.

(Centigrade × 1.8) + 32 = degrees Fahrenheit.

Francs × 0.193 = dollars.

Gravity, Paris = 980.94 centimeters per second.

Scientific American.

Artificial Indigo.

The chances are that in course of time one will be unable to distinguish between what is natural and what is artificial, so closely do the substitutes for natural products resemble them. The manufacture of artificial indigo is said to be one of the latest trade developments, and we hear that it can be carried on with considerable success. The method whereby it could be procured was discovered some eighteen years ago by Professor Bayer, and his discovery has been followed by improvements in the process which has led to the production of artificial or synthetic indigo on such a large scale that the natural indigo and industry is threatened with extinction. This advance of science, if it comes up to what is expected of it, will fall terribly hard on the planters in Northern India, where it is said hundreds of thousands of natives depend on the growth of indigo for their daily bread. Such rivalry of the chemists against the natural products would undoubtedly lead to something like a public calamity.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalteries.*

Spectacles for the Blind.

From Russia comes the news that Prof. Norsheweski has invented an instrument, the principle of which is the sensitiveness to light of selenium and tellurium, both of which change their quality as conductors of electricity with a variation in the light to which they are exposed. In stating that the blind can see by this instrument, a relative meaning only is indicated. While their actual vision will be unaffected, they will feel the various effects of changing light by its action. It is claimed that a totally blind man has been enabled to find the windows in a room, and after some practice to distinguish approaching objects. The inventor hopes to make the instrument so efficient that the blind will be able to tell almost certainly when they are approaching an opaque or transparent substance.—*Prac. Rev.*

Retribution for Substitution.

Druggist—"Can you give me a front seat?"

St. Peter—"No, but if you'll step down below, they'll give you something just as good."

A Good Imitation.—According to a patent recently taken out, artificial camphor—*i.e.*, true camphor, not the terpene hydrochloride often called by this name—can be prepared in either of the following methods: 1. Pinene mono-hydrochloric is prepared by acting on American turpentine with hydrochloric acid gas. This is purified by sublimation in a current of steam, and converted into camphene by heating with an alkali and sodium acetate. The camphene is then oxydised, by heating it with alkaline permanganate, to camphor. 2. Camphoric acid is produced by the prolonged action of hot air and water on ordinary turpentine, and is reduced by nascent hydrogen to camphor.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*

Soson is still another meat-albumen preparation which has been put upon the market in Germany. It appears in the form of a grayish white fine powder, insoluble in water, and is said to contain 92.5 per cent. available albumen.

Venereal diseases in Prussia are reported to the board of health precisely as are other cases of contagious and infectious diseases.

Photographing Human Currents.

A few months ago some stir was made by the announcement of a discovery by Dr. Baraduc and the late Dr. Luys for photographing currents which emanate from the human body, and a good deal was heard about magnetism and other occult influences with which spiritualists deal so freely. Dr. Adrien Guebhard of St. Vallier-de-Thiey, has been investigating these supposed representations of human currents, and finds their origin a commonplace one. When a slightly fogged plate is developed in a shallow bath, and the experimenter presses his fingers on the plate during the process, streaks are observed to radiate from the parts touched. But so far from these being due to animal magnetism, the lines, Dr. Guebhard shows, are simply caused by convection currents produced by the warmth of the operator's finger. If for the latter there be substituted a small india-rubber ball filled with warm water, exactly the same impressions are produced. Similar results are obtained with a body cooled below the temperature of the developer, and in each case their intensity is greater the greater the difference of temperature. In some of the figures obtained by Dr. Guebhard, the lines closely resemble the lines of flow due to sources and sinks, or the lines assumed by iron filings in the presence of magnets. As representations of the lines of flow of convection currents, these figures may be of interest to physicists, but they clearly have no association with human currents.—*National Druggist.*

A POWERFUL MAGNET.

The use of the magnet for removing fragments of steel from the eye is well known, and recently the Manhattan Eye Hospital has installed a magnet for that purpose so powerful that it will hold 250 lbs. of steel. The magnet has been tested for eye-work; a piece of steel in the eye it was used on, which was in the posterior chamber of the vitreous, was drawn out through the opening it made on entering. The magnet is 22 inches long and 14 inches in diameter, and requires a current of 15 amperes and 110 volts to saturate it.

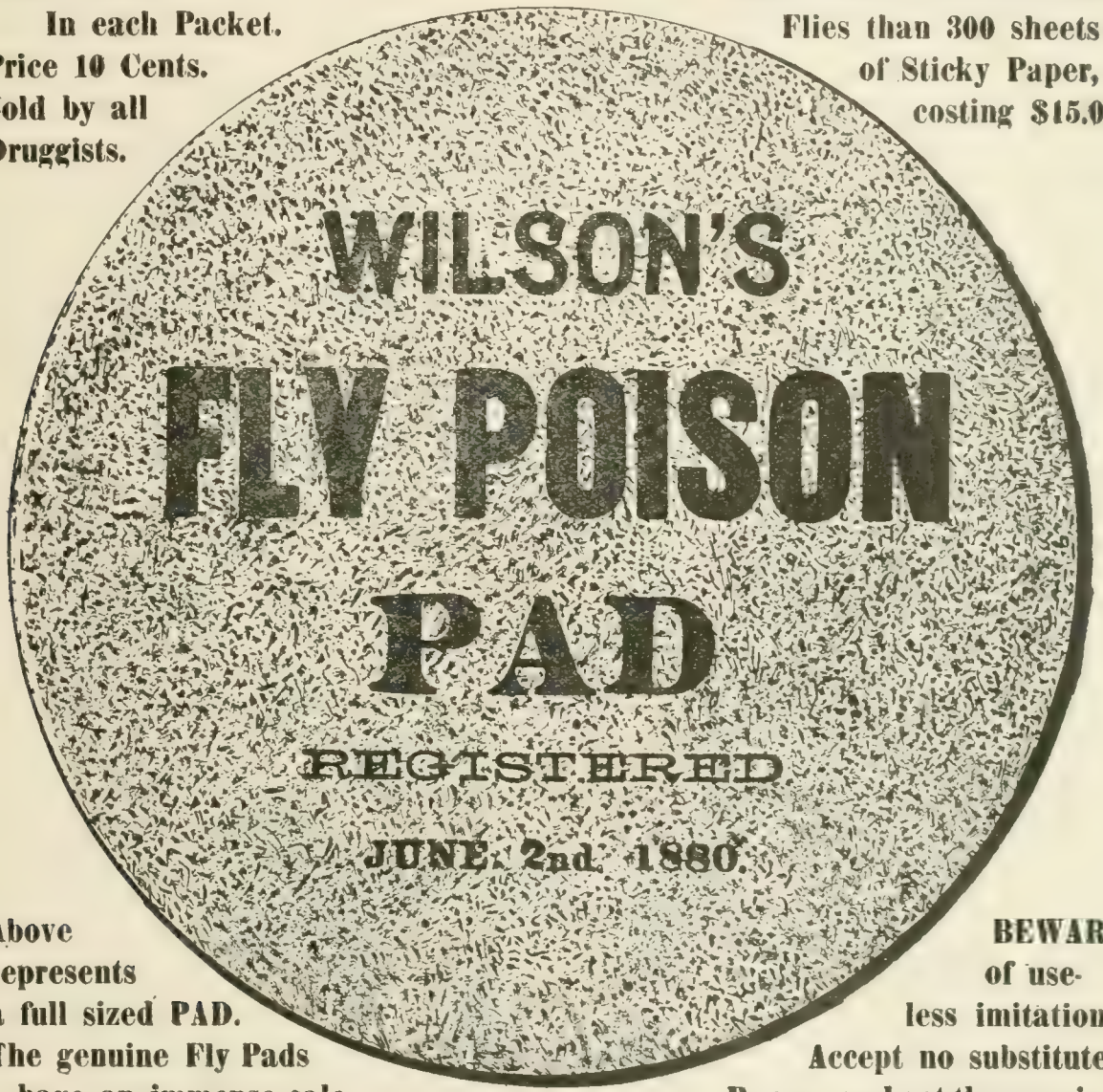
Miss Hu King Eng is a Chinese young lady practising medicine in her native country, after having been graduated from the University of California. She is said to have rapidly built up an enormous practice.

The Increase in Sales

Of **WILSON'S FLY PADS** during 1899 was a revelation to us. Our total sale is now sufficient to give every retail Druggist in Canada nearly two boxes say, $10 worth, at retail price. We believe we are within the mark in stating that the annual sale of **Wilson's Fly Pads** in Canada is now more than double that of all other fly poisons put together.

FIVE PADS
In each Packet.
Price 10 Cents.
Sold by all Druggists.

Each Packet will kill more Flies than 300 sheets of Sticky Paper, costing $15.00.



Above represents a full sized PAD. The genuine Fly Pads have an immense sale.

BEWARE of useless imitations. Accept no substitutes. Be sure and get the genuine.

What has brought this about? The simple fact that the killing quality of **Fly Pads** far exceeds that of any other fly poison ever offered to the Canadian public.

Wilson's Fly Pads Always Give Satisfaction.
They afford the retailer a profit of from 100 to 120 per cent.
They are sold by all Wholesale Druggists and many Patent Medicine Dealers

ORDER NOW

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS
...HAMILTON...

LITTLE'S
PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

THREE THINGS

QUALITY

Our first consideration is quality. We know that in manufacturing for our fellow druggists we must earn and retain their entire confidence. We realize that if the products we supply are as good as they can be made that the drug trade will soon be aware of the fact as we are, and that the personal commendation from one druggist to another will secure for us the good name we are so earnestly seeking.

QUANTITY

Ordinarily, the larger buyer has an advantage over the smaller one, yet from a standpoint of qualification he is not entitled to it. In establishing a method of dealing we have sought to aid the small buyer as much as the larger one. Our price being practically the same to every buyer, in large or very small quantities, the exception alone being for specific articles in contract quantities. Our aim is to deal justly and squarely with every customer.

PRICE

No druggist ever says our prices are too high, though we have occasionally been told that our products were too cheap to be good.

We don't believe it nor do those who once buy from us; the belief is rather that they are very cheap to be so good.

We have frequently asked customers if they were getting satisfaction, and the reply has invariably been, "We are very well satisfied." We are convinced that never in the history of the drug trade have nicer finished and better articles been furnished for the price. We are exceedingly thankful for the support our fellow druggists have given us; we are learning lessons every day and are applying them so that the service we render may become more efficient and the confidence we receive the better deserved.

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Round boxes
Brass nickel plated
Silvered and Alluminium
For export nested
1½ – 4 inches.
Extra sizes made to order

Herm. Weissenburger & Co
Stampers, Piercers, Spinners
Platers and Japanners
Cannstatt (Germany)

Rules for the Prescription Counter

F. W. R. Perry has the following rules, neatly typewritten, in a prominent position over the prescription counter of his pharmacy in Detroit :

1.—Keep the prescription scale clean, and when not in use keep covered.

2.—Keep the dispensing bottles well filled and always perfectly clean.

3.—Keep everything in its proper place.

4.—After using a utensil, or a dispensing bottle, do not leave it on the prescription counter, but place it back where it belongs.

5.—When compounding prescriptions do not carry on a conversation with any one.

6.—Keep customers out from behind the prescription case.

7.—Label every package of drugs sent out, and when a poison, be sure and give the antidote.

8.—When compounding prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to something else, but remember that you hold in your hands the life of a human being, and act accordingly.

9.—Always charge prescriptions, or any goods, before wrapping them up.—*Bull. Phar.*

New York Shorter Hours Measure

As finally approved by a joint committee of the various pharmaceutical associations in Greater New York, and as introduced in the Legislature at Albany, the shorter hours measure reads as follows :

Section 1. No pharmacist or drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than seventy hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working of six hours overtime during any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 140 hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal.

Sec. 2 No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with a drug store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

Sec. 3. This Act shall apply only to cities of the first class.

Sec. 4. A failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of $25, or imprisonment, or both, for each offence.

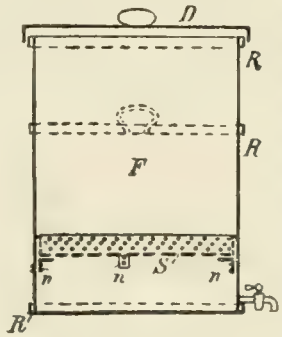
Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Concentrated Ozone Solutions.

By introducing into solutions of quinine salts an ozonized current of air under ordinary or increased pressure, or by spraying solutions of quinine salts into gaseous ozone, concentrated solutions of ozone are obtained. Ozone is absorbed by solutions of quinine to a much greater extent than by water, and the solutions so obtained are much more stable than ozonized water.—*Chem. Zeit.*

Apparatus for Preparing Tinctures on a Large Scale.

H. Norrenberg describes an apparatus for the convenient preparation of large quantities of tinctures. It consists of a cask, *F*, well tinned within and provided externally with three hoops, *R*, to the middle one of which is fixed two handles as shown in the illustration. About one-tenth of the height from the bottom, four or six brackets, *n*, are fastened for the support of a sieve, *S*, made of tinned iron, the bottom and sides of which are provided with numerous holes. Handles fastened to the sieve enable it to be removed. In practice, a piece of cloth is pressed into the sieve and fastened to it by tying. The sieve is then put in place, and the drug introduced. The menstruum is then poured in, and the cover, *D*, placed in position, after a piece of parchment paper has been tied over the open top. Every day about one-half of the menstruum added is withdrawn through the cock shown, and poured in on top. In about 7 or 8 days the liquid withdrawn will be found to be perfectly clear, the particles of drug first coming away having settled within the interstices of the drug. Thus filtration is obviated, only that portion of the liquid which cannot be drawn off, and the liquid obtained by expression from the drug, requiring to be filtered.—*Ph. Ltg.*



New Filtering Apparatus.

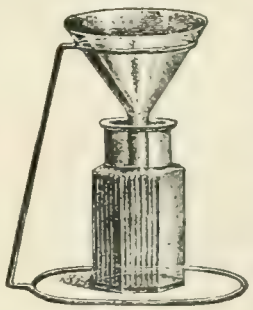
O. Witt has devised a new form of filter, consisting of a fixed cylindrical glass vessel, the upper edge of which is expended and ground smooth, so that a hemispherical cover can be fitted upon it with air tight joints. The cover has an opening into which a funnel is ground to fit. The lower vessel in which the receptacle for the filtered liquid is received is provided with an opening on the side to which an air pump can be attached so as to facilitate the filtration by exhausting the air.—*American Druggist.*

To Sharpen Cork Borers.

Lenz recommends the use of the ordinary scissors. One point is thrust into the borer, the scissors closed as tightly as possible, and both revolved in different directions on their axes.

Light Filter Stand.

Our illustration shows a light and very convenient filter-stand designed for use at the prescription counter. The apparatus is made from stout wire bent into the form shown. It may be made in different sizes, and its use obviates the tendency of the filtered liquid to run out between the bottle and funnel, as frequently happens when a funnel is inserted in the bottle without provision for egress of air being made.—*Apoth. Ztg.*



To Prevent Creeping Over the Edge of the Filter.

Some solutions have a disagreeable tendency to creep over the edge of the filter. This may be entirely obviated, as Gawalowski has shown, by treating the margin of the filter with paraffin wax, or any fat leaving no ash or combustion (*i.e.*, free from inorganic matter). Nothing will creep over a filter thus treated, even when filled too full.—*Nat. Drug.*

Igazol—A name proposed by Professor Cervallo, of Palermo, for a formaldehyde derivative used in vapor form in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

—

SPRING EXAMINATIONS.

The spring examinations for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba were held in the college building. The examiners were Messrs. C. Floxon and Alexander Campbell, Winnipeg, and Mr. A. R. Leonard, Stonewall.

The papers submitted are published elsewhere in this issue.

Fifteen candidates appeared before the examiners at this sitting, eleven of whom were successful.

The names of successful students are in the order of standing.

C. F. Hasselfield, Winnipeg, first, and silver medallist.

H. S. McClung, Manitou; J. H. Graham, Morden; R. E. Berry, Carberry; G. A. McKay, Winnipeg; R. D. Bruce, Winnipeg: J. F. Scott, Brandon; D. A. McDonald, Winnipeg; M. McKay, Winnipeg; W. F. Rooke, Miami, and T. J. Malcolm, Dauphin.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held in the college building last month. Members present were: Mr. C. Floxon, President; Mr. E. D. Martin, Treasurer; Messrs. J. F. Howard, A. Campbell, and W. Pulford.

The report of the examiners for the spring examinations was brought down and found entirely satisfactory.

Of the fifteen students who appeared eleven were successful, and their papers were very creditable indeed.

Special mention was made of Mr. C. F. Hasselfield, who had obtained the necessary number of marks to entitle him to the association's silver medal.

No other business of importance was transacted, except the passing of accounts.

The annual meeting of the association was held in the committee room of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, Notre Dame avenue, Winnipeg, on the 21st day of February, at the hour of 8 o'clock p m.

Among those present were noticed: Mr. C. Floxon, President; Mr. E. D. Martin, Treasurer; Messrs. H. A. Wise, Alex. Campbell, W. Pulford, Austin Francis, B. M. Carnnff, A. T. Andrews, T. G. Snider, Jas. Colcleugh, Prof. H. E. Bletche, and W. M. Bentley.

Following the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the last meeting, the president, Mr. C. Floxon, delivered his annual address.

The address was well received and the many important matters referred to evoked considerable discussion, and further action was reserved for a future meeting.

The treasurer, Mr. E. D. Martin, presented his report, showing the finances of the association to be in excellent condition. The total receipts for the year were $5,702.87; cash on hand at the beginning of the year, $687.57; disbursements during the year were $5,015.30, including $3,508 60 expended on account of the new college building; cash on hand at the close of the year, $687.57. Total assets amount to $4,248.07; liabilities, $1,831.59.

The association then proceeded to elect a Council for the ensuing two years, with the following results: Messrs. C. Floxon, E. D. Martin, W. Pulford and Alex. Campbell, of the city of Winnipeg; Mr. A. R. Leonard, of Stonewall; Mr. N. J. Halpin, of Brandon, and Mr. Wm. Young, of Neepawa.

The retiring members were Messrs. W. R. Bartlett and J. F. Howard.

The meeting was voted by all to be the most enthusiastic yet held, and the association begins a new term with a handsome college building, a most efficient staff of teachers under the direction of Mr. H. E. Bletcher, a financial standing entirely satisfactory, and a membership evincing a keener interest in association matters.

A meeting of the new Council will be held in the college building, Wednesday, March 8th.

The officers for the ensuing two years will be elected at this meeting.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president departed from the usual and proper custom of reading his address. He explained that having the previous year labored in a carefully studied address to direct the attention of members to matters of importance to the association, and to the drug trade of the West, and when afterwards it was impossible to secure a quorum for the annual meeting called for the 9th of May, 1899, his efforts were felt by him to be unappreciated; he therefore hoped the members present would forgive him.

After briefly reviewing the advice tendered by the Council to the association to erect a college, and the resulting action thereof, he referred to the decision of the Council in engaging Mr. Bletcher, as a lecturer and demonstrator in the new college, at an annual salary of $750.

Proceeding, he paid a high tribute to the qualities of the lecturer, and asked the meeting to endorse a resolution, that Mr. Bletcher be given a proper standing in the college, viz., professor of chemistry and pharmacy, lecturer on materia medica and botany, and director of the laboratory. He also pleaded the endorsation of another resolution, that Mr. Bletcher be made an honorary member.

A humorous reference was made to the irrepressible student, whose vocation was ever bent on destruction, and a comprehensive survey followed of the false position held by the association regarding reciprocity with the Ontario College.

His suggestions, which were very strongly presented, that there should be immediate discontinuance of our relations with that institute, were warmly received.

Before closing he could not refrain from expressing his regret that Mr. Howard had declined to be nominated for the Council. That gentleman had been a faithful servant of the association for many years. Always a clear and steady thinker, his advice had always been listened to, and generally acted on. The promptitude and constancy which he had displayed in the interests of the association would never be forgotten. He had had an unbroken career of sixteen years as a Council member, and had never missed a Council meeting.

In concluding, Mr. Flexon remarked that, with the retirement of Dr. Hutton from the teaching staff, the donation of a silver medal, by that esteemed gentleman, could no longer be expected, and he desired, with the permission of the meeting, to take up the broken thread, and pledge himself hereafter to give a silver medal, valued at $10, to the candidate securing 85 per cent. or the highest number of marks above that, in chemistry, in his major examination.

Ferratose or Liquor Ferrantini is a solution of the popular iron preparation ferratin (D.R.P. 72,168), which has been placed upon the market by Boehringer & Soehne. Ferratose is described as an agreeable, efficient and cheap remedy for anæmia and similar conditions, and as being entirely harmless to the teeth and to the stomach.

Smith's "TRUE FRUIT"

Fountain Syrups AND Crushed Fruits.

Are the BEST on the Market, and by using them you will increase your Soda Fountain Trade Fifty per Cent.

With all orders of six gallons and over we pay freight and enclose with first order till June 1st Four Display Cards, lithographed in colors, for hanging up, eight Fac-simile Posters for the windows, twelve handsome Lithograph Window Slips.

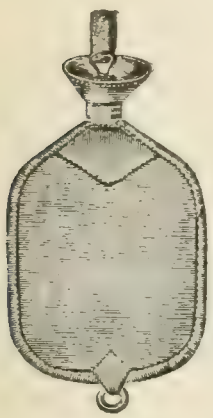
☞ *These Slips are something new and original and their use will attract customers*

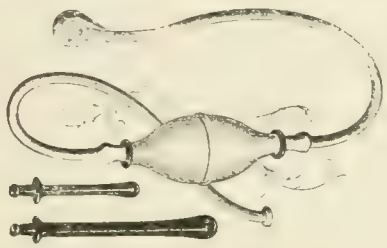
Write us for Price Lists and samples of "True Fruit" Fountain Syrup and Extracts.

The J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO

Manufacturing Chemists. **Limited.**

15 to 23 Alice St., and 12 to 18 Trinity Square. **TORONTO, ONT.**





RUBBER GOODS

are a Strong Feature of our Trade

OUR ACME QUALITY

IS GAINING FAVOR. IT DOES NOT PAY THE DEALER TO SELL CHEAP RUBBER GOODS.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS, OR WAIT FOR OUR TRAVELLERS BEFORE ORDERING.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. STEVENS & SON CO. Limited

TORONTO

Agents for J. Stevens & Son, 78 Long Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ON 'ITSEM' HOUSEHOLD DYES THE CLEVER WIFE RELIES

Because they are the most vivid, lasting, and perfect dyes made. They dye all materials all shades. Extremely easy and clean to use. Made up in handy glass tubes, price 10 cents per tube.

N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye IS Black.

Sold by Chemists.

"ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.,

44 Farringdon St., London, or Borough Mills, Bradford.

Greig Manuf'g Co., Montreal.

You'll Enjoy It

A course in our College will be one of the most enjoyable experiences of your life; and the important and valuable knowledge gained will fit you for lucrative employment and give you the means of enjoying the best things in life.

Write for particulars. You may enter at any time. No vacations.

Central Business College

TORONTO

Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

W. H. SHAW, Principal

Sea Bathing is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S

✳ **Pennyroyal** ✳

FOR FEMALES. AND

Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

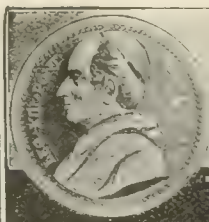
And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*



Gold Medal presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to M. Angelo Mariani for Benefit derived from VIN MARIANI

THE POPULAR TONIC

VIN MARIANI

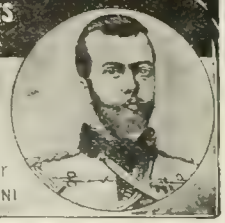
(MARIANI WINE)

NOURISHES—STRENGTHENS—REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN

Book of Portraits & Endorsements Sent Free
MARIANI & CO. 52 West 15th St. N.Y.

Recommended by all who try it.

Written endorsements from 8000 doctors



The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of VIN MARIANI

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common, mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The following were the papers sub mitted at the recent examinations held at Winnipeg, Man.

DISPENSING—MINOR.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Examiner.

Dispense the following prescriptions :

1. BABY JAMES.

℞ Pv. Rhei.....3ss
Magnes. Carb....3ss
M. et Div., in pulv. No. xii
Sig. i om nocte hor. som

2. DAVID JONES.

℞
Plumbi Acet.....3ss
Paraffini Mol. ad....℥i.
M. ft. Ungt.
Sig. Mane ap.

3. MR. BROWN.

℞ Ol. Terebinth..... ℥i
P. Tragac.....q.s.
Syrupi.....℥ss
Tr. Lavand. Co...℥ii
Aquæ.....℥ii
M. ft. Emuls.
Sig. ℥ss bis die ex aq.

4. MISS SMITH.

℞
Quininæ Sulph.....gr. ii
ft. pil. Mitte tales No. xii
Sig. Sumat una om. ter hor.

5. SARAH ROBINSON.

℞
Pot. Bicarb.....gr. xl
Acid. Citric..... ...gr. xxxvi
Syrupi.....3vi
Aquæ.....ad ℥ii
M. Sig. Coch. Mag. ter. die a.c.

PRESCRIPTIONS—MINOR

A. R. LEONARD, Examiner.

1. Write in Latin the following terms : To be taken in the evening ; a teaspoonful every hour and-a-half ; let it be made according to art ; let two pills be taken ; a teaspoonful every hour until the bowels have been opened.

2. Write in full Latin the following prescription :

Quinine..... 1 dr.
Aromatic Sulph. Acid, to make solution.
Comp. Tincture of Gentian.4 drs.
Distilled water to make...4 oz.
Mix and label.
Two teaspoonfuls every six hours before food.

3. Criticise the following prescription. State what takes place. How to dispense and write out in full Latin.

℞ Soda Bicarb.....℥i
Soda Biborate.....℥i
Ac. Carbol..... .....℥ss
Glycerine..... .....℥vi
Aq ad.....℥iv
Sig. M. S. A.

Use as a lotion.

4. Name B. P. doses of the following : Ac. Hydrocyanic Dil, Acetanilide, Acetum Scilæ, Ac. Carbolic, Ac. Nitrici Dil, Ac. Tannic, Ac. Arsenic, Ext. Bellad. A., Aloin, Tr. of Arnica, Atropia, Beta., Naphthol, Caffeine, Morph. Acet. Plumbi Acetas.

5. Give incompatibilities of following : Hyd. Sub. Chlor., Bis. Sub. Nit., Spts. Eth. Nit. Plumbi Acetas, Magnes Sulph., Pot. Iodide, Ammon, Carb., Ac. Tannic. (a) State different kinds of incompatibility and cite instances of each.

6. Write formulæ for following prescriptions giving answers (approx.) in metric system : (a) A 2% Oint. (1 oz.) of Cocaine Hyd. (b) A 10% (4 oz.) Sal. Ichthyal. (c.) A 50% (16 oz.) Emul-C. L. Oil.

CHEMISTRY—MINOR.

C. FLEXON, Examiner.

Time : Three hours. January 23rd, 1900.

1. Explain what is meant by units of heat, specific heat, latent heat and isomerism.

2. Explain the process of dialysis. What are the uses for dialysis ?

3. Give the process of preparing nitrogen.

Place the chemical names after the following, viz. : N_2O, NO, N_2O_3, NO_2 N_2O_5, and give molecular weight of each compound.

4. State laws of constant, multiple and reciprocal proportions.

5 Define the terms, hydrous, anhydrous, hydrate and anhydride.

6. How much oxygen, by weight, can be obtained by heating 100 gm $KClO_3$?

7. State source and properties of sulphur, and explain what constitutes the difference between roll brimstone, sublimed sulphur and milk of sulphur.

8. Explain the principle of the syphon. Explain the terms capillarity and meniscus.

MATERIA MEDICA—MINOR.

A. R. LEONARD, Examiner.

Time : 2½ hours. January 24th, 1900

1. (a) Classify the following drugs ; (b) Give N.O. habitat and B.P. preparations : Columba, krameria, cubeba, ergot, myrrh, jalapa, cannabis-indica, menthol, strophanthus.

2. Name six rhizomes of B.P., giving N.O. habitat, and specifying principal constituents in each case.

3. (a) Eucalyptus. What is it ? Habitat, B.P. preparations and doses. (b) Camphor. Write history, medicinal properties and dose ; name B.P. preparations into which it enters.

4. Give N.O. source and habitat of following : Rheum, oleum tiglii, copaiba, kino, lupulus, ginger, colchicum, buchu gamboge, elaterium.

5. What are the medical constituents of the following : Belladonnai glycyrrhiza, valerian, nux vomica, galla, aloes, cinchona rub, rhamnus pursh, aconitum, cantharis.

6. Give the B.P. synonyms of the following : Caffeine, oil of cade, silver nitrate, comp. spt. ether, aromatic sulph. acid, boric acid, liq. arsenicalis, acetanilide, pulv. rhei co., liq. plumbi subacet dil.

PHARMACY—MINOR.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, Examiner.

Time : 24 hours. January 23rd, 1900

1. (a) What is the weight of 1½ fluid ounces chloroform ? Sp. gr. 1,495. (b) One pint of a fluid weighs 28 ozs. Troy, what is the sp. gr.? (c) How would you take the sp. gr. of chloroform ? Give details.

2. Pulvis jalapæ comp. contains 5 grs. jalap, 9 grs. cream tartar, 1 gr. ginger ; write a formula for ¼ lb. av. (b) Give percentage of jalap. (c) How much argent nit. would you use for 1 oz 2 per cent. solution ?

3. State in detail how you would prepare 8 oz. 50 per cent. emulsion cod liver oil, using acacia. Sweetened and flavored.

4. What is meant by the following terms : Levigation, trituration, comminution, granulation, fusion ?

5 In heating a substance, how would you secure a uniform heat of 212°F. and if necessary increase the temperature, using same apparatus ? (b) In evaporating by boiling, what effect has the removal of pressure upon the substance operated on ?

6. Having a clear mixture containing a volatile and a non-volatile liquid, how would you separate them? (*b*) Describe apparatus necesary.

7. What proportion of 95 per cent. alcohol and water would you use to make a pint 45 per cent. alcohol? (*b*) 90 per cent. alcohol and 20 per cent. alcohol to make a pint of 60 per cent.

8. How would you make phosphorus pills? (*b*) Pills containing creosote?

9. Give Latin titles for the following: Fowler's solution; elixir vitriol; white precipitate; Goulard's extract; sp. sal volatile; black draught.

10. Give B.P. 1898 doses for the following: Acetanilidum; acidum arseniosum; vinum ipecacuanhæ; zinci acetas; tinct. benzoini comp; tinctura capsici; tr. nucis vomicæ; tinctura iodi; spiritus chloroformi; spiritus cajuputi.

Hockey.

PILLS VS. PUTTY.

For many years representative teams from the drug and hardware stores of Peterborough have met annually on the ice and contested for supremacy. Formerly it was considered essential for fully half an inch of water to be on the ice, and the spectators were left in doubt as to whether the game was hockey or water polo, the skaters spending fully as much time at full length in the slush as on their feet. Times have changed, however, and, instead of Dickie Davidson, Bob Fife, Jimmy Lynch, *et al.*, appearing as "Pills," the druggists were represented by a team of youngsters who knew the game from A to Z, and dodged and passed with almost the agility of the Colts. The Hardware men gallantly stood by the old flag and had almost all the old veterans out on the ice again. They were out for the sport of the thing, but the druggists meant business, and when a man of "Putty" lost his wind and felt like leaning against the boards for a time, there was no obliging druggist to lay off with him as in days of yore. After an agonizing hour the game resulted in the downfall of the Hardware men by five goals to nil.

The game took place from 10 until 11 o'clock, and was watched by a number of spectators, including a sprinkling of ladies. Payne scored three of the Druggists' goals and Cameron and Tully one each. In the first half the score stood 2—0 in favor of the Drug men.

The teams were as follows:

Druggists—Goal, L Best; point, B Meharry; cover point, Fred O'Connor; forwards, W. Alexander, B. Cameron, E. Payne and Fred Tully.

Hardware—Goal, O. LaBell; point, M. Comstock; cover point, J. Brown; forwards, E. Isaacs, T. Burnham, B. Brown and A. Stethem.

Referee—Dick Watt.

The Hardware men were resplendent in yellow and black striped caps, sweaters and stockings, and white knickers, while the druggists bore on the breasts of their red jerseys the hideous skull and crossbones.

The Best of All.

Of the many pretty calendars for 1900, the "Little Sweethearts" Art Calendar is the best for the home. Its six sections of bright, pretty children's faces will cheer and gladden any household. There are six beautiful groups, in water-color designs, by Frances Brundage, the famous painter of children; each group in 12 colors and size 10x12¾ inches, on fine Whatman paper; bound together at top with silk ribbon, making the prettiest and most artistic collection of water-color reproduction ever issued. Each of the six sheets contains two months' dates, being a complete calendar of the year 1900. This calendar is sent free to all subscribers to *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for 1900, the giant of the one-dollar magazines, together with the November and December numbers, 1899, or the January and February issues, 1900. Frank Leslie Publishing House, 141-143 Fifth avenue, N.Y.

The Living Age announces a four-part story, called "Misunderstandings," translated from the French of Madame Blanc, to begin in the number for March 3. The "misunderstandings" referred to arise from the free and unconventional conduct of an American girl in Paris, and the story is, in effect, a new "Daisy Miller" from the Parisian point of view.

Sir Walter Besant comes to the defence of Mr. Kipling from the furious assault lately made upon him by Robert Buchanan, in an article entitled, "Is it the Voice of the Hooligan?" which *The Living Age* for February 17 reprints from the *Contemporary Review*.

A Trade-Mark Suit.

Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, manufacturing chemists, of New Brunswick, N.J., have instituted a suit in the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey against Seabury & Johnson, of New York City, for infringement of a trade-mark for which they claim exclusive right of use.

The complainants, who were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1887 for the manufacture and sale of medicinal plasters and other specialties, have used a red cross as a trade-mark, and also the words "red cross" as a trade-name designating their "Red Cross Cotton," etc. Messrs. Johnson & Johnson claim that Messrs. Seabury & Johnson have fraudulently imitated the complainant's goods, notably their "Carbolated Cotton," "Borated Cotton," "Salicylated Cotton," etc., which preparations have been known and sold by the complainants for years, and have had the "red cross" as a designated symbol on the packages, and charge that these were put up in imitation of the complainants' goods.

They also charge that after the complainants had created a demand for "red cross" cotton, which was put up in blue cartons with the words "red cross" and the trade-mark of a "red cross" thereon, the defendants commenced putting up cartons similar in size and shape, and with packages having a "red cross" on, and sold as "Red Cross Cotton."

The complainants therefore ask for an injunction preventing the defendants from using either the words "red cross" or the trade mark of a "red cross" on goods of any similar character to those put up by the complainants.

It will be remembered by our readers that in 1897 Messrs. Johnson & Johnson won a suit, in the United States Court of Appeal, against Messrs. Bauer & Black, of Chicago, on the same ground, restraining them from using a "Maltese Cross," which the court considered was sufficiently like the trade-mark to constitute an infringement.

An article on "The Intellectual Future of Japan" in *The Living Age* for March 3, derives interest from the fact that it is the view of a native Japanese, reprinted from a Japanese magazine.

A new Danish writer, Sophus Bauditz, is introduced to American readers in *The Living Age* for February 24, in a clever short story called "The Bell Founder."

McLaughlin's
"Real Fruit" Juices
—AND—
CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893. They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.

Price $2.25 per Imp. Gal.

Special price in quantity.

Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Navel Orange, Blood Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Red Cherry, Lemon, Lemon Sour, Grape, Peach, Ginger Ale, Sherbet, Root Beer, Nectar, Claret, etc.

Our Lemon and Orange

are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost impalpable powder.

Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outfits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., etc. Price lists on application.

Montreal Depot: The Toronto Pharmacal Co., St. James St.

J. J. McLaughlin

Manufacturing Chemist

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne St., Toronto

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

OUR NEW TABLETS

Well Advertised—Demand Assured

ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH

FAC SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Laxative Analgesic and Antipyretic)

—AND—

ANTIKAMNIA AND QUININE LAXATIVE TABLETS

FIVE GRAINS EACH

FAC-SIMILE—ENLARGED

(A Tonic-Laxative, Analgesic and Antipyretic)

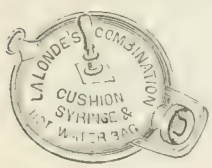
ONE SIZE ONLY

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

From all Canadian Jobbers—Ounce Packages Only.

All Antikamnia Preparations from Canadian Jobbers—$1.25 per ounce.

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC



COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE

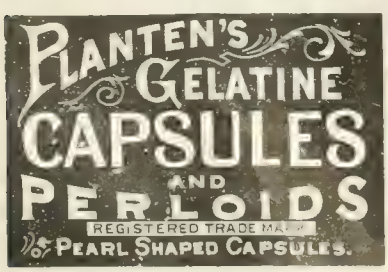
and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,

Sole Manufacturer. *955 St. Catherine St.,*

MONTREAL



MANUFACTURED BY

H. Planten & Son

ESTABLISHED 1836

NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1846) **New York**

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WHEAT MARROW

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

"Huggins."

E. F. L. Jenner, Digby, N.S.

Mr. Huggins was a "banker." He did not deal in notes, specie and bullion, nor did he discount paper. His business was transacted in the Bay of Fundy, and somewhere to the east of the Newfoundland coast. His currency consisted of haddock, halibut, codfish and hake, and his social position was that of mate on a fishing schooner. In his earlier years he had left the land of his nativity—some people say he departed between two days—and after a few years' residence in Canada he had taken up Canadian citizenship. The same people who accused him of leaving the republic somewhat hastily, said that he abjured his U.S. citizenship for the good and sufficient reason that a vote was worth from two dollars in a municipal to ten dollars in a Dominion election, and that by listening to the arguments of both parties a man might manage to receive a "retainer" from Conservatives and Liberals alike. Anyhow he was a fully qualified voter when I knew him, also a member of the "Ancient and Independant Order of Fishermen," a body who date their inception back to the year A.D. 30, with Saint Peter as their first Grand Master. I was a perfect stranger in Morrhuopolis. I had just bought a business there, and it was during the first month of my sojourn that I made the acquaintance of Mr. Huggins.

One morning I was alone in my store cleaning up the soda fountain. The fishing fleet was mostly in and there were some dozen of fishermen wandering round the streets. The door opened and one of them entered, and I went round to wait on him. He was a long, narrow slab-sided individual, over six feet high, slouching and unkempt, with, I think, the meanest countenance I ever saw on a human face. His garments hung about him like the clothes usually displayed on a scare-crow, and he diffused a strong aroma of unwashed humanity and stale codliver oil through my usually clean-smelling store. In reply to my inquiry as to how I could be of service to him he replied with the monosyllable "books." I forthwith provided him with a miscellaneous stock of almanacs and patent medicine literature, which he stowed away in the breast of his jumper after selecting a Warner's Safe Cure almanac for immediate consumption. Producing a large pair of steel-rimmed spectacles he took the most comfortable seat in the store and began to peruse the work. Now I have always prided myself on displaying the utmost courtesy to my customers, rich or poor, colored or white, Christian or Hebrew, but my "busy time" was fast drawing near, the streets were beginning to fill with people, and I knew that I might at any time receive a visit from one or other of the medical gentlemen who gave me a share of their prescription work. My visitor smelt worse than a skunk farm and a chemical manure factory rolled into one, and at regular intervals he ejected a long stream of tobacco juice on to the clean floor, completely ignoring the cuspidors which stood within three feet of his chair. When this had occurred five or six times I lost my temper, and desired him in rather a peremptory way to leave the store, or quit spitting. He ejected a mass of masticated tobacco as big as a walnut on the floor, and without rising from the chair asked me, "ain't you the man what puts up the medicine for the sick mariners?" I replied that I was, but that I didn't keep an hotel for them to loaf in, nor could I put up with the presence of an individual who, however estimable he might be, produced such a pronounced effect on my olfactory nerves. My customer, strange to say, displayed no animosity, but withdrew to my doorstep, where he continued his researches into the medical properties of Warner's Safe Cure until requested to move on by the chief of police. My assistant returned, and we proceeded to purify the store by opening the door and transoms, and with the aid of a pastile, an atomizer and some incense we overcame the worst of the peculiar bouquet my visitor had left behind him.

We had just finished the purification of the atmosphere, and were about to proceed with the cleaning of the floor, when the port physician entered. He glanced at the floor, inhaled a breath or two of the somewhat mixed perfume which pervaded the office, and, turning sharply towards me, said, "Has Huggins been in here lately?" I did not know who Huggins was, so I replied that no one had been in for the past half-hour, with the exception of the "long fisherman" who was sitting on a pile of lumber across the street. The doctor glanced at the individual, and, with a visible shudder, informed me that he was no less a person than Huggins.

Now I must digress for a while, and explain a clause in the navigation laws of the Dominion of Canada.

Every ocean going vessel registered or doing business in the Dominion pays an assessment in proportion to her tonnage to the collector of customs of the port in which she is registered or does business. (Coasters are exempt.) This assessment is used to provide medicine and medical attendance for sick mariners, and in consequence no fisherman or sailor, while actively employed, need pay one cent to either doctor or druggist. The Department, however, does not provide for seamen affected with venereal disease, or for those who have sustained injuries in fighting, or who are incapacitated from work by excessive drinking.

The mode of obtaining the benefits of this fund is somewhat peculiar, and is as follows. The sick mariner goes to his captain and states his case; the captain writes a request for an order to the local collector or sub-collector of customs; the collector diagnoses the case, and gives the mariner an order on the port physician, who re-diagnoses the case, and either gives the sufferer medicine from his private stock, or sends him to an apothecary with an order "to be charged to the Marine and Fisheries Department." Now in the course of my experiences I have known a good many discrepances between the collector's diagnosis and the ultimate treatment. Cases of "severe cold" have required from one to five hundred quarter-grain pills of hydragyrum protiodide and from a pint to a quart of lotio nigra. "Diarrhœa" has been alleviated if not cured by an emulsion of balsam of copaiba, ol santal flav and ol cubebs; "headache" has required double doses of bromides, and even subcutaneous injections of hyoscine hydrobromate; while a gentleman who suffered from "chronic rheumatism" has, to my knowledge, spent half an afternoon trying to persuade the port physician that a certificate from the collector of customs would entitle his wife to free treatment during her approaching confinement.

The doctor wrote out half a dozen prescriptions, most of them for sick mariners, and made his exit through my back door just as Huggins entered my store through the front one. Huggins was a trifle more odoriferous than he had been an hour ago; the hot sun accounted for that. He wanted to see the doctor; he must see the doctor; he wouldn't leave the premises until he saw the doctor; he knew he was in the building somewhere, for he saw him come in and

he hadn't seen him go out. The doctor was paid to attend to him, and he insisted on having attention. He was dying of Bright's disease and diabetes, and the doctor had treated him all wrong. Here he produced the almanac and showed me a case which he declared was an exact counterpart of his own, and had been cured after years of suffering and gallons of "doctor medicine" with six bottles of Warner's Safe Cure. After a quarter of an hour's misery I got rid of him, only to have him reappear later with an order for Basham's mixture.

That evening the doctor enlightened me as to Huggins' antecedents,and among other interesting details he told me that he was possessed of a bank account of over six thousand dollars, that he was the meanest man in the Maritime Provinces, and that it was a favorite trick of his to attempt to malinger in the winter just before his vessel laid up so that he might spend two or three weeks in the Marine hospital for the sole purpose of saving his board. His mania for patent medicine was only exceeded by his reluctance to pay for it, and his persistence in haunting the port physician's office when he was trying to get a government order for it.

During the fortnight his vessel lay in port refitting for halibut fishing, Higgins paid both myself and the doctor at least one visit a day, sometimes two or three. He invariably diffused the same agreeable aroma, varied at times with a soupcon of cheap Demerara rum, raw onions, or inferior rye whiskey, for though he never bought whiskey "on principle" he was always willing to take a drink at some one else's expense. A few days before his vessel left for the banks a suspected case of diphtheria occurred in the next house to the one he was boarding in. He purchased a cent's worth of moth balls from my errand boy (taking broken ones because they were cheaper than whole ones) and I have seen him walking down the main street of the town with all the people on the sidewalk for five or six rods, holding their noses, or burying them in their handkerchiefs.

At last the vessel sailed and for three months we had peace and comfort. The memory of Huggins faded from my mind, and I almost forgot his existence. One cold, raw evening I returned to my store after supper. The store was warm—about 70° Fahrenheit, and when I entered it I noticed a peculiar odor. At first I thought my apprentice, a new hand, and a boy with a thirst for chemical knowledge, had been grinding calcium sulphide pills in a mortar, or experimenting with a sulphuretted hydrogen apparatus of his own manufacture. A moment's delay showed me my error, the perfume was not that of asafœtida, or sulphuretted hydrogen, it was—Huggins.

He had not remained long in the store however, just long enough to get one or two almanacs, and inform the boy that his lungs were giving out. For ten mortal days after that he infested my place of business, and the port physician's office alternately. His case required Scott's Emulsion and Ayer's Cherry "Pectorial" as he called it. The doctor refused to order either of these remedies for him at the Department's expense, so one night he made his appearance at the collector of customs private residence. The collector was entertaining a few friends at a game of progressive whist, and showed his visitor very little civility; he however gave him an order on me for a bottle of both remedies, to be charged to his private account, and got him out of the house and off the premises without delay. The whist party broke up very early—there was too much Huggins about the house—and the collector came down before I closed that night, paid for Huggins' medicine, and bought a quarter's worth of ribbon of Bruges, and some chloride of lime. I was shocked beyond measure at the language he used when referring to the episode. He was a prominent member of my own church, and both he and his wife were leading spirits of the local Society of Christian Endeavor.

Huggins' vessel re-fitted at Lunenburgh for her next trip. I heard of him indirectly from a medical student who was assisting one of the doctors there.

The summer came again, and it was with no small dread that we looked forward to the return of the *Golden Swan*. We were only too glad to see the other vessels in port; they brought in money and the crews spent it lavishly; they were good fellows if they did fight with one another now and then; after the first twelve hours on shore the men usually cleaned themselves up and put on clean clothes whenever they came up town. If one got a little too much whiskey his friends took him to his boarding house or on board his vessel, and considering that the fleet contained men of every nationality and temperament under the sun, the sailors were as nice a lot of men to deal with as I could possibly expect. I was talking to the Chief of Police one day, when we noticed a large schooner coming up the harbor; the Chief sighed deeply and remarked, "Here comes the *Golden Swan* again with Huggins on board." "Do you know Huggins?" I asked him. "Indeed, I do," he replied, "Two years ago I ran him in for a simple drunk. I was a new hand here then, and I was keeping the jail until a regular jailer was appointed. I picked Huggins up by the corner, paralysed, he had been bumming drinks all the evening, and I put him on to a truck and sent him up to jail. I had a lot of niggers in for stealing and disorderly conduct, and I'm blest if they didn't club together and put up the deposit for his appearance in court next morning. The old judge was nearly dead with the quinsey, but he heard the case with all the doors and windows open, and when Huggins pleaded that it wasn't whiskey that ailed him, but a stroke of apoplexy, the judge fined him six dollars and costs, and told him that a warm bath with plenty of carbolic soap and some clean clothes was the best medicine he could take, and if he ever came into court again in such a state he would commit him for contempt. I would give a week's pay to get the old fellow in jail again, he is too mean to pay for his drinks and yet he is full half the time; but that six dollar fine nearly broke his heart, and he either saws off when he has got all he can carry, or goes on board and sleeps it off." I received a visit from Huggins that evening. He was much the same as ever, with the addition of an odor of raw onions and Demerara rum. My shop was full of lady customers and I headed the gentleman off on the door step; he told me he was half dead with "nervous dyspepsia," and asked for literature on the subject. I had an assortment of reading matter in readiness including a copy of "The Curse of Calomel," by G. C. Porkis, M.D., and the "Laxative Life Giver" by the same author. Huggins pocketed them, and left me somewhat abruptly with a group of sea-faring men who were making their way to the Victoria Hotel. To my delight I saw nothing of him for several days. I was informed that he had been drinking very heavily (at other people's expense) and I would gladly have paid him twenty-five cents a day to keep away from me. One morning the port physician came into my store in a most unamiable temper. "I have just had an interview with that beast

(Continued on page 61).

To the Drug Trade

OUR TRAVELLERS are now ON THE ROAD.

If you want to see the Largest and newest line of IMPORT FANCY GOODS Samples, look through ours.

This is our Twenty-Second Annual Import Season

As usual we are making a specialty of lines for the

Druggists

WHICH IT WILL PAY YOU TO WAIT AND SEE

EBONY GOODS Large Assortment.

MANICURE SETS 15 Different Kinds.

BRUSHES Cloth, Hat, Hair and Wall Sets.

DRESSING CASES Celluloid, Leathe and Wood.

TRAVELLING COMPANIONS Large Variety, Ladies' and Gents'.

MIRRORS New shapes in Hand, Toilet, Triplicate, Pocket Companions.

Also an elegant range of

SOAPS AND PERFUMES

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

TORONTO.

The United States Aerating Fountain Co.

41 Franklin Street, BUFFALO, N.Y.

THE NIAGARA SPA

The most perfect system of drawing Carbonated Water ever offered to the Drug and Soda Water Trade. A perfect glass of Mineral Water, or a perfect Phosphate, can only be drawn through this

. . . SPA . . .

Offices

NEW YORK
(Handles New Jersey).

BOSTON
(all New England).

CHICAGO
(Middle West).

PHILADELPHIA
(Washington and Baltimore).

SAN FRANCISCO
(all West, Salt Lake City).

MINERAL WATER AND PHOSPHATE SPA

Agents

Cleveland,
Cincinnati,
Dayton,
Columbus,
Toledo,
St. Louis,
Kansas City,
Omaha,
Milwaukee,
St. Paul,
Nashville,
Atlanta,
Pittsburg,
Etc., Etc.

Height,	2 feet	Diameter at base	12¾ inches
Diameter at Top (opening for ice)	10 inches	Distance between drip Base and arm	10 "

Made of Solid Brass, Triple Silver Plated, Hand Burnished. Block Tin Cooler Coils, connections and two ten-feet leader pipes furnished with the "SPA" additional leader pipe, 20 cents per foot.

Price Furnished upon Application. **Agents Wanted for Canada.**

Indian and Colonial Addendum

to the

British Pharmacopœia of 1898

To the kindness of Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., editor of the "Indian and Colonial Addendum" of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, we are indebted for proofs of a report of the Indian Drug Committee prepared for circulation to the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council.

The report is in pamphlet form containing sixteen pages, the first five of which are devoted to remarks by the editor, giving a statement of the assistance rendered by the Indian Government and its departments, the balance of the report being the work of the committee named.

The report is signed by F. J. Crawford, M.D., D.P.H., Major, I.M.S., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Madras Medical College, and R. Hollingsworth, Honorary Captain, I.S., M.D., Senior Assistant Professor Madras Medical College.

Below we give this report somewhat condensed, believing that it would be of interest to our readers.

1. *Acaciæ Arabicæ Cortex*—As oak bark and its decoction have been omitted for substantial reasons from the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and as in India we have already other equally good astringent liquid preparations more easily manipulated, we think that this drug may be omitted.

2. *Acalypha*—We have ourselves made preparations of this drug, and can say therefore that the "succus" should be prepared as suggested, namely, "Bruise; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one volume of alcohol (90 per cent.), set aside for seven days; filter." The result is a very stable liquid capable of being kept apparently an indefinite time. As, according to Hooper, alcohol extracts all the active principle, the "liquid extract" might be made official. It should be prepared as follows: Mix 20 ounces of the powdered dry plant with some alcohol (90 per cent.), and set aside in a closed vessel for 48 hours; transfer to a percolator and exhaust, etc., as usual; make result up to 1 pint. Dose of the juice, 1 to 4 fluid drachms; of the liquid extract, 5 to 30 minims. [Acalypha is an expectorant, an emetic, and a laxative.—Ed. I. & C.A.]

3. *Andrographis.—The Tincture*—Take 2 ozs. of the dried plant, powdered (No. 40); moisten with 3 fluid ozs. of alcohol (60 per cent.); percolate; using sufficient of the menstruum to produce 20 fluid ounces.—Dose, 30 to 60 minims. *Liquor Concentratus.*—Take 10 ounces of powdered drug; moisten with 5 fluid ounces of alcohol (per cent.); pack in a closed percolator for three days; percolate with the remaining alcohol in 10 equal portions, at intervals of 12 hours. Continue as usual so as to produce 1 pint. Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm. *Infusion.*—1 ounce cut small; distilled water, boiling, 1 pint. Infuse 15 minutes in a covered vessel; strain. Dose ½ to 1 fluid ounce.

4. *Aristolochia*—A climbing plant. Root and stem are the active parts. A tincture contains the active principle, and we would infer that the concentrated liquor also would contain it. As there is a resinous substance in the drug, we think that the infusion would not contain the active ingredient, but that the tincture and liquor concentratus would be the most suitable official preparations. These might be prepared as those of serpentary, namely, liquor concentratus:—10 ounces of the powdered drug to give a result of 1 pint, after first moistening with 5 fluid ounces of alcohol (20 per cent.) and packing in a closed percolator for 3 days; the remainder of the alcohol being used in 10 equal portions at 12 hours interval each. The tincture is made from 4 ounces of No. 40 powdered drug, moistened with 4 fluid ounces of alcohol (70 per cent). Complete so as to produce 1 pint.

5. *Berberis*—The *root bark* is the official part (Indian pharmacopœia), stripped at the fall of the year and dried. The Indian pharmacopœia makes a tincture, 12 ounces to 2 pints of alcohol (per cent.); and an infusion, ½ ounce of the dried root bark to boiling water 10 fluid ounces; infuse 1 hour; strain. Tincture, dose (tonic), ½ to 2 fluid drachms; (antiperiodic), 3 to 6 fluid drachms; infusion, ½ to 3 fluid ounces.

6. *Betel*—The *leaves*, being universally distributed, and easily obtainable, might be officially recognised as an external warm application to the chest in inflammatory chest affections, more especially those accompanied by dyspnœa.

7. *Buteæ Gummi*—official in the Indian pharmacopœia (inspissated juice, obtained from the stem by incision), occurs as irregular shining fragments becoming dull and blackish on keeping. It is referred to as an efficient substitute for kino.

8. *Buteæ Semina*—We have decided to advise that these seeds cannot actually take the place of the official santonin. True, the General Hospital here mix 1 of santonin, 1 of powdered ginger, and 20 ounces of powdered butea seeds to form their "Compound Powder of Butea," nevertheless we certainly think the drug should find a place in the *Addendum* as an anthelmintic.

Preparations—The seeds should be soaked in water; the testæ carefully removed; the kernels should then be dried and reduced to powder. Dose—20 grains three times a day for three successive days. Subsequently a dose of a purgative may be necessary, because some authorities think that much purgative action (in case of a single large dose) might interfere with the anthelmintic action of the drug.

9. *Cissampelos*—In nephritic disorders and inflammatory affections of the bladder and kidneys the drug has a reputation. The drug has a very similar composition to the official pareira, and we recommend a decoction, 1½ ounces of sliced root to 1 pint water; boil for fifteen minutes in a covered vessel; strain and make up to 1 pint. Dose—1 to 3 fluid ounces.

10. *Coscinium*—A valuable bitter tonic. It has been investigated on a large scale (Waring), the preparations used being the same as of calumba, namely, tincture and infusion.

11. *Crinum*—Some misapprehension exists regarding our opinion on the value of the substitutes for the official squill, urginea scilla. Preparations of scilla indica and urginea indica are now made in the Government Medical Stores, and issued as fulfilling all the requirements of the official Squill preparations. The official Squill from the south of Europe is not utilized at all for the manufacture of preparations. Both of our kinds are used indiscriminately. The name presents a difficulty, because we think the word scilla should be limited to the official drug, and we recommend that preparations of the Indian Squill should be called acetum urgineæ, tinctura urgineæ, etc.

12. *Datura*—Two tinctures, the one of seeds, the other of leaves, are unnecessary. The seeds are preferable in the manufacture of the tincture for several reasons. The seeds may be obtained at any time in the bazaars, and may be gathered readily. Tinctura Daturæ:—2½ ounces of the bruised seeds to 1 pint of alcohol (per cent.), prepare by maceration and percolation. Dose—10 to 30 minims. We do not recommend any other preparations of this Indian drug.

13. *Embelia.*—Both E. ribes and E. robusta occur in commerce mixed, and they both contain the active principle (embelic acid) according to the investigations of Warden. The suggestion, therefore, to use both in making the preparations of the drug is good. We recommend the simple powder—pulvis embeliæ—in doses of 1 to 4 drachms as a valuable anthelmintic against tapeworm.

14. *Exacum.*—We agree that E. tetragonum (N.W. & C. India), E. bicolor (Nilgiris, S. India), andrographis (plains all over India), E. pedunculatum (plains all over India up to 3,000 feet), and

Swertia corymbosa (Nilgiris, S. India), and Swertia affinis (hills in Vizagapatam), may be used interchangeably, according to locality and convenience. Except andrographis, they all belong to the Gentian family.

15. *Gossypii radicis cortex* is official in the United States Pharmacopœia, and has a great reputation in America as an emmenagogue. Dymock alludes to it as "an undoubted emmenagogue." Strength, 2 ounces of root bark to 1 pint of boiling water, the whole boiled down to one-half.

16. *Jasminum.*—The fresh flowers are undoubtedly lactifuge when applied locally in appropriate cases. We cannot at present mention any preparations as advisable, but recommend the official recognition of the fresh flowers.

17. *Kaladana.*—All medical men of standing here have experience of this drug. It is very commonly used by natives as a purge. We agree that the best preparation is the compound powder, prepared in a similar way to that of jalap, with ginger and cream of tartar, as in the *Indian Pharmacopœia.* The proportions to be the same. The resin, "Pharbitisin," and the tincture are also very active, and may be officially recognized; the resin in doses of 5 to 8 grains, and the tincture ½ to 1 fluid drachm. The tincture should have the same strength, namely 4 ozs. of powdered seeds to 1 pint of alcohol (70 per cent).

18. *Mudar.*—The official name should be "Calotropis." The drug is an old and well-established one in reputation, and its tonic and emetic properties are well known. The powdered root-bark is an alterative tonic in 3 to 10 grain doses, and emetic in 30 to 60 grains. A tincture was found to possess the same properties as the powder. Its strength is 2 ounces to the pint, and its dose ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

19. *Mylabris* has been in use in Indian Government medical stores in making preparations similar to those of cantharides, whose place it practically takes in the manufacture of the emplastrum at all events, the most universally used of cantharides preparations in this country. The mylabris cichorii is the beetle in most use, and we recommend its being made the official one, and not the mylabris phalerata.

20. *Myrobalanum.*—The fruit is extremely common; besides being aperient in action it possesses an astringent principle and we think some doubt would arise regarding the exact effect of a decoction administered internally. Results might differ. Natives use the drug as a purgative, but in combination with other purgatives. The two ointments are the preparations to which we attach most importance, one with opium, the other without, as in the *Indian Pharmacopœia.*

21. *Oleum Ajowan*—We agree that this volatile oil has a special value of its own. The drug (chiefly the fruit) is in universal use throughout South India as a carminative in all bowel complaints, such as diarrhœa, colic, cholera, etc. It has a great reputation for producing a feeling of warmth and exhilaration and relieving the sinking and fainting feeling which accompanies bowel disorders.

22. *Oleum graminis citrati* — As a stimulant carminative, this oil may be officially recognized for its own merits.

23. *Samadera* is not sufficiently readily attainable in the various bazaars in the Presidency to warrant its official recognition for the present.

24. *Sappan* contains a fair amount of tannic and gallic acids, and it has been used in Government depots for some years instead of logwood. It is very widely distributed, and we think a decoction similarly made to that of Hæmatoxyli lignum might be officially recognized.

25. *Swertia— Vide supra*, No. 14, *Exacum.* ["Not represented in our Ceylon flora."]

26. *Thus Indicum*—We have no special knowledge of this substance. The emplastrum picis is little used in this country. Later we propose experimenting with a local substance "gondah birozah," which is said to yield a useful equivalent of Burgundy pitch.

27. *Tinospora*—A very old-established drug. The root and stem should be collected in the hot season when the bitter principle is most abundant. The tincture should be made in the same way as that of Calumba, strength 4 ounces to the pint. The strength of the infusion should be 1 in 10. The liquor concentratus might be officially recognized if the results of our present experiments will stand the tests detailed in the preface to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, p. vii.

28. *Toddalia*—Also a well-known drug with a considerable reputation as an aromatic tonic, comparable to cusparia. The tincture is made in the ordinary way—strength 2½ ounces to the pint; infusion, 1 in 10 of boiling water, and straining.

29. *Tylophora* is a very abundant plant, and of well-established reputation as the equivalent of ipecacuanha. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and anti-dysenteric.

30. *Valeriana Indica*—As far as we can make sure, this Indian valerian possesses the same strength in volatile oil and valerianic acid as the valeriana officinalis of the *British Pharmacopœia.* An ammoniated tincture of the strength of 4 ounces to the pint, and prepared like the official tincture, may be officially recognized.

APPENDIX.

We, the Madras Committee, consider that in any list of Indian drugs which it is in contemplation to recognize officially, the following should find a place: *Azadirachta indica* (the common neem tree), *alstonia scholaris* and *gynocardia odorata.* These are indeed of much greater repute than many of those already detailed. In what way they were originally omitted from our 1894 report I have now forgotten.

(*a*) *Azadirachta Indica* is of considerable repute among the natives of South India, who utilize every part of the tree for medicinal purposes. As being of greatest value it is the bark of the wood we recommend to be official. It is a bitter tonic and has excellent properties similar to those of quassia. Natives indeed make neem cups, like we make quassia cups, in which they pour water for producing a stomachic drink. We shall experiment as before with a liquor concentratus. The tincture and the infusion should be official, of the same strength and mode of preparation as quassia.

(*b*) *Alstonia Scholaris*—A well known astringent tonic of much value. A tincture and infusion should be official: Tincture, 2½ ounces to the pint, and infusion, ½ ounce to 10 fluid ounces. Drachm and ounce doses respectively. Same remark applies with regard to liquor concentratus as before.

(*c*) *Gynocardia Odorata*—The seeds of this yield chaulmoogra oil of very well-known value in leprosy. It is administered both internally and externally. The evidence regarding its utility is considerable. Most medical men who are engaged in treating lepers place considerable trust in this oil. It is alterative also in other chronic skin diseases and in tubercular eruptions. The ointment might be official (*Indian Pharmacopœia*), its composition being, the oil 1 part, hard paraffin 4 parts, soft paraffin 5 parts. The oil itself might be made official, not the seeds. "Oleum gynocardiæ." The oil is given in doses of 4 minims, increased gradually to from ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

RESPECTING ACACIÆ GUMMI

1A. *Anogeissus Latifolia* (Wall) is a gum-yielding tree of considerable repute. The gum is said to be double the strength of gum acacia in viscosity. It would make an admirable equivalent for the official gum acacia in making mucilages. The tree occurs throughout India except north of the Ganges. The gum may be obtained in any quantity, nearly free from admixture with other gums and from adulteration. It occurs as clear white or straw-colored elongated tears, adhering into masses sometimes honey colored, and is gathered from outside of the bark of the larger branches of the trunk. It has a glassy fracture, and is quite transparent internally and free from cracks. With water it forms a nearly colorless mucilage, quite colorless in the case of the finer qualities of the gum. It possesses a faint characteristic odor. We recommend the official recognition of this gum as a strong equivalent of gum acacia. Preparation, mucilago gummi indici, 2 ounces of gum, in small pieces; rapidly rinse with a little distilled water; dissolve in 6 fluid ounces of distilled water in a closed vessel; strain.

Lysitol—A trade name for a new disinfectant, recently introduced by Roessler, of Prague.

WATERSTON'S Druggist's Wax.

Early Appreciation.

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you
Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

"The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

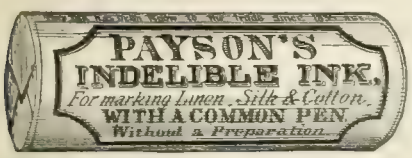
The Box of 40 Pills : 2 – free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Verdime, PARIS

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., **Palmerston, Ont.**

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

Popular Dentifrice of The Best Druggists.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Nothing mysterious about the ingredients that enter into this popular dentifrice.

It is just a case of experience and skill producing the best for the particular purpose—a dentifrice that keeps the teeth healthful, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, and is a favorite on the dressing table of Canadian ladies.

Sold at 25c. a bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you.

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada.

THE

HAMILTON

CASH REGISTER

IS THE

National, With All

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
UP-TO-DATE.

Many Reasons Why You Should Buy The Hamilton Cash Register:

It is made in Canada and there are now over four thousand in use.

If you purchase a Hamilton Cash Register the money remains in Canada, and the Canadian merchants receive the benefit of same.

If you purchase a National Cash Register the money goes to the United States and the American Merchants receive the benefit of same.

The Hamilton Cash Register Co. reduced the price of Cash Registers to meet the demands of a large number of storekeepers who would not pay the exorbitant prices charged by the National Cash Register.

For the above and many other reasons you should buy the Hamilton Cash Register and patronize Home industry.

We Guarantee to Save You from $5.00 to $100.00 on the Price of a Cash Register.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO

The HAMILTON BRASS MFG. CO.

HAMILTON, ONT.

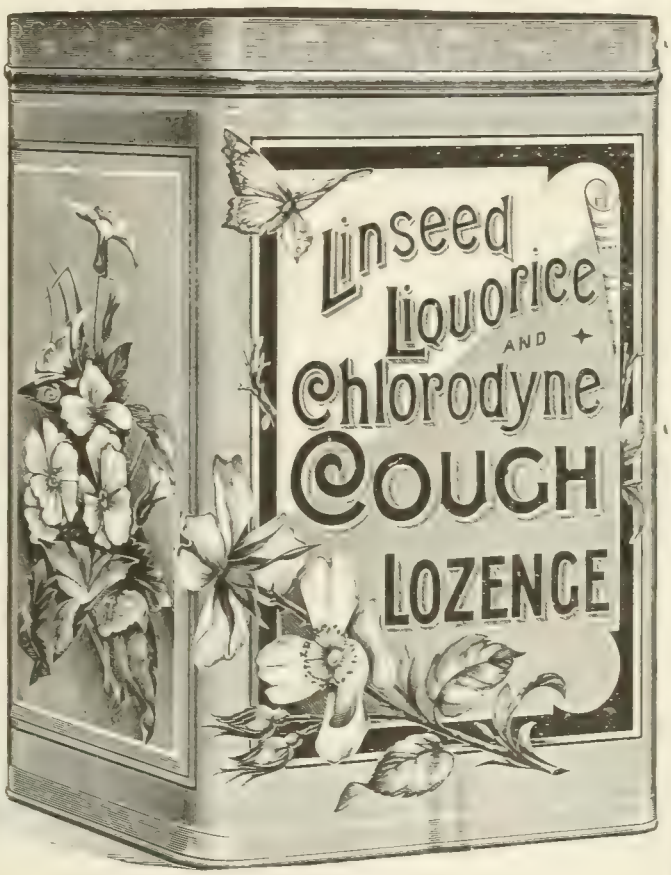
TORONTO OFFICE, 82 King St. W. MONTREAL OFFICE, 1782 Notre Dame St. VANCOUVER OFFICE, 219 Gamble St

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.



Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID," for 1 dr., 2 dr., and ½ oz., 6d.; "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; FARO," for 1 oz., 1½ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz , 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1 9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6, and 8 oz., 7 l.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1 6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box, containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 HANOVER ST., LIVERPOOL.

The Best and Cheapest Package Dye on the Market

"FAST COLOR HOME DYES"

Warranted to Wash and Not Crack. Will Stand the Light.

These package dyes have an established sale in many parts of Ontario and have given entire satisfaction.
They are prepared by a practical chemist of long experience in the chemical dye trade, and are guaranteed fast colors.
These goods are offered to the drug trade at a lower price than any other reliable dye, and will be well advertised.
It will pay you to push these in preference to others, because:

1. They will give your customers perfect satisfaction.
2. They give you a larger profit.

The Druggists Corporation of Canada

LIMITED

46 LOMBARD ST., TORONTO

We Excel

In the
Manufacture of

Fine Paper Boxes
Bottle Cartons
and Labels

We should be pleased to receive your order and can assure you that everything will be satisfactory, including the price.

Our Catalogue of Lithographed Labels is the most complete issued in the Dominion.

Dominion Paper Box Co.,

38 and 40 Adelaide St. West,
TORONTO.

Removal Announcement

After over forty years' occupancy of our late place of business —King Street East—we beg to announce our removal to

OUR NEW PREMISES,

51-53 Wellington St. West

(TWO DOORS WEST OF BAY STREET—SOUTH SIDE)

Where business will be carried on in every department as formerly. Our aim has been in the past to have

THE MOST COMPLETE STATIONERY and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY

in the Dominion, and from our **Increased Facilities** and **Conveniences** we intend to make it the most **Up-to-date** and **Perfect** establishment that can be.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE:

Stationery **Bookbinding**
Account Books **Paper** (All Kinds)
Leather Goods **Typewriter Supplies**
Diaries **Printers' and Binders' Supplies.**
Office Supplies

THE **BROWN BROS.** LIMITED

Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Bookbinders, Etc.
TORONTO

The Pan-American Exhibition.

—

Our United States neighbors never do anything by halves, as was witnessed in the great World's Fair, held in Chicago, which was acknowledged to be the greatest success of anything of the kind which had been held up to that time.

The next important event of the kind is to be held in the city of Buffalo, New York state, in 1901, and from the enthusiastic way in which the matter has been taken hold of, and the clever men who are at the head of it, there is no doubt of its being made a great success.

Mr. W. J. Buchanan, who has for some years acted as United States Minister of the Argentine Republic, and who was prominently connected with the World's Columbian Exposition, has been selected as the Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

He is a man of large experience and great energy, and has associated with him some of the leading citizens of the State.

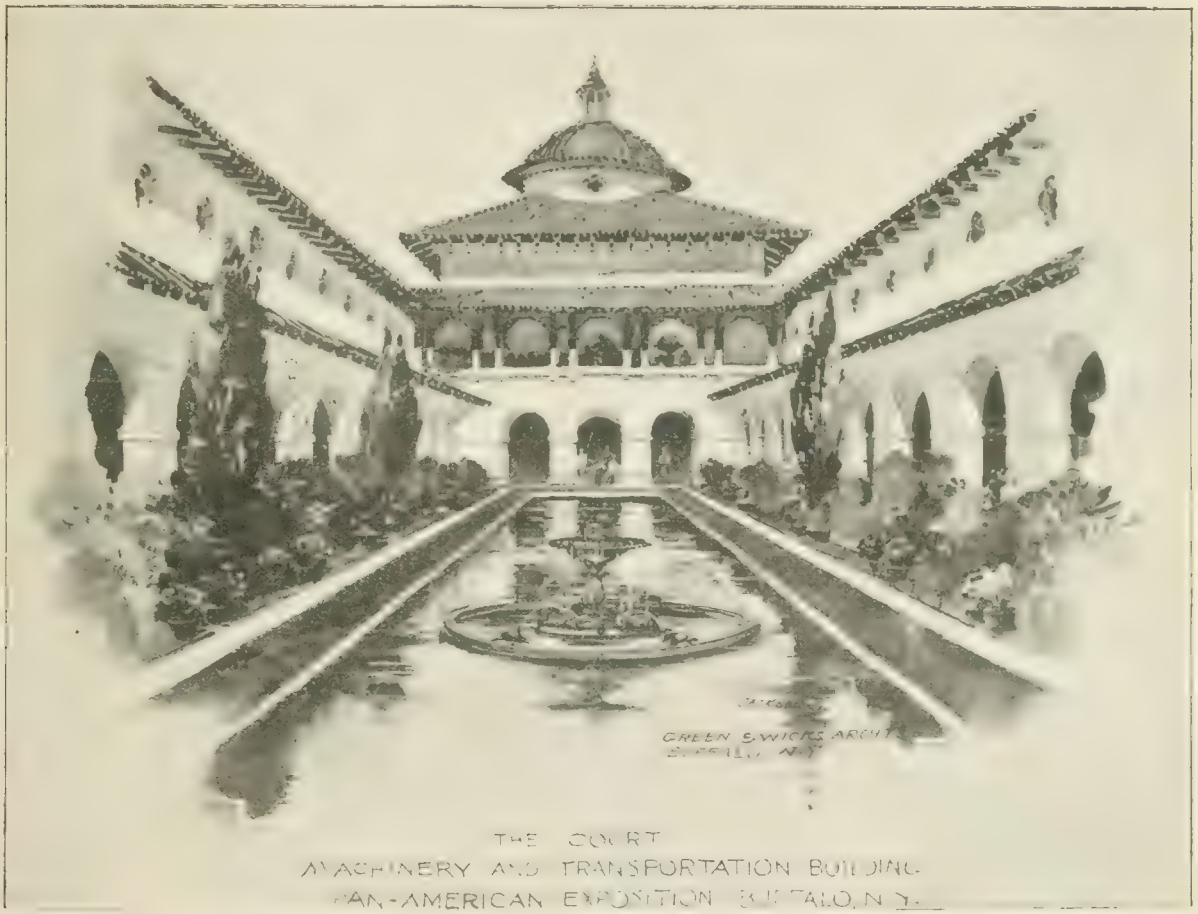
What with liberal appropriations made by the State government, the Federal government and the municipal government of Buffalo, together with large miscellaneous contributions, the exposition is expected to rival in magnitude and magnificence the much-heralded Paris show of this year.

Buffalo, now known as the "Power City of America," because of the partial transformation of the Falls into electricity, is an admirable location for an exposition. It is a city of 400,000 persons, the eastern port of the Great Lakes, the head of navigation on the Erie Canal. Twelve steamboat lines and twenty six railways with two hundred and fifty passenger trains entering the city daily, make Buffalo easily accessible to 4,000,000 people living within five hundred miles of the city. It is in every respect a model, up-to-date city, beautifully situated on an inland sea within ear-shot of Niagara, the world's most stupendous wonder.

The architecture of the Pan-American Exposition will be exceptionally fine and wholly different from that of any previous exposition. The novel architecture is well evidenced in the machinery and transportation building shown on this page. This building, 500x350 feet, faces on the Mall. This building is designed in a style of Spanish Renaissance, with initial inspiration in the mission buildings found in Mexico and California, supplemented by later examinations of Renaissance work in Spain modified to suit the conditions of the exposition with its gay and festive surroundings.

An attraction of even greater beauty than the building itself is the court of the machinery and transportation building. The building forms a hollow square, with this court in its centre. It is 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, and east and west ends opening respectively to the great entrances from the Grand Canal and the Court of the Fountains, while the great exhibiting rooms of the Mall side of the building, and the two exhibition rooms and great entrance court from the Court of Fountains side of the building lie on either side. Along each side of his court and extending the entire length, are roof-covered arcades, under which the visitor may find rest on the comfortable benches. The pool itself is 175 feet long and 27 feet wide.

A fine feature of the exposition will be the Stadium or athletic field, which resembles in a general way that erected at Athens a few years ago, although this one can be, of course, only a temporary



THE COURT
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO, N.Y.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO.

structure. It will contain easily 25,000 spectators, and is intended as a model o what it is hoped may be executed some day in permanent form. Great attention has been paid to having a large number of aisles to reach the seats, and in addition to the principal entrance on the west there are provided seven large exits. These exits are made of sufficient breadth and height to admit, in case of need, the largest vehicles or floats, as it is proposed to use the Stadium for certain pageants, exhibits of automobiles in operation, judging of horses, live stock, agricultural machinery, etc.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION CO.

The total length of the Stadium, including the building which forms the entrance, is about 870 feet and the breadth about 500 feet, and it is undoubtedly one of the finest buildings ever erected for athletic and exhibition purposes.

The Possibilities of Combination.

How many times can the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet be written without repeating the exact sequence of the letters, or using the same combination twice? This was the question that arose one evening, early in October, in a discussion of a recent bank robbery said to have occurred in a neighboring city, and in which the robber had, by wonderful expertness, or by chance, discovered the "combination" of the safe-lock. A bank clerk, who had had considerable experience in figures, and knew something of their possibilities, suggested that probably the number might enter into the hundreds, or even the thousands of millions—a suggestion that was laughed at as preposterous. The writer alone supported his dictum, and agreed to undertake the task of determining the exact number of possible combinations in which no letter should be used twice, and each of which should embrace the entire alphabet.

To get at this no intricate calculation is needed. It is a simple question of multiplication on the following basis: With one letter there can be, of course, no change. With two letters, two arrangements are possible—*a b*, *b a*, for instance. With three letters, the possible changes become 3 times 2, or six, thus, *a b c*, *a c b*, *b a c*, *b c a*, *c a b*, *c b a*. With four letters, the number of possible changes leaps up to 6 times 4, or 24; with five, to 5 times 24, or 120; with six, 6 times 120, or 720; with seven, to 7 times 720, or 5,040; with eight, to 8 times 5,040, or 40,320, and so on. Hence, to get at the actual number of possible changes in any number of letters, we commence with unity and multiply successively with every numeral up to and including the given number of figures. With twenty-six letters, then, the problem resolves itself to 1x2x3x4x5, etc., up to 26. The result is sepresented by 403,291,461,126,605,635,584,000,000, or upwards of four hundred and three septillions and two hundred and ninety sextillions of times—figures so immense that the human intellect entirely fails to grasp them. Estimating the time necessary to write down each change and verify it (and this can easily be done by a certain system, which we need not explain) at one minute, it would take one person over eighty quintillions of years to write down the possible changes. The entire human race, including babes newborn, estimating the number at 1,400,000,000, could work continuously for nearly fifty-five hundreds of millions of years at the job before completing it.

A deck of euchre cards (32 in number) can be shuffled or arranged so that no two arrangements shall be alike, 17,144,220 times more than the letters of the alphabet, or about eight decillions of times. These are numbers of which the human mind can form no adequate conception. In fact, it cannot begin to comprehend their significance.

Antiarthrin.

This is a proprietary preparation in pill form, containing salicin, saligenin, hydrochloric acid and dextrose. It is recommended for uric acid diathesis.—*Phar. Post.*

Assistance to Druggist.

The F. E. Karn Co'y are placing to the householders of Toronto a very neat sample of Karn's Ah-wa-go. This remedy has been well known throughout Canada and the United States for some time, and by this means is now being introduced to the Toronto public in particular. There is no doubt that this is the most favorable way of introducing these remedies, and it would be well for all druggists to note that this system is of the greatest assistance to them. The above advertisement appears in another page.

Jambolin.

This is recommended as a specific for diabetes. It is a dirty yellow, turbid liquid of syrupy consistence, having a salty taste and peppermint odor. According to Dr. Aufrecht, the preparation is nothing more than a decoction of linseed, containing sodium chloride and oil of peppermint.—*Phar. Post.*

Lanthanum Salicylate has recently been proposed as an antiseptic. It is an insoluble powder and owes its virtues to the salicylic acid contained in it. It is prepared in the same way as the didymium salt referred to elsewhere.

The FLETCHER MFG. CO.

440-442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Onyx and Marble Soda Fountains

500
Patent Paper Julep Straws.
These Straws are made of Manila Paper and hard, white Paraffine Wax of 140° melting point. They are free from taste or odor, and are not affected by anything used as a drink. They are larger than natural straws and one straw will always suffice. They can never be used but once as they will show the marks of use. Paper Straws are never "musty," and every one is sweet, clean and perfect.

Silver-Plated Counter Fountains

Steel Cylinders

And all requisites for the dispenser of Soda Water.

Liquid Gas,
True Fruit Fountain Syrups

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of
Fletcher's Patent Paper Julep Straws
—Equal to the best made.

Write for New Catalogue.

Terms reasonable. We make liberal allowance for ... apparatus.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both **English** and **French** directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle — *TAKE NO OTHER.*

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.
275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN
SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.
Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.
Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.
Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by *ourselves.*

——NO CULLS OR RUBBISH IN BOXES——

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandruka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupees.
Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Sponges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painters' Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
20 Wellington Street East.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper
WHITE AND MANILLA
White and Blue Powder Paper
TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY
Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL
THE RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR
AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL
MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

We are Manufacturers of

Cascara Aromatic
Syr. Hypophos. Co.
Syr. Phosphatum Co.(Chemical Food)
Syr. Triple Phosphate
Essence Pepsin
Elix. Lactated Pepsin
Menthymol Antiseptic
Elixir Aromatic (An excellent vehicle for covering taste of quinine.)

OUR CHEWING GUMS

are very fine and yield a handsome profit. Crude Drugs and Condition Powders and Horse and Cattle Foods, with your own name. The lowest prices are what we are striving for with best quality. Try us.

THE—
Mackenzie Snyder Company
Limited
785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

COALITINE
(Patented)

TWO GOLD MEDALS 1898 AND 1899.
GUARANTEED TO SAVE 33 1-4 PER CENT.

Unlike any compound as yet offered for the saving of Coal and consuming of Smoke, both in appearance and results. The most eminent Analysts declare it to be a saving of 33¼ per cent,, and it is now being constantly used by large consumers of fuel, who have proved its merits.

LARGE RETURNS TO RETAILERS

Manufactured by the
COALITINE CO. OF SCOTLAND

Agent for Canada and Newfoundland, **J. RITCHIE,** 15 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.
Enclose 5 cents for sealed particulars.

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

PURE, STRONG, and BRIGHT.

In Bulk and Bottles (all sizes).

The war in the Transvaal has caused an unprecedented demand for Lime Juice, and the result is a shortage. Price has materially advanced, and we look for very high values in the near future. We would advise our friends to write for quotations, and place their orders early.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

Huggins," he said, "he has been drinking for some days and I gave him an order for four dynamite capsules, as he is badly constipated. The brute worried the life out of me to give him an order for Porkis' Perfect Purple Purgative, but I guess by the time he is through with the capsules he won't want any more medicine for a month." For the benefit of the uninitiated I may state that a "dynamite capsule" consists of half a grain of Clutterbuck's ellaterium, half a minim of croton oil, and ten grains of extract of jalap in a number o gelatine capsule. 'P. D. & Co."

The formula is admirably adapted to relieve the constipation incidental on excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. It, however, requires a robust constitution to tolerate it, and I would not advise its promiscuous sale. I very seldom dispensed it, and when I did the directions usually ran as follows: One capsule at once and repeat in eight hours if necessary; on no account exceed the dose, or allow any one else to handle these capsules." I never under any conditions allowed a capsule to leave the office without a written order from a doctor, and, to prevent complications arising from practical jokes, etc., I always took back unused capsules at their face value of fifteen cents each. The circumstances under which they were prescribed precluded their use at the Government s expense.

The doctor entered my dispensing department, and shortly afterwards he was joined by the collector of customs, who wanted some papers attended to. Now, my dispensing room was so situated that you could see and hear everything that transpired in the front shop without being heard or seen yourself. They had been there for several minutes when the shop door opened and Huggins came in. Handing a prescription over to me, he desired to be informed of the nature of the mixture. I told him it was an order for some "operating capsules," and he informed me that he required them badly, as he was half dead with "nervous dyspepsia" and had not fulfilled the calls of nature for a week. Was there any calomel in them? Would they be sure to act? Had I ever taken any myself, etc.? I answered all these questions, and casually added that the capsules would cost sixty cents. His fury was dreadful to behold. He had paid the doctor fifty cents for "writing an order," and if I didn't give him the medicine at once he would go right straight to the Custom House and report me. I stuck to my point, however, and, with much reluctance, Higgins gave me the specified amount in return for the capsules. He took the box, opened it, and poured the capsules into his hand. Then, after a few uncomplimentary remarks about doctors, druggists and Custom House officials, he put the whole four into his mouth and swallowed them at one gulp. I felt a cold chill run down my back when I realized what he had done, and retreated to the office at once, where I found both doctor and collector purple with suppressed laughter. The doctor did not seem at all put out when I told him that his patient was outside of two grains of ellaterium, two minims of croton oil and forty grains of extract of jalap. Both he and the collector had heard me read the directions over to Huggins and caution him as to their due observance. The doctor casually observed that there were lots of eggs in the stores and that I had plenty of fluid extract of coffee, and proceeded with his work. Huggins seated himself in one of my chairs, and drew a dirty copy of "The Curse of Calomel" from his pocket and began to read the second section thereof in a loud and audible voice, which resembled the squeaking of an ungreased cart wheel. It runs as follows: "Were I asked to name the drug which, above all others, has caused untold misery to the human race, which has slain its thousands where war has slain its tens, and its tens of thousands where alcohol has killed thousands, which has crippled the robust, made idiots of the intellectual, paralyzed the activity of the athlete, blasted childhood, debased womanhood, and generally retarded and kept back civilization for the past two centuries, I would unhesitatingly lay aside all professional prejudice and answer, 'CALOMEL.' For over one hundred and seventy-five years the English speaking population of North America have groaned under the sway of this monster. Who can estimate the number of ruined constitutions, desolate homes, and weeping widows and orphans, which have been caused by its use. For nearly two centuries the centuries the medical profession have groped in blind darkness, seeking for light, but it is only within the last fifteen years that any light has been vouchsafed them. After years of patient chemical research, and hundreds of physiological tests, I have at length been able to offer the medical profession and the public at large, a remedy which possesses all the laxative effects of calomel with none of its disadvantages, and which is alike efficacious and palatable to the child in the cradle, and the gray-haired grandsire in his easy chair. This remedy, which is to be found in every drug and grocery store from Boston to San Francisco and from Texas to Canada, is known as Porkis' Perfect Purple Purgative." Huggins was by no means a good reader and it took him some time to get through the above paragraph. He was about to start on the next one when a sudden spasm seemed to strike him. His face assumed a somewhat pained expression, and he bowed himself forward on his chair till his knees and his nose were in close juxtaposition. Recovering himself by a supreme effort he glared at the door of the dispensing department and demanded in a voice husky with emotion, "Say, you fellow in there, was there any calomel in them things you gave me to take?" Before I could answer the medical officer stepped out: "Get right out of this at once, Huggins," he said, "get off on the wharf while you have time, and next time I give you an order on the drug store, see that you follow my directions. I've put up with you too long, and now you've got yourself into a nice mess." Huggins had no time to argue. He was a strong, robust man, but two grains of Clutterbuck's ellaterium and two minims of croton oil are heavy odds to fight against, to say nothing of the jalap. He started for the door, and before he had got half across the street he increased his walk to a brisk run. It was about a hundred yards to the wharf, and safety; and it was about even odds between Huggins' will power and the physiological potency of the drugs. Which of the two would have conquered I am unable to say; Huggins held on his course, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, but when he reached the top of the wharf he was accosted by McMulligan's dog. McMulligan's dog was a public character; his history is written in the chronicles of Morrhuopolis, and those chronicles have no bearing on pharmacy. He was a combination of setter, hound, terrier, collie, Newfoundland and bull, his chief ambitions were a bone, and a female of his own species, and his master could claim no good qualities for him, other than the fact that he was an excellent watch dog. On this occasion he happened to be watching McMulligan's coat and dinner

basket, especially the basket, and when Huggins in his hurry trod on the coat and upset the dinner basket MuMulligan's dog promptly "pinned" him. The wharf was narrow, there was no rail on the sides, and with a yelp and a yell Huggins and the dog disappeared over the side of the jetty.

The special Providence which is reported to watch over drunken men and fools must have kept an eye on Huggins. Had the tide been high he would probably have been drowned, had it been low he would certainly have broken his neck; as it was he struck a projecting timber in his fall, and fractured his right femur. In addition to this he was severely lacerated by the dog. The doctor, the collector and myself were soon on the scene, and Huggins was fished out and taken down to his boarding house and attended to there. Neither the doctor nor myself had any cause for uneasiness. The man had, first of all, taken too much to drink; and, secondly, he had, when perfectly sober, chosen to take the capsules in utter defiance of the doctor's directions which I had carefully read over to him before delivering them. The collector impounded the empty box with the directions written on the lid, and prepared a statement of the case for the department which would exonerate both doctor and apothecary in case of future trouble.

Huggins had a very bad time of it. The fracture was a bad one in itself, and the dog bites complicated matters. For three weeks he was in a very precarious condition, and it became necessary to engage an attendant for him. There was in the town a middle-aged woman who had spent some time in a public institution as nurse, and who was accustomed to supplement her very small income by attending cases where her services were required. She nursed Huggins through his illness, and after three months' confinement to the house he was able to get out on crutches. My astonishment when he called on me, asked for my bill, and paid it in full, was only equalled by my amazement when the doctor informed me that he had also received payment for his services without any reference to the department, and that Huggins had thanked him as well as paid him.

Greater surprises were, however, in store for us, for the day that Huggins discarded his crutch for a stick, he came into the shop and requested me to "go his bonds" on a marriage license! ! It seemed that Mrs. McDougal (his former nurse) had first succeeded in cleaning him, and had afterwards won his heart, in spite of Mrs. Sairy Gamp's axiom: "Law's sakes, sir, they allus hates their nusses."

My stay in Morrhuopolis was not a long one. I sold out after about a year's sojou n there. Last summer I spent a few days in the place, and I was accosted by a tall, elderly, neatly-dressed man, who walked with a slight limp. It was Huggins. He keeps a "fruit and vegetable store," as he calls it, and seems to make a good thing out of the business. The port physician, who still practises in the town, informed me that Mrs. Huggins rules her husband with a rod of iron, and that it is as much as his life is worth to appear in public in an unwashed or untidy condition.

She gets a good deal of praise for reforming her husband, but I think some slight credit should be given to the doctor, myself, the dynamite capsules, and McMulligan's dog.

To use the doctor's words: "Though the treatment was altogether empirical, and its immediate effects were unexpected, the final result was eminently and entirely satisfactory."

Good Health and Determination Make Millions.

Darius O. Mills, financier and philanthropist, started on his road to fortune with nothing but a good physique and a large determination. He is now worth $25,000,000, and he has acquired that amount of money by observing these rules:

1. Work develops all the good there is in a man; idleness all the evil; therefore work if you would be good—and successful.

2. Sleep eight hours, work twelve, and pick your recreations with an eye to their good results.

3. Save one dollar out of every five you earn. It is not alone the mere saving of money that counts; it is the intellectual and moral discipline the saving habit enforces.

4. Be humble, not servile or undignified, but respectful in the presence of superior knowledge, position, or experience.

5. Most projects fail owing to the poor business management, and that means a poor man at the helm.

6. Success is measured by the good one does, not by the number of his millions or the extent of his power.—*Keystone.*

Camphor Oil.

As is well known, says Schimmel's report, a monopoly in the trade of camphor in Japan and in the island of Formosa became a fact on 5th August last. According to reports in the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, six different camphor districts have been created, viz., in Taipeh, Tekcham, Miori, Ta'chu, Rinkeho and Giran. The Japanese Government intend to improve the manner of packing by replacing the old boxes of camphor wood, or pine wood boxes, lined with tin, in order to prevent loss by evaporation.

In case all the now existing stills should be worked on modern improved lines, the total output of camphor could be raised to 150,000 piculs or 9,000 tons, whereas the total annual requirements of the world are at present only from 40,000 to 50,000 piculs. For this reason, the Japanese Government contemplate reducing the number of stills sufficiently to preserve a balance between production and consumption, and to secure a reasonable price.

As the Japanese authorities have still to overcome a powerful opposition against the manufacture of camphor by government, it is generally supposed that from one to two years will elapse before the above-mentioned measures will be carried out in their entirety.

For the present, government has fixed the price at which it buys at 30 yen per picul, delivered at Taipeh, but the camphor producers consider this price too low. No decision has yet been arrived at as to the manner in which the sale of camphor is to be organized by government, but from a well-informed quarter we hear that it is intended to sell no camphor at all for between six and twelve months. By this policy it is hoped to raise the price to 90 yen per picul.

It is the intention of the Japanese Government to make an annual net profit of one million yen out of this camphor monopoly. The views above expressed are those of the *Daily Press.*

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, a paper appearing at Shanghai, expresses a contrary opinion, as follows:

"It would appear that the expectations raised by the introduction of the camphor monopoly in the island of Formosa are not to be fulfilled. On the one hand, as will be remembered, there was the intention to secure a larger revenue to the government, and on the other, the wish prevailed to prevent the exhaustion and devastation of the camphor forests. As a

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

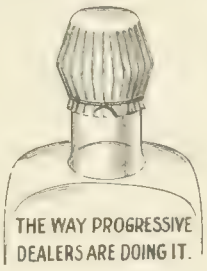
On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint Stock Bank."

This Way OR



This Way **Which?**

This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

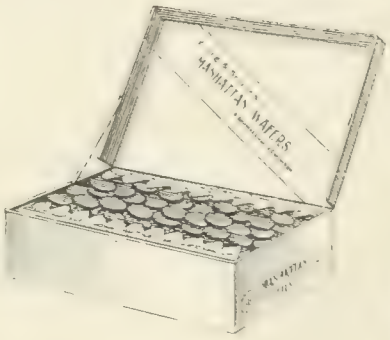
SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

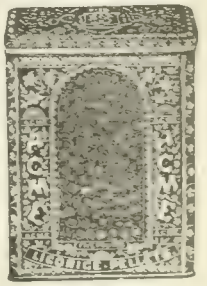
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Wide-Awake Druggists

Would do well to look over their stock of

LICORICE





as the season for these goods is here. We call attention to the cuts herewith of some of our best sellers.

The CORRUGATED Y. & S. STICK LICORICE is just out. Novel and desirable. Packed 80 sticks in wood box.

The MANHATTAN WAFERS are also new. They are made of **pliable licorice.** A delicious licorice confection. Packed 2½ lbs. in ornamental box.

To be had at all Wholesale Druggists.
Write for illustrated catalogue.

YOUNG & SMYLIE

Established 1845 BROOKLYN, N.Y.

RAYMOND'S

Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and **Our Missionaries** are visiting the retail trade.

You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Write us for prices on the following goods :

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows : 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases, ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil,
Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil,
Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.

TORONTO

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Of Wallaceburg, Limited.

matter of fact, the new regulations will result in a considerable increase of the camphor production. Every one of the licensees is establishing an installation far in excess of what had been expected, and, moreover, large numbers of camphor trees are being secretly cut down by unauthorised persons. Within the last few months the price of camphor has advanced considerably, and this is an additional inducement to the exhaustion of the forests."

According to the above, it would appear that new licenses for the manufacture of camphor have been given out, or existing ones retained. No doubt a few months will elapse before any positive information as to the manner in which the industry will be worked is available. The fact of the existence of the monopoly, however, remains, and with it the probability of a considerable advance in price.

There can be no doubt that this advance will be accompanied by an important increase in the price of camphor oil. In this expectation the holders of the existing small supplies have already profited by the favorable tendency, and advanced their quotations by ten per cent.

In case the intention of the government to suspend sales during a period of from six to twelve months should also be applied to camphor oil, it is possible that a most diagreeable condition of things will arise, for even at present the output of light and heavy camphor oil is insufficient for the demand. Under these critical conditions it is altogether impossible, at present, to enter into any contracts for these two articles.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

How to Cap a Bottle.

Joseph Hostelly, basing to some extent on Snively's treatise on the manufacture of perfumes, gives these directions in the Druggist's Circular, on giving an elegant finish to perfume and other bottles :

First, the material selected should be cut into strips, one-half or three-eighths wider than the distance from the lip of the bottle on one side of the stopper to the lip on the opposite side, measuring across the top of the stopper. To be applied, a section thus shaped is moistened in water. This is done to make it more easily accommodate itself to the contour of the stopper, by rendering it pliable, and causing it to retain this artificial shape when dry, through its becoming stiff from the wetting. If leather be used, it should be made only slightly wet (damp) ; much water impairs the texture and grain. The operator now gently pulls the cap down over the stopper, and, as well as he can, makes it lie neatly. A piece of strong cord is then wrapped two or three times around the neck sufficiently tight to confine the skin closely, and yet to permit it to be further adjusted by pulling the projecting edges. By carefully manipulating the skin when thus secured— loosening or tightening the cord as occasion may require—the operator can usually remove all wrinkles. When the cap is as perfect as it can be made, it is secured by a single coil of string tightly tied, and the projecting edge is then clipped evenly off with a pair of shears.

It will be found quite difficult to make a neat finish, with either leather or baudruche, over some of the stoppers of odd pattern often used in such bottled products. To satisfactorily cover some stoppers—pretty, but in this case awfully intractable—it is not possible to use leather, baudruche being substituted. When the cap has become fully dry, it is made to bear a bit of bonny ribbon, very narrow, called perfumers' tie ribbon. In color it can be had to suit the taste or requirements of the purchaser. To arrange and tie this ribbon, it would be well to dissect and make study of the work of adepts, examples of which are plentiful about the pharmacy. It is not difficult to ornament with ribbon the cap of a bottle stoppered with a common cork. A neck label is sometimes affixed to bottles of this class of products, when the ends of the ribbon are held by drawing them down over the neck and pasting the label over them. Where silk cord is used, the ends are often allowed to project a quarter inch or more, and are combed out tassel-like. The writer has found this fringe easily formed with a few strokes of an infant's hair comb. He has very attractively embellished the caps of bottles of toilet articles by tying about them pieces of crochet silk and combing out the end as above mentioned. The silk in the piece is very prone to tangle while being used if not carefully handled.

Brown—" I hear Jones is sick. I wonder if it's anything contagious."

Smith—" Don't worry ; if it is it won't matter. He's too close to give anything to anybody."

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York
No. 83.

The retailer in minor cities should contract for all newspaper space in bulk at so much per inch, using so many inches a year. He should get a bed-rock rate on this. Then he should use the space as he needs it. He should use just enough space to tell his story, no more.

He should not only use his space to the best advantage, but be sure he is using the best papers. He should take more space in the paper that brings the best returns. He can easily find out which that is. There are several ways. Here is a simple one which always proves effective.

On a day when some particularly attractive bargains are offered, give a free street car ride to and from the store to every purchaser. Advertise it in every paper, and in each paper put a coupon good for two tickets on the lines running to the store. Have the name of the paper, in which the coupon appears, on the coupon. Tell customers to bring the coupons when they come. Most of them will. Ten cents is worth saving. This will give the minor city retailer a very reliable record of the papers that brought the best returns. No paper should object to such a test.

Of course, in metropolitan cities where there is a large class of conservative, wealthy people, who ride in their own carriages and make but very little use of the street cars, a test of this kind might do injustice to some high-class paper. For instance, in New York city it might do an injustice to the New York *Evening Post.* In Chicago, it might do an injustice to the Chicago *Evening Post.* However, in a minor city —anything less than a metropolitan city —it will give a pretty fair basis upon which to estimate the value of mediums.

* * *

Most retail firms, especially department stores in minor cities, have more or less mail order business. Very few of them push it properly. It is a business that can be pushed even in cities of sixty and seventy thousand people. In order to push it, it is necessary to use small space in the neighbouring country papers.

This space can be obtained at very cheap rates. Just as much attention should be given to preparing the ads. for these country papers as for the city papers. The ads. should be checked,

and it should be seen to that they are inserted according to contract. They should be changed like those in the city dailies, every issue.

Special attention should be given to seeing that the articles advertised in these country papers are profitable and suitable for mail order business. As a rule, it is best to advertise high-priced things for mail orders. Give the price and bear down on the good quality and description. Advertise constantly the good points of your mail order business. Say you have the quickest mail order house in your territory; say that you are prompt, reliable, and that you give money back on unsatisfactory purchases; and say that all these statements are strictly true.

After you get an order, no matter how small, see that it is filled correctly and intelligently. Follow up all requests and inquiries for samples, if they come to nothing. Have a courteous letter to send to all who have written once, and find out why they have not ordered. Find out what is wrong and make it right.

* * *

When a special sale is to run a certain time, be sure to advertise its continuance. Follow it up each day with new announcements as long as it lasts. It isn't necessary to give it much space for the first announcement, but don't ignore it, and make everything about the store advertise it. Show the public that you think it is a big thing. Have the bargain counter the most conspicuous in the store. Have plenty of card signs, and have window displays, if necessary, on the same lines.

Be sure your salespeople see all of the ads. every day; not just what pertains to their own department. In a small store especially, the salespeople should know all the store news.

Have your clerks suggest ideas for advertising their departments. Use the suggestions if they are good. Enlist the interest of your salesmen.

Keep a careful record of your advertising expenditure. Itemize it as carefully as you do your sales. Charge all advertising to the separate departments. For instance, if dress goods had so many inches one day, at so much an inch, charge it to dress goods. Then study this record, and see how the sales correspond to the advertising.

* * *

Advertising is like any other particular of your business—if it does not bring results there is something wrong. When you locate such a case, study it out and find why it did not bring results; whether it was the wording, the prices, the medium, or the weather. The accumulation of this experience will make you rich.

* * *

I understand from reading advertising journals that many advertisers nowadays think that two-color illustrations are a chestnut, and are no longer effective. I don't agree with this idea. With the average human being a cover design in colors is more attractive and catchy than a one-color half-tone. Of course, three or four colors are more attractive, but where that cannot be afforded, two colors will do. The average human being is caught by colors, even when they are not particularly artistic in blending. Throw a booklet with a cover design, made up in even inartistic and broad color effects, on the floor before you, front cover up, and then throw a booklet with a one-color half-tone design in the same position, and see which catches your eye and arouses your curiosity.

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.

Umbilical forceps, Ernest V. Acheson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Inhaler, George D. Ballou, Syracuse, N.Y.

Nasal protector, Thomas Clarence, Kansas City, Mo.

Truss pad, Cornelius Donovan, New York, N.Y.

Surgical sewing instrument, George E. T. Arnold, Lancaster, Ky.

Syringe, Lars Bring, Stockholm, Sweden.

Registering clinical thermometer, London, England.

Surgical instrument, Charles J. Pilling and G. T. Barber, Philadelphia, Pa.

Making quinine carbonic ether, Heinrich, Thron, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Protector for douches or bed pans, Carrie Trabaud, East Orange, N.J.

Water-massage apparatus, Henry Ullrich, Chicago, Ill.

Design, bandage, Coryell Bartholomew, Jackson, Mich.

TRADE MARKS.

Certain remedial preparations, Armour Packing Co., Jersey City, N.J., and Kansas City, Kans.

Digestive tablets, Bell & Company, New York, N.Y.

Liquid nerve tonic, Boericke & Runyon Co, New York, N.Y.; San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Oregon, and Philadelphia, Pa.

Remedy for certain named diseases, O J. & J. A. Bryan, Rochester, N.Y.

Salve for certain named diseases, John J. Buswell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Blood purifier or tonic, Churchill Drug Co, Burlington, Iowa.

Remedies for certain named purposes, Frank Emerson, Lawrence, Mass.

Medicines for certain named diseases, Grape Capsule Company, Allentown, Pa.

Remedies for certain named diseases, George W. Hilton, Lowell, Mass.

Remedies for a certain named disease, Lanoid Co., Delaware, Ohio.

Antiseptic prophylactic, disinfectant and parasiticide, Sylvester L. Nidelet, St. Louis, Mo.

Medicines for certain named diseases, Sherin & Baker, New York, N.Y.

Medicinal preparation for certain named diseases, Ludwig Wolf, New York, N.Y.

Opium antidote, Harrison & Roth Co., Evanston, Wyo.

Nerve tonic, S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

LABELS.

"Oriental Almond Cream," for a lotion, Graham Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

"Michale Louis Quick Herb Cure," for a medicine, Michel Louis, Washington, D.C.

"Michale Louis Quick Pain Killer," for liniment, Michel Louis, Washington, D.C.

"Burdsal," for a medicine, Odomar K. Theobald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Dr. J. C. Hood's May Blossom," for a medicine, J. C. Hood, Louisville, Ky.

"Oyl-Ine," for a liniment, J. W. Van Winkle, Chicago, Ill.

"Laxative Fruit Syrup," for a laxative, Joseph von Werthern, San Francisco, Cal.

"Cuban Tonic," for a tonic, J. C. Wilson, Houston, Texas.

PRINT.

"Kenney Speedy Relief Co.," for a medicine, Wm. F. Kenney, Providence, R.I., and South Yarmouth, Mass.

Truss, Wm. R. Close-Erson, Onehunga, New Zealand.

Truss, Robert R. Roberts, Washington, D.C.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

RIVALS THE LIGHT OF THE SUN

Silent Salesman
TRADE MARK

ILLUMINATED CASES CAN BE SEEN AT CANADIAN REFERENCES:

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.; LANE & Co., Halifax, N.S.; F. J. MILLER, Walkerville, Ont.: LETENTRES & ARSENAULT, Montreal; CHANDLER & MASSEY Co., Toronto, Ont.

Our Illuminated Show Case will increase your sales 50 per cent.

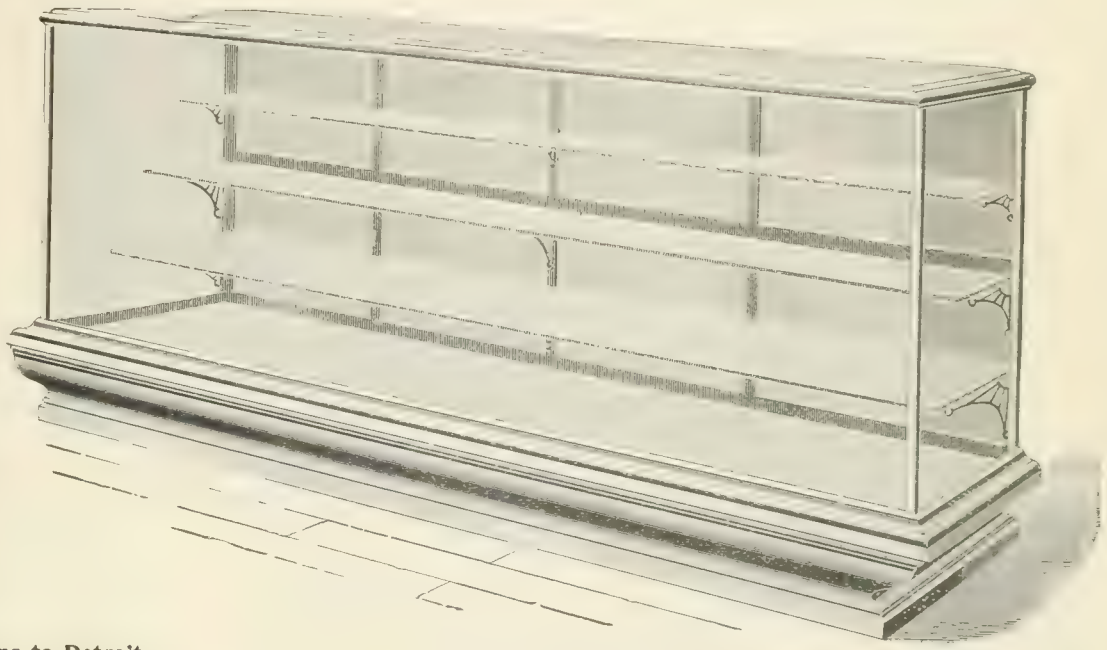
Send for descriptive circular.

We make all kinds of Modern Show Cases for inside and outside use

We also make Metal Store Front Sash.

JNO. PHILLIPS & Co.
Limited
ESTABLISHED 1864.
DETROIT, - Mich.,
AND
WINDSOR, Ont.

Address all communications to Detroit.



Patented in United States and Canada. (JOHN PETZ, Patentee).

Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.

The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.

NOTE THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS

"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. I find it gives quicker and better effect" [illegible] "I have [illegible] —D. D. H. Atlanta University of Penna.

After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Sick Diseases "I find an increased activity and [illegible] —John V. Shoemaker M. D.

MADE OF
BELLADONNA
U. S. P. STRENGTH
Penetrating Base

EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'Crystal Palace' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—We are receiving continual complaints of other Inks being substituted. When ordering, please specify John Bond's "CRYSTAL PALACE" Ink required.

Registered Trade Mark—"THE CRYSTAL PALACE"

LARGEST SALE

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can. and VICTORIA (British Columbia

Labatt's Ale and Porter

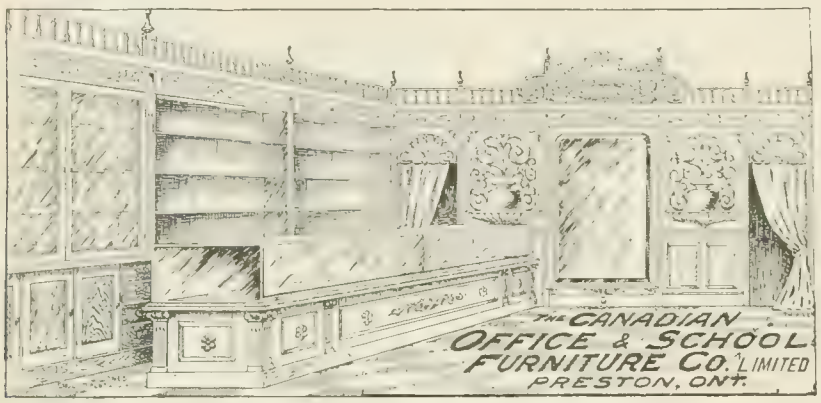
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

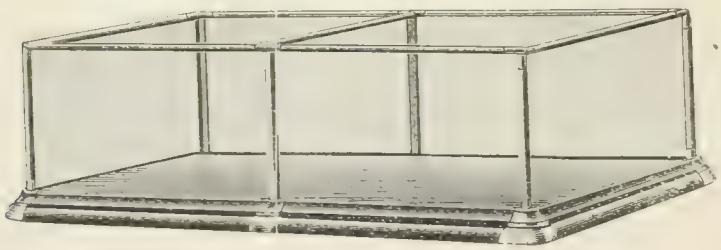
NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



London Show Case Works



Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED.
TORONTO, ONT

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRSHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL, DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street.
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Obtaining soluble potassium salts from felspar, John G. A. Rhodin, Manchester, England.

Truss, John M. Cullis, Yonkers, N.Y.

Thermometer case, John M. Gray, Port Carbon, Pa.

Surgical appliance, Joseph Lees, Summit Hill, Pa.

Antiseptic apparatus, James A. Merritt, Boston, Mass.

Thermometer case, Stephen A. Cunningham, Marietta, Ohio.

Atomizer, Frank C. Dorment, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Making salol, Henry C. Fehrin, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mechanical illustrator of the eye, Henry A. Heath, Jersey City, N.J.

Atomizer, Thomas Kenney, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Kidney protector, David M. Newcomer, Hanover, Pa.

Truss, Alex. Speirs, Westbrooke, Maine.

Preparing peat for surgical use, Theophile Tempied and G. Dumartin, Paris, France.

Recurrent attachment for syringes or douches, John W. Gibbons (design), Cleveland, Ohio.

Toe attachment for surgical purposes (design), Herbert J. Pond, Norwich, England.

Inhaler (design), Ernest Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

Purified wool-fat prepared, for medical and pharmaceutical use, Merck & Co., New York, N.Y.

Remedies for certain named diseases, Sydney Ross, Company, New York, N.Y.

Certain named medicines, Frederick W. Cook, Jr., San Antonio, Texas.

Certain named pharmaceutical compound, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N.Y.

Certain named remedies, Wm. J. Hope, Tynica, Miss.

Certain local anæsthetics, Albert J. Rust, Chicago, Ill.

Cough syrup, Seitz & Reisinger, York, Pa.

Remedies for certain named diseases, John V. Stephenson, Greensburg, Pa.

Ointment for certain named diseases, Charles E. Abell, South Haven, Mich.

Medical compound, Paul Conday, Pittsburg, Pa.

Remedies for certain named diseases, Foley & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Medical compound for certain named diseases, J. Lee Cruce Company, Fort Smith, Ark.

Granules for certain named diseases, Maurice Robin, Paris, France.

Drugs, chemicals, medicines, medical compounds and pharmaceutical preparations, Schroeder Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sterilized surgical dressing, Darius Smith, Syracuse, N.Y.

Liniment, George W. Wallis, Rockdale, Texas.

"Dr. Miles' Compound Wine of Sarsaparilla," for a medical preparation, Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

"Dr. Miles' Laxative Cold Cure," for a medical preparaton, Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

"Saloform," for a medicine, Flexner Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.

"Pepto-Mangan," for a medicine, M. J. Breitenbarth & Company, New York, N.Y.

"Roseine," for a lotion, John F. Van Nort, Elmira, N.Y.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

Chicago Gets There.

FIRST SPACE IN THE PARIS EXPOSITION ALLOTTED TO A CHICAGO MANUFACTURER.

A Chicago manufacturer has the honor of receiving the first allotment of space in the American section of the Paris Exposition. A. R. Bremer Co., manufacturers and sole proprietors of Coke Dandruff Cure, have just been notified by Commissioner Fred W. Peck that their application for space has been passed on favorably, and Mr. Bremer has also been advised that they are the first American manufacturers to receive favorable consideration. The allotment of space has just been started, and they are the first to be officially announced.

In addition to being the first American to receive an allotment of space, The Bremer Co have also the honor of being the only American manufacturers of a hair preparation who will receive space at the Paris Exposition. Applications have been made by others, but The Coke Dandruff Cure is the only one in that line that has been passed on favorably by the American Commissioner. The list is now closed, and no others can receive space.

In consideration of the honors thus bestowed upon them and their production, the Bremer Co. are already arranging for an exhibit that will do credit to themselves and to the country that they will represent in Paris. A magnificent white and gold cabinet, planned by one of the foremost designers in France (Allard & Sons), is now being made in one of the Paris studios, and it will undoubtedly excel anything of the kind seen at previous expositions.

The Bremer Co. have announced that they will make an outlay for their exhibit that will impress visitors to the exposition and that will fittingly demonstrate the merits of their preparation as well as show to the world the enterprise of American manufacturers. They will also endeavor to show visitors to the exposition the world-wide reputation of the Coke Dandruff Cure. For several years the sales of this product have been increasing with great rapidity in all of the leading cities in America, and gradually these sales have extended into every State in the Union, and at present it is known in practically every community in the country. Of late the firm has been making tremendous strides in foreign business, until now the export trade of the firm is wonderful. It is largely because of this international reputation of "Coke Dandruff Cure" that they have been so highly honored by the American representatives at the Paris Exposition.—*Chicago Journal.*

Dont's.

Don't forget that a judicious trimming will sometimes improve a picture 100 per cent.

Don't get too near your object. The figure is made of unnatural size.

Don't try to make snap-shots when the sun does not shine on the object you are trying to take.

Don't try to make a time exposure holding the camera in your hands. The camera is sure to move, and a blurred picture will result.

Don't try to make a large picture on a small plate. It appears to be out of proportion. Much better make a small picture and trim the print.

Don't be sparing of your fixing bath. Have a large one. Have it clean. Have it fresh. The clean plates resulting are a surprise to the average amateur.

Don't use a toning bath the gold of which is exhausted, unless you want sickly-looking prints with either greenish, muddy, or chalky tones.—*Spatula.*

Formulary

LIQUID SOAP.

Oleic acid	2 ozs.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3 ozs.
Solution of ammonia	q. s.
Water	6 ozs.

This may be perfumed with vanilla to disguise the odor of the oleate. The ammonia is added drop by drop until, after vigorous shaking, the odor can be barely detected. It is then allowed to stand for seven days, and filtered through kaolin. Its cleansing properties are said to be far above those of ordinary soap, and the alkalinity is scarcely noticeable.

MEDICINAL MOUTH SOAP.

Medicinal soap	30 gms.
Glycerin	30 gms.
Alcohol, 90 per cent	15 gms.
Salicylic acid	1 gm.

Peppermint water and coloring matter as required.—*Zanhrzt. Rund.*

ARISTOL PENCILS.

To prepare these, according to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, dissolve aristol in cacao butter, melted to about 40° C. (104° F.), or, if it is desired that they shall be flexible, rub it up with a solution of gelatin, glycerin and water; roll out and form into pencils. Pufke's formula is as follows:

Aristol	1 part.
Starch	8 parts.
Sugar	12 parts.
Unguentum glycerini	5 parts.
Mucilage of gum arabic	3 parts.
Water	8 parts.

Mix. Divide into bacilli weighing 2½ drams each.—*Nat. Druggist.*

ELIXIR POTASSII ARSENITIS.

Sol. potass. arsenite, 2m. equal 1 50 gr. of arsenious acid, with potassium bicarbonate	2 m.	0.12 cc.
Tr. card. comp	5 m.	0.3 cc.
Elixir, orange, to measure	1 fl. dr.	4 cc.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.

ELIXIR STRYCHNINAE ARSENATIS.

Strychnine, arsenate.	1 64 gr.	0 001 gm.
Elixir, orange, to measure	1 fl. dr.	4 cc.

Dose: One to two teaspoonfuls.—*Amer. Druggist.*

SYRUP OF IRON ARSENIATE.

The *Repertoire de Pharmacie* gives the following formula for a syrup of iron arseniate:

Sodium arseniate	34 parts.
Iron sulphate	30 parts.
Citric acid	80 parts.
Distilled water	1000 parts.
Simple syrup	99000 parts.

Dissolve the iron, salt, and the citric acid in 500 parts of the water, and to the solution add the sodium arseniate dissolved in the rest of the water. Mix the solution with the syrup. A teaspoonful of this preparation occludes 1 millegram of iron arseniate, or about one sixtieth of a grain.—*Nat. Druggist.*

BARBER'S BAY RUM SUBSTITUTE.

The National Druggist in replying to an enquiry for a cheap toilet preparation to take the place of "Bay Rum" or "Witch Hazel," gives the following:

Oil of bergamot	2 parts.
Oil of lemon	1 part.
Oil of spike lavender	1 part.
Oil of bay	2 parts.
Sodium salicylate	16 parts.
Resorcin	10 parts.
Water, sufficient to make	1000 parts.

Rub up the essential oil with the sodium salicylate and a little water, finally adding water sufficient to make a clear solution. Dissolve the resorcin in the rest of the water, and mix the solutions. Let stand, and after a day or two, filter. Color with caramel. The cost of a gallon of this mixture will be about 42 cents at current wholesale rates.

BATH POWDER.

Borax	12 av. ozs.
Sodium bicarbonate	4 av. ozs.
Potassium carbonate	2 av. ozs.
Oil of lavender flowers	2 fl. drs.
Oil of orange	1 fl. dr.
Oil of rosemary	½ fl. dr.

Mix. Use a tablespoonful for the bath, and one-half teaspoonful to a basin of water.

STARCH GLOSS.

Boric acid	5 parts.
Borax	3 parts.
White wax	1 part.
Stearin	1 part.

Heat these together with sufficient solution of caustic soda sp. gr. 1 38, to form a clear liquid, which is then evaporated to dryness.

Afterwards mix the powder with fine starch in the proportion of 1 to 10.

EFFERVESCING BROMO.

The *Western Druggist* gives the following formula for an effervescent preparation to be used at the soda fountain:

	Ozs.
Acetanilid	½
Potassium bromid	1
Tartaric acid	2¼
Sodium bicarbonate	2½
Sugar	2

Mix the powders and granulize in the usual manner.

NEW, POWERFUL, AND HARMLESS GERMICIDE.

Kronig and Paul (*Wiener Med. Bl.*) make public the following:

	Parts.
Concentrated sulphuric acid	45
Water	1600
Potassium permanganate, in 45 per cent. solution	500

Mix.

The result is a bactericide and disinfectant of such potency that the most obstinate and persisting of the pathogenic bacteria and their spores are quickly destroyed.—*National Druggist.*

THEATRICAL FACE PAINTS.

White

	Parts.
Prepared chalk	40
Zinc white	40
Bismuth subnitrate	40
Asbestos	40
Oil sweet almonds	25
Camphor	1
Oil peppermint	5
Perfume essence	5

Pink.

	Parts.
Zinc white	250
Bismuth subnitrate	250
Asbestos	250
Oil sweet almonds	100
Camphor	55
Oil peppermint	55
Perfume essence	25
Eosin	1

Dark Red.

Same as above, coloring with solution of carmine.

Black

1.

	Parts.
Lampblack, best	1
Cacao butter	6
Oil of neroli, to perfume.	

Melt the cacao butter, add the lampblack, and while cooling make an intimate mixture, adding the perfume toward the last.

2.

	Parts.
Lampblack	1
Oil sweet almonds	1
Oil cocoanut	1
Perfume, as desired.	

3.

Lampblack and glycerin, a sufficient quantity of each.

Beat the lampblack into a stiff paste with the glycerin. Apply with a sponge; if necessary, mix a little water with it when using.

NERLICH & CO.

—AGAIN IN THE LEAD WITH—

IMPORT FANCY GOODS

Our line of **Import Samples** has arrived, and we are satisfied that the variety shown by our travellers will be interesting to all up-to-date buyers, and that the sale this season will be as large, if not larger than previous years Over 40 years of business experience has taught us **where** to buy and **what** to buy; as a result our travellers are showing an assortment which cannot be equalled by any house in Canada.

Quick Sellers **Prices Right** **Delivery Prompt**

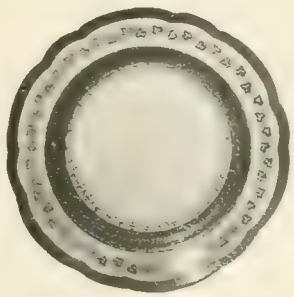
Japanese, French and Souvenir China.

Leather Travelling Cases, Portfolios, and Companions.

Albums in Celluloid, Leather and Plush.

Bronze and Onyx Clocks, Vases and Ornaments.

Mounted China Vases and Card Receivers.



Our travellers are now on the road with a complete line of samples.

Celluloid Writing Companions, Work-boxes, Toilet Cases, etc.

Photo Frames— Metal, Glass and Celluloid.

Mirrors— Hand, Fancy, Mounted and Triplicate.

Everything in Novelties.

Nerlich & Co., Toronto, Can.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Awards At all Great International Exhibitions

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

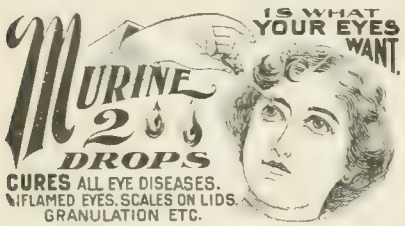
Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830 Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition. Price 6s. 6d.



THE LEADING EYE REMEDY

NOT AN EYE WATER.

The "Two Drop" Cure. Never fails. Wins friends wherever used. Prepared by Eye Specialists. Beautiful Show Case with four dozen. Plenty of attractive circulars and booklets. Wholesale, $3.50 dozen. Sells 50 cents each. Most attractive package on sale.

ORDER FROM DRUG JOBBERS

or COHEN BROS., TORONTO. Montreal Optical Co, Montreal.

MURINE COMPANY, 1023 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill

Learn to Fit Glasses

An Optical Course by Mail

Every Druggist Should be an Optician.

$25.

Correspondent and Attendant Courses, $25 pays for both. Send for particulars. Our Prospectus Free. Large and Elegant Diploma. Address,

Geo. W. McFatrich, M.D., Sec'y, 1015 Masonic Temple.
Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, **CHICAGO**

THE LEADING OPTICAL COLLEGE OF AMERICA

Degree, Doctor of Optics by State Authority.

Books for Druggists

AND

DRUG CLERKS

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis	.50
Practical Dentistry	.50
Diseases and Remedies	.50
Guide to Photography (Wall)	50
Oldberg's Pharmaceutical Problems	.75
Pharmacy and Poison Laws of U. Kingdom	.75
Lyon's Assay of Drugs	.75
Chemistry for Photographers (Townsend)	.75
National Formulary	1.00
Minor Ailments	1.00
Coblentz' Newer Remedies (3rd edition)	1.00
Leonard's Vest-Pocket Anatomy	1.00
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	1.00
Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1.00
Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1.00
Diseases of the Eye (Hansell and Bell)	1.00
Muter's Analytical Chemistry	1.25

Any of the above books will be sent free on receipt of price.

Canadian Druggist,
Toronto, Canada

IS HE FAIR?

If your wholesaler tries to evade the question when you ask him about Payne's Cigars he is not fair to your business interests. **Other brands certainly pay him a larger profit, and you know what that means!**

The more money he makes the poorer the quality must be. Think of your own interests, please—don't let the wholesaler pull the wool over your eyes. If you can't reach your wholesaler handily, write to me about terms and prices on

Payne's Cigars

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Quebec.

Photographic Notes.

To Dry a Negative Rapidly.—A professional photographer, writing in *The British Journal*, observes that he can dry any negative within five or ten minutes after taking it from the water. He simply wipes both sides as dry as possible with a clean, soft duster, then holds the negative within a foot or so of a moderate fire, film away from the fire. He has dried hundreds in this way without injuring one, and in the summer has frequently placed them in the sun for the same purpose. The procedure seems to be a little risky, but it certainly expedites matters considerably.

The Fixing Bath.—The limits within which the negative fixing bath may be considered to be of proper strength are not very wide. The bath should never be stronger than :

Hypo	1 pound.
Water	1 quart.

Or weaker than :

Hypo	1 pound.
Water	2 quarts.

Mountant.—A mountant with good sticking and keeping qualities can be made as follows :

Dextrine	1 lb.
Warm water	45 ounces.

Dissolve completely, strain if necessary, and pour into starch, one pound, previously made into a thick and smooth cream with cold water. Then heat over a water bath until the mixture gelatinizes and is of the required consistency. When cold, thoroughly mix 160 grains thymol ; dissolve in methylated spirit. This makes an admirable paste for all classes of prints.

Printing from a Negative with Scratches on the Glass Side.—Occasionally it occurs that large scratches are on the glass side of the negative. These, if printed in the ordinary manner, would show in the print. To obviate this, clean the scratches very carefully, and then fill up the fissures with Canada balsam thinned in benzole. When dry, which occurs almost immediately, prints can be taken off which will show no trace of the scratches.—*Photography* (London).

To dry plates quickly.—As is generally known, plates which are wished to be dried quickly may be plunged into alcohol. In a short time the greater part of the water in the gelatine is drawn out. This proceeding is of interest, as it secures good washing, the insufficiency of which causes so many plates to fade. Even if only small quantities of soluble salts are contained in the plates, the alcohol extracts them with the water. If the washing were too short, too insufficient, the plates would be covered, after the alcohol had been removed, with small salt crystals, therefore they must not be too short a time in the alcohol, as the water would then be only partly extracted.

Concentrated alcohol without water can be obtained by the use of dry carbonate of potash, a quantity of which at the bottom of the bottle extracts all the water from the alcohol. Good strong alcohol treated in this manner dries a plate in ten minutes. Perfectly dry plates which it is wished to put into the printing frame produce a grating sound if grazed with the finger, but plates which are only half dried make no sound.—*Photo-Beacon.*

To Double Focus a Rectilinear Lens.—Screw off the front glass of the lens, and work with the back part only. This will have the effect of doubling the focal length and approximately reducing the angle of view to half. Therefore every object in the field will be nearly double the size as when the lens is used in its complete state. In exposing you must remember that stops, under changed condititions, have only half value, *i.e.*, *f*-8 will become *f*-16.—*Junior Photographer.*

Plate Backing.—M. Goddé has communicated the following to the French Photographic Society as being the most satisfactory backing he has used :

Yellow beeswax	25 parts
Paraffin-wax	35 "
Vaseline	35 "
Earthy pigment	50 "

These are melted in a glue pot, and brushed on the back of the plate. The ointment sets as soon as it is applied to the cold plate, and is easily scraped off with a spatula.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Phototropy.—This is the name applied by Marckwald in a German contemporary to a curious phenomenon he has observed on exposing certain substances to light. Anhydrous chloride of quinoquinoline, when placed for a few minutes in diffused daylight, or for a much less time, a few seconds suffices, in bright sunlight, loses its yellow color, and takes a strong green tint. If it be then heated to 90° C., it at once assumes its original colour, which it will also do if kept at ordinary temperatures in the dark for a few days. The change is effected most rapidly by the more refrangible rays, and not at all by X-rays. At least one other substance behaves in a manner somewhat similar. The peculiarity of these changes is that they do not appear to be connected in any way with any chemical or crystallographic alteration.—*Photographer.*

On Tour.—*The Photo Beacon* says that the tourist should always carry :

1st. Black court plaster for holes in bellows.

2nd. Black sealing wax for holes in wood work.

3rd. Nails and screws of various sizes, chiefly slender.

4th. Tool pad, fitted with fine and larger bradawl, screw driver, file, small saw, leather piercer, and countersinks.

5th. French chalk for easing sliding parts.

6th. Fish glue, which can be kept in a very small bottle, and if too stiff, diluted with vinegar.

Gold Toning Bath.

F. Buhler recommends the following toning bath for matt. gelatin paper : (1) Gold chloride, 5 Gms., is dissolved in water 150 C.c., at 36° C. (2) Strontium chloride. 50 Gms., is dissolved by boiling in water 100 C.c. and added to 1. (3) Potassium sulphocyanide, 25 to 50 Gms., is dissolved in boiling water 250 C.c.; allowed to cool to 97°.5 C. Solutions (1) and (2) are now added to (3), in 4 to 5 portions, with constant stirring ; after cooling, the mixture is filtered, and precipitate which forms being redissolved by heating to 100° C.—*Pharm. Centralh.* (*Chem. Industrie*).

Didymium Salicylate which has recently been recommended as an antiseptic, is a pale, pink powder insoluble in water. It is prepared by treating the hydrate or carbonate with salicylic acid, or by double decomposition between some soluble didymium salt and a soluble salicyclate.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M. D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, 61 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Eye at Rest.

By W. E. Hamill, M. D.
Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada.

When is the *eye at rest?* The frequency of this question, and its paramount importance to opticians is sufficient to warrant attention again to this well threshed subject. The eye at rest is tantamount to saying "The ciliary muscle is at rest," *i. e.* "The accommodation of the eye is at rest;" hence to understand what is meant by the "eye at rest," the reader must be intelligibly familiar with the philosophy of the accommodation of the eye, which is presupposed in all who peruse this article. When we speak of the *refraction of the eye*, we mean the ability of the eye in a state of rest to refract parallel rays of light.

The refraction of the eye in a state of rest is called the *static refraction*, and is made up of the sum total of the refraction of the three refracting surfaces, and three refracting media of the dioptrics of the eye, viz. (1). The anterior surface of the cornea; (2). The anterior surface of the crystalline lens; (3). The anterior surface of the vitreous humor; (4) The aqueous humor; (5). The crystalline lens; (6), The vitreous humor.

By *the dioptrics of the eye* is therefore meant the above three surfaces and three media—in a state of rest. The following three expressions, therefore, (1). The eye in a state of rest; (2). The static refraction of the eye; and (3). The refraction of the dioptrics of the eye, mean one and the same thing. But inasmuch as the eye possesses a potential force to add more refraction to itself we speak of this potential force as the *dynamic refraction of the eye*, *i e.*, the accommodation of the eye, which is accomplished by the combined action of the ciliary muscle and the crystalline lens. The dioptrics of the eye remain the same until about the age of sixty years and hence whatever the static refraction of the eye is at twenty years it will be the same at sixty years of age. After this age the eye flattens somewhat, rendering the static refraction thereof less and less as age increases. The result of this flattening is to cause the emmetropic eye to become hypermetropic—the hypermetropic eye more hypermetropic and the myopic eye less myopic. The amount of this decrease of the static refraction of the eye after sixty years of age amounts to about .50 D. for every five years above sixty. This decrease of the static refraction of the eye above sixty years of age is known as *acquired hypermetropia.* When we speak of an *emmetropic eye* we mean one whose static refraction unites parallel rays of light to a focus on the retina.

A *hypermetropic eye*, one whose static refraction unites parallel rays of light to a focus behind the retina.

A *myopic eye*, one whose static refraction unites parallel rays of light to a focus in front of the retina.

Whenever to the static refraction of the eye is added any of its dynamic refraction (accommodation) the eye is no longer in a state of rest. The emmetropic eye is therefore, only in a state of rest when looking at objects situated at infinity from whence only parallel rays of light can come.

The myopic eye is only at rest when looking at objects situated at its punctum remotum or beyond. The hypermetropic eye is never at rest no matter at what distance the object is situated. All eyes can, of course, be put into a state of rest by a cyclophlegic (atropine, etc.) which paralyses the ciliary muscle so that it cannot act so as to allow any dynamic refraction.

Old age also puts all eyes at rest from hardening of the crystalline lens, thus in another manner preventing any dynamic refraction.

In all examinations of the eyes for glasses it is the aim of the optician to ascertain as nearly as possible the static refraction of the eye and thus determine whether a convex glass is needed to increase or a concave glass to diminish the static refraction of the eye to make it emmetropic.

In all examinations of the eye, when not in a state of rest, the resultant glasses found must necessarily be more or less speculative.

In the absence of the privilege or license to use a cyclophlegic, opticians should resort much more than they do to the practice of "fogging," which is nothing more than placing convex lenses before the eyes to render them myopic. The convex lenses (usually +4 00) render the use of any accommodation superfluous, and the ciliary muscle will therefore have a strong incentive to assume a state of rest. By gradually reducing the convex lenses before the eyes you can often by this method induce the eyes to accept a much stronger convex correction than otherwise would be obtained by the old method of working up from weaker to stronger convex. Of course it is to be understood that fogging is only valuable usually under the age of about thirty years. There is a marked tendency of eyes to assume a state of rest in the dark room during the practice of retinoscopy, which accounts for the value of the shadow test even without a cyclophlegic in many cases. The older the patient the less tendency is there to use the accommodation, and *vice versa* in young children. In the latter, neither the dark room, retinoscopy, or fogging suffices to approach that state of rest desired, and I have long taught and firmly believe that opticians should under no circumstances order glasses for children under fifteen years of age without first ascertaining the refraction of the eye in a state of rest by means of a cyclophlegic. Few opticians there be who will not say: "I constantly give glasses to children without using anything but the trial case, and have perfectly satisfactory results." Without doubting either their statement or honesty of purpose, let me say that I regret to admit my experience is just the opposite, and I seldom obtain either a correct fit or satisfactory result in children without the use of a cyclophlegic, and the more I refract, observe, analyze, verify, the more I am convinced of the correctness and truth of my contention.

Optical Notes.

By a Chemist-Optician, in *The Chemist and Druggist.*

A PRACTICAL HINT.

I formerly had considerable trouble with the tenderness and soreness caused by the pressure of pince-nez on the skin of the nose in the case of people first wearing glasses. I now recommend customers to bathe the part with rectified spirit, and find that the discomfort soon disappears. If the spring of the pince-nez is weakened too much the glasses do not sit firm on the nose, and there is danger, in the case of cylinders, of getting the axis displaced. It has often surprised me to find how a little pressure causes soreness of some skins.

We Can Save You Money

—ON

Your Prescription and Stock Orders

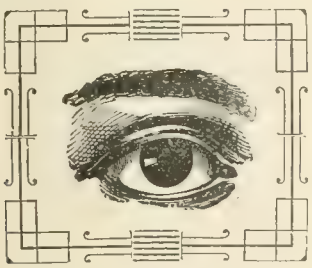
Write Us for Prices and Printed Matter.

All Prescriptions Returned Same Day as Received.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808



THE

Optical Institute of Canada

Invites druggists who contemplate taking a course in optics to recognise the fact that our graduates never require any further instruction. One course in Optics, if it is a good one, is enough to become a competent Optician. We claim, without fear of satisfactory contradiction, that our course is **the best on the continent.** You will be convinced of this if you send for our FREE PROSPECTUS and see what hundreds of our past students think of us.

NEXT CLASS APRIL 16th

(EASTER MONDAY) AT 2 P.M.

FEE $25 ON ENTERING.

Address,

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

11 King Street West **TORONTO**

SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY and RAPIDITY

the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes The only optometer made confining the space used within its own length, making card test distances superfluous. No artificial lights used Exact figures produced in testing, and no deduction of prescriptions necessary. Although being a subjective test its principle is such as to make it simpler and more accurate than any objective method. No up-to-date Optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

THE JEBB OPTOMETER CO., ORILLIA, Ont.

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, $1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

The Ideal Spring Medicine

Price to the trade $1.80 per doz. To be had of all wholesale dealers or

THE F. E. KARN CO.,
132 Victoria St., TORONTO

WRITE US FOR BOOKLETS AND FREE SAMPLES.

DRUGGIST,

HAVE YOU HAD

Armada, Lord Nelson
Golden Nugget
OR
National Five
AND
Monte Cristo

CIGARS?

WRITE US

THE NATIONAL CIGAR CO., Limited, TORONTO

Business Tips

"All Alive."

But not very long after they come in contact with Tanglefoot. Such is the experience of the domestic flies wherever "Tanglefoot" is known, and where is it not known now?

This popular selling article is advertised to the trade again in this issue for the season of 1900, and dealers should remember to have a good stock laid in.

Fancy Goods and Stationery.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the full-page advertisement of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, which appears in this issue. This firm advertises a very desirable class of fancy goods, as well as stationery, etc., especially adapted to the requirements of the drug trade, and we bespeak for them the liberal patronage of our readers everywhere.

Paris Green.

It is time for you to place your order for this staple article. The Paris Green made by the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal, is recognized as being without a superior in the market as to purity and effectiveness. They are now offering it to the drug trade for the coming season, and solicit your orders.

Coalitine.

Coalitine is a Scotch invention of marvellous effect on coal. One ton of the *worst* coal heated with coalitine is said to be equal to 30 cwt. of the *best* coal. It is especially recommended for use in sick rooms. The fires require no draught, as all foul air and smoke is consumed.

It is sold in 50 cent tins, and is most remunerative to retailer and consumer. Large and small consumers all seem to agree that Coalitine does all that is claimed for it. It is quite unlike any other compound sold for the same purpose, both in appearance and in results.

Premier Sweep is another of this company's preparations. They claim that it is the only effective pipe, flue, vent and chimney-cleaner on earth, and that failure is impossible.

The most eminent analysts say that it not only does what is claimed for it, but is besides a most invaluable household disinfectant, and is unrivalled as an insecticide for killing vermin.

The Coalitine Co, of Edinburgh, Scotland, are the manufacturers, and J. Ritchie, 15 St. John street, Montreal, sole Canadian agent. A sample tin will be sent, postpaid, for 65 cents.

Me-Mosa.

This is the name of a new breath perfume which is put on the market by the Me-Mosa Co., of London, England. It is handsomely put up, has gained great popularity in Great Britain, and affords a good margin of profit.

This firm also manufactures "Perfume Amulets"; these are put up in a variety of odors and are very attractive goods, retailing at ten cents. Both these lines should be excellent selling articles in Canada.

Read the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

For the Soda Fountain.

In no other particular perhaps can a greater mistake be made in the dispensing of "Soda Water" than in using flavors which do not give the most perfect satisfaction.

The "True Fruit" syrups advertised by the J. Hungerford Smith Co., of Toronto, have been proved by years of practical test, both in Canada and the United States, to be thoroughly reliable both as to flavor and purity. Those who used them in former years, and their name is legion, testify to the excellence of these goods, and we are assured that already the orders are coming in from all parts of the Dominion in a way indicating a largely increased demand over other years.

Read the advertisement of these preparations in this issue.

The Silent Salesman.

John Phillips & Co., Limited, of Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont., have invented a device for illuminating their Silent Salesman Show Cases, an innovation that delights every merchant and is proving itself an indispensable aid in producing beautiful effects.

Merchants who are using these cases claim that their lighting system adds fifty per cent. to the value of the case for selling power, while the actual cost is nominal.

By an original and ingenious device, electric bung-hole lamps are concealed in the top frame-work which is fitted with metal reflectors, and a light which rivals that of the sun is thrown upon the contents of the case. This makes selling easy. It does away with the unpleasant glare of a bare electric light, and is soothing to the eyes of both customers and clerks, while the goods are shown up to the best possible advantage.

The case is supplied with ventilators to keep the glass from getting hot. The wiring is done by expert electricians, and the case is ready for making connections with the lighting system.

Canadian trade is supplied from the branch in Windsor, Ont., (f.o.b. cars) which means a great saving over former prices, considering duty. See advertisement.

Soda Fountains.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the United States Aerating Fountain Co., with head office at Buffalo, which appears in this issue on page 60B. This company have recently entered the field of soda water apparatus concerns and are offering to the drug trade their patented draft arm, which, by an automatic device contained in the head, enables one to draw an absolutely, perfectly aerated glass of sparkling water, and this apparatus highly commends itself to any druggist desiring to serve a perfect glass of aerated water. If you are interested drop the company a line for further particulars, etc.

Carlsbad Waters and Salts.

The principal agents which produce the therapeutical effects of the Carlsbad Thermal Waters, are: Sulphate of Soda, Chloride of Sodium, Carbonate of Soda and the high temperature.

Therapeutical experience has shown the following results: The Thermal Waters of Carlsbad alleviate pain, cramps or convulsions proceeding from ulcer of the stomach, cardialgia, gall stones, colic, etc.; they produce an increased secretion of the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs, the stomach and the intestines, and promote the evacuations.

They are useful in increasing the secretion of urine, regulating the flow of bile, and also the anomalous production of sugar, having a world-wide reputation in the cure of diabetes, and are valuable in diseases of kidneys, bladder and womb.

The annual sale of the waters is about two million bottles.

The crystallized Sprudel Salt is won by evaporation from the hot Sprudel, is neutral, white and transparent, and forms hexagonal prisms of an oblong shape. Its taste is bitter and salty. It has a mildly dissolving effect.

The powdered Sprudel Salt, obtained by evaporation and subsequent impregnation with the natural carbonic acid of the Sprudel, is an alkaline remedy, easily soluble and, taken in large doses, acts as an aperient.

These waters and salts are for sale in Canada by The Canadian Importers and Exporters' Association, Toronto.

Import Orders.

Messrs. Nerlich & Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue, announce that their travellers are now on the road soliciting import orders in drug sundries, fancy goods, etc.

The range of samples show a large variety, including many novelties, and will pay the trade to look at their lines.

This firm intend building a large warehouse on the property immediately opposite the Union Station, Toronto, where they will have increased room and additional facilities for handling their business.

Calendars.

Lawson & Jones, London, Ont., are finding the demand for imported Calendars very much heavier this year than any previous season. Their representatives, Messrs. J. H. Glass, in the Northwest and British Columbia; J. W. Bawden, in the Eastern Provinces; C. W. Clement and J. C. Thompson, in Western and Northern Ontario, have already booked more orders than their entire business of any previous year.

Tips For Advertisers.

Fill orders promptly.

Make you ads. short, concise, and right to the point.

Handle articles the people want. The best advertisement will not induce them to buy what they don't want.

Study the ads. of your competitors; they will enable you to improve your own; also make a note of the mediums they use; it will greatly assist you when placing your ads.

If your capital be limited, use advertising space accordingly. It is more profitable to use small space and have your ads. appear often than to use large space and have your ad. appear a few times.

Advertise the right thing at the right time, in the right way, in the right medium, at the right price, and people will write out their orders addressed to you, and I will guarantee that you will do a right good business.

French Dentifrices.

CAMPHOR DENTIFRICE.

Camphor, 50 centigrammes,
Powdered soap, 1 gm.,
Saccharin, 2.5 centigrammes,
Thymol, 5 "
Calcium carbonate, 50 gm.,
Oil of sassafras, 1 to 2 drops.

Wintergreen oil or cassia oil may be substituted for the sassafras oil, if preferred.

VIOLET TOOTH POWDER.

B—naphthol, 5 centigrammes
Saccharin, 2 "
Calcium carbonate, 1 gm.
Powdered soap, 50 gm.
Ionone and oil of cananga (mixed in the proportion, 15 : 1), 2 drops.

ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

Myrrh, 1 gm.
Sodium chloride,, 1 gm.
Powdered soap, 50 centigrammes,
Calcium carbonate, 50 gm.
Otto of rose. q.s.

MENTHOL TOOTH POWDER.

Menthol, 10 centigrammes.
B—naphthol, 5 "
Saccharin, 2.5 "
Calcium carbonate, 50 gm.
Powdered soap, 50 centigrammes,
Otto of roses, q s.

—*Brit. Journ. Dent. Sci.*

SCHUSTER'S MERCURIAL SOAP OINTMENT

According to a communication of the author (Schuster) to *Therapic der Gegen wart* this preparation has the following formula:

	Parts.
Mercury, purified	33.33
White oil-soap, powdered	12.66
Suet, filtered	18 00
Lard, filtered	32.00

Make as in preparing ordinary mercurial ointment. The proportions of the last two ingredients may be altered according to the season.

INK POWDER.

A powder which needs but maceration with 100 parts of water for a few days, to make an excellent ink:

	Parts.
Powdered gall-nuts	16
Gum arabic	8
Cloves	1
Iron sulphate	10

Powder and mix. Put in an earthenware or glass vessel, cover with 100 parts of rain or distilled water, set aside and let stand for two weeks, giving an occasional shake, daily. Decant and bottle. The ink is first-class.

FOR SALE

ADVERTISING IN "THE CANADIAN DRUGgist" brings excellent returns. Our advertiser, say so.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG BUSIness, in Toronto. Steady trade, rent low, but owner must sell. Box 80, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR IMMEDIATE SALE TO A cash buyer. Old-established business, finest store and best stand in town. No fixtures, no cutting, stock about $2,200. Owner going into another business. Apply to C. E. HOFFMAN, Berlin.

50 FEET handsome Drug Shelving and Cases for sale at a bargain. J. A. WALLACE, Chemist, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—DRUG BUSINESS, IN A GROWING town of 4,000 population. All cash trade. Cause for selling, ill-health. For information apply to S., care of "CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—SITUATION AS MANAGER OR B Clerk by Degree Graduate O.C.P. with Canadian and American Retail and Wholesale Drug experience. Address, J. D. T., Phm. B., 598 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

12 Teachers
320 Students
45 Typewriters
25 Sets Instruments

May be seen any day in the several Departments of the Central Business College and School of Telegraphy, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Toronto, Ont.

Enter any time.
No Vacations.
Write for Calendar.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Every Druggist...

of to-day is required to keep a Rose, Violet, and Pink Perfume in stock. We make a specialty of these.

Seely's American Roses, and White Pink Violet Royal

are unexcelled. As Leaders they will increase your Perfume Trade.

NEW—Seely's Roxane $4.50 per lb.

SEELY, The American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. Established in 1862. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to March 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	18	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	33
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ ..
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULEN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
UM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	70	75
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	3½	4
Ground, lb	4	5
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ¼ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 25	2 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	65	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	7 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	50	1 85

Magazines.

A Military Number.

The Canadian Magazine for March is essentially a military number. Amongst the articles are "British Policy in South Africa," by J. Castell Hopkins; "Types of Artillery," by Malcolm Ross; "The First Contingent in South Africa," by a Canadian officer, and "The Second Canadian Contingent," by Norman Patterson; "Twenty Years on the War Path," by Frederic Villiers, and a number of others of equal interest.

The illustrations are plentiful and good, and the issue is one that will commend itself to discriminating readers, and will in many cases be treasured as a memento of Canada's part in the wars of the Empire.

The Anglo-American

In *The Anglo-American Magazine* for March, a well-written article on "The British and the Boers," by Thomas Gaskell Shearman, gives a clear statement of the mal-administration of the Boers in South Africa. Other articles are "The Negro as a Political Factor in the South," "Anglo-Saxondom," by Dr. Geo. W. Aylsworth, "The Growth of Toleration," by William Burgess, etc., etc. Published by the Anglo-American Publishing Co., New York and London.

The Inventor's Help.

A revised and enlarged edition of this valuable book has just been published by Messrs. Marion & Marion, the well-known patent attorneys, of Montreal and Washington. It is a complete expose of patent law, giving the cost of patents in every country, and how successful inventors have made money. The work concludes with "A word of Warning to Patentees," and "Hints on the Sale of Patents"; the pitfalls into which an unwary inventor would stumble are pointed out. It is a trustworthy guide to inventors, and is sent by mail for the nominal price of ten cents.

New Publications.

Cassell & Company, 7 and 9 West 18th street, new York, announce a new work: "Our Rarer British Breeding Birds: Their Nests, Eggs, and Summer Haunts." By Richard Kearton, F.Z.S., author of "With Nature and a Camera," "Wild Life at Home," etc. With about seventy illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature by Cherry Kearton. Medium 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, $2.

Some idea may be gathered of the trouble and expense involved in the collecting of photographs and facts for the preparation of this book when it is mentioned that the brothers Kearton have travelled about ten thousand miles whilst engaged upon it.

Cassell & Company also announce the publication of an "Important New Series of Practical Volumes of Technical Instruction," edited by Paul N. Hasluck, editor of *Work and Building World*. Each book will contain about 160 pages, with numerous illustrations in the text.

Ladies' Home Journal.

"The Return of the Business Woman," by Edward Bok, "The Anecdotal Side of Mr. Beecher," "College Girls' Larks and Pranks," "The Modern Son and Daughter," "Where the Founder of the Kindergarten was Born" are among the notable features of the March *Ladies' Home Journal*. "The Autobiography of a Girl," "The Theatre and its People," and "The Parson's Butterfly" are continued, and "Edith and I in Paris," and "Her Boston Experiences" are concluded. Howard Chandler Christy contributes the first of his American Girl series of drawings, showing her at church, and A. B. Frost humorously pictures "The Country Store as a Social Centre." An Easter solo and an anthem are timely; and the numerous articles on fashions in woman's wear will be a useful guide just at this time. This is but a hasty glance between the covers of the March *Journal*. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly" for March, 1900.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March is fortunate in its leading feature, which is an elaborate and finely-illustrated account of "The British Army, at Home and in South Africa," by Major-General Nelson H. Miles, commanding the United States Army. General Miles reviews and analyses the imperial British military organization in all its branches, and with particular reference to the obstinate war now engaging all its energies in South Africa.

The Trans-Siberian Railway, one of the great engineering enterprises of the world, and which is being practically built in the United States, is interestingly discussed by Theodore Waters in an illustrated article in the March *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.

"Famous West Pointers as Draughtsmen," by Fritz Morris, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for March, is an art paper of unique interest and value.

Other attractions in the March *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are: "Women in Washington," by Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan; "The Room on the Roof," a story of the supernatural, by M. E. M. Davis; "The Journal of a Prince Consort," a charming little comedy of Virginia history, by Frances Roberts; "Senator Walter's True Ghost Story," by Rene Bache, and poems by Edith M. Thomas, May Wilkinson Mount, and others.

The Work of the Naval Guns.

In the March number of *Cassell's Magazine* will be found an illustrated article on the guns in use in South Africa. The weight of the shell is not always an index to the power of the gun. These naval twelve-pounders are of exceptional length, and this enables them to burn a considerably larger charge of cordite, and gives the shell a proportionately lower trajectory—causes it, in other words, to describe a less elevated path. Their range, therefore, is much longer than that of the military fifteen-pounder. The larger naval guns, those of 4.7 inch calibre, replied to "Long Tom" and his brother to still better purpose as soon as the very serious difficulties of mounting them had been overcome. Of these splendid pieces, the total length is about 16 feet, or more than double the length of the fifteen pounders; they are rifled in twenty-two grooves; they take a cordite charge of about 5½ lbs., and a shell weighing as much as 45 lbs.; and they are quick-firers, capable, on their own proper mountings, of an average discharge of ten rounds per minute. Their range, too, is enormous. They can deliver shell with ease at a distance of 8,000 yards, and on occasion can even be fired up to 14,000 yards, or close upon eight miles! All our men-of-war are furnished with exceedingly powerful telescopic range-finders, and some of these have, no doubt, been sent to the front with the guns.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 50	1 75
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	11	13
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 10	1 15
Norwegian, gal	1 30	1 40
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	85	90
Raw, gal	80	85
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal	95	1 00

Drug Reports.

General business is fairly good, all though the severe snow storm has interfered a good deal with transportation of goods. The general tone of the markets has an upward tendency. Carbolic acid at the moment is somewhat easier in price, but we do not expect a material change for some little time.

Coal tar products are at a premium on account of small stocks and the impossibility of replacing them.

Turpentine, resins, boiled and raw oils are higher. Quinine has made another advance during the past month. Camphor is very firm, and no doubt still higher prices will rule. Pot. bromide is 5c. lb. higher. Galls, tannic and gallic acid much higher. Carbon bisulph has advanced 5c. lb. Patent salad oil is higher.

The Important Part.

It is more important to put good advertising matter in your ads. than it is to make them big and boisterous.—*Press and Printer.*

No investment in advertising is too large if it brings proportionate results.

The words that everybody knows are the words that nobody will misunderstand when used in advertising.

The clerk who has ingenuity enough to keep himself busy when trade is dull, is the one who is most valuable during a rush or a busy season

Some men are too lazy to keep books properly, while some don't want to know how they stand, as they are afraid to face the facts and hope somehow to pull through by "good luck."

Cement for Glass—According to the *Chemiker-Zeitung*, an excellent cement for glass is made by mixing a saturated solution of India-rubber with a concentrated solution of water-glass. An emulsion is said to be formed which adheres very well, will withstand water, and is also transparent.

To Cut Sheet-Brass Chemically—Draw a line across the brass plate with a solution of mercury salt, moisten the line with nitric acid, and it may easily be broken like glass. The salt is decomposed, the mercury forming an amalgam with the zinc and the nitric acid attacking and dissolving the copper.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. PAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

Druggists

WILL find the **Student's Imperial Dictionary** the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only $4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS
Publishers
44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, APRIL, 1900. No. 4

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Style in Dispensing.
Giving Credit.
Hints to the Druggist.
Pure Sulphur.
Annual Meeting.
Foreign Drug Market.
The Canadian Addendum to the B. P.
TRADE NOTES
Montreal Notes.
Personals.
Obituary.
Prince Edward Island Notes.
The Medical Alliance of America.
Books.
Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
A List for Peroxides.
Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists.
Modern Explosives.
A Strong Recommendation.
Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.
The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec.
Montreal College of Pharmacy.
A Big Chemical Trust.
Pharmacy in England.
Some Points in Practical Pharmacy.
Conditions Powders.
Hints and Points.
Be Original.
Pharmacy in Trinidad.
Olive Oil Analysis.
GLEANINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Mistakes of the Graduate Optician.
BUSINESS TIPS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Style in Dispensing.

Human nature is so much inclined to judge quality by appearance that the dispenser is never wise unless he caters to the tendency. Style in externals in everything is justifiable—in medicinal compounding especially so. The dispenser who economizes on his bottles, corks, boxes, paper, etc., risks his reputation almost as much as the one who economizes in quality of material. First impressions are often apt to be lasting, and the ideas formed of a druggist, by the receipt of cheap bottles, inferior corks, and slovenly packaged parcels, will not be likely to be such as will induce confidence and continued patronage. Neatness rather than gaudiness should be the watchword of the compounder. Neatness indicates care, and care always begets confidence. The training imparted to students in our pharmacy colleges at the present time is exceedingly valuable in developing the taste of the dispenser, and were it maintained in practical every-day work in the pharmacy afterwards, we are certain that the practitioner would be a gainer financially as well as professionally. The patient rarely has pleasant thoughts in anticipating the taking of his medicine, but those thoughts and feelings may be modified, somewhat, by the attractive way in which his doses have been dispensed.

Giving Credit.

The indiscriminate giving of credit has ruined more business men than anything else. Unfortunately the man who is obliged to buy on credit himself is more prone to give it than the cash buyer, as he somehow gets to feel that his own creditor is taking all the chances, and doubtless he is, but his debtor is bound to suffer for it in the long run.

The man who is a large giver of credit is rarely a good collector of accounts. He reckons his book debts as he reckons his stock, in value, forgetting that in commercial history the most carefully placed credit has never yet borne such a relationship in liquidation.

The customer who buys on credit for convenience sake is usually safe, but the customer who buys in anticipation of being able to pay at a future date risks his own credit and your confidence. His inability to pay immediate cash affords no assurance that he can pay more readily one, three or six months later. No set rule can be established for the giving of credit. The man who has means can be given it. The man who has none, but is known to be honest, may be given it moderately, and the man without either means or a reputation for integrity should not be given it at all. The giving of credit is equivalent to the lending of money without security. If the percentage of profit is great the risk may be justified; if small, the creditor takes more chances than his business wisdom should dictate. If credit be not given, wrong, loss, dissatisfaction and undue labor is avoided and a true business position can at all times be ascertained. It takes some moral courage to enable the dealer to refuse it, but no more than would be needed to prosecute the collection of troublesome accounts.

Hawaiian pharmacy is in the hands of those who have the price to pay the license. There are no pharmaceutical associations in existence in Hawaii, and the only special law governing the drug business is the statute requiring the vendor of drugs to pay a fee of $40.00 for a license to sell poisonous drugs. No doubt the United States Government will urge the requirement of professional qualifications, in addition to the monetary consideration.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Hints to the Druggist.

Attend strictly to your own business.

Wait on customers, young or old, rich or poor, black or white, as promptly and pleasantly as possible.

Keep your store and stock neat, clean and inviting.

Show all lady customers to your door when they are retiring, in a civil and attentive manner.

Discourage loafing and shop talk, as neither are conducive to trade.

Display your goods to the best of your ability and change the position of toilet and sundry articles so as to create an impression of the renewal of stock.

When not busy, package up in convenient sizes such goods as senna, sulphur, Epsom salts, Rochelle salts, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda, compound licorice powder, insect powder, and all similar goods which have an everyday sale.

Take pains to instruct your apprentices, as the return to you will be valuable.

Give discounts for cash rather than credit, as it will pay better in the end.

Keep shelf bottles well filled and make a practice of going through stock every day to see that wants are not neglected.

Be systematic in your buying, your stock-keeping, your paying and your collecting, in fact, in every detail of your business.

Keep a price book and check it with every invoice you receive.

Do not permit customers to run accounts for lengthy periods, as the longer an account runs the harder it is to collect.

Avoid outside business entanglements, as the worries incident to the conduct of a successful drug business will be a sufficient drain upon your vitality.

Do not accept I.O.U.'s; they rarely bear interest and are not good security.

Buy always choice goods in the best market as cheaply as you can, and always take your discounts.

Make a monthly statement of your affairs, so that you are in a position to know constantly the progress you are making.

Cultivate the patronage of your neighboring physicians, as their influence upon the customers you should acquire in your locality is bound to be considerable. Bring to their attention frequently lines that you may have newly introduced and retain their trade if at all possible.

Manufacture such pharmacopœial preparations as your facilities will allow; there is both profit and credit to be derived from doing so.

Do not permit the accumulation of dead stock; rather sell it for what it will bring.

Do not unduly increase your stock. As far as possible endeavor to maintain a relative proportion of goods to sales.

Keep your health, work hard, be economical and succeed.

Pure Sulphur.

The majority of supplies of sulphur, both ground and flowers, consumed in Canada have hitherto been imported from Sicily, but during the last few years a very large quantity of the English product has been used and the trade is growing continually simply because the English sulphur is absolutely pure, without any adulteration whatever. Little if any Sicilian that has ever been imported contain more than 80 per cent. of pure sulphur, while the Sicilian flowers of sulphur are adulterated in varying quantities with ground sulphur to the extent of from 20 to 80 per cent.

The more buyers become acquainted with the fact that there is little if any difference between the cost of the best English sulphur and the common Sicilian product, the better for all consumers, as the relative difference is overwhelmingly in favor of English goods, which are sold universally now by the best class of trade.

Foreign Drug Market.

The latest foreign market reports lay particular stress on the position of camphor and cod liver oil.

As to the former product, a monopoly has been formed by the appointment of an official broker, through whom all the Japanese product will be sold. The Japanese Government have taken control of the manufacture and sale of all camphoe in that country, and oblige the distillers to sell it to the Government at a price fixed by themselves, and they can then sell at a figure which will practically control prices everywhere.

According to the *British and Colonial Druggist*, it is said that £250,000 has been paid for the privilege of selling the camphor to first-hand buyers throughout the world. The natural outcome of this must be to make camphor dearer.

So far the results of cod fishing in Norway have been unfavorable, and cod liver oil has an upward tendency, although in some quarters it is claimed that there are large stocks of previous years' oil yet unsold, which may tend to keep the price down, although for the time being higher prices will rule.

Drugs and chemicals for the most part have an upward tendency, although there are exceptions such as quinine, citric acid, rhubarb and senna. Iodine and its preparations are quiet, the possibility of a reduction in price by the combination being looked for in some quarters.

Annual Meeting.

The eighth annual meeting of The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited, was held in the Company's offices on Thursday. March 29th, at 2.30 p.m., the President, Mr. Henry Lyman, of Montreal, in the chair. The report of last year's business was most satisfactory in every way to the shareholders, and the Managing Directors were complimented on the excellent showing. The old officers of the Company were re-elected, viz.: Henry H. Lyman, Montreal, President; F. S. Lyman, Q.C. Montreal, Vice-President; Chas. McD. Hay, General Manager, and James Watt, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian Addendum to the B. P.

As already announced, a reply has been received from Dr. Attfield, Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, to the draft report of the committee appointed to prepare suggestions for the Canadian Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia.

Dr. Attfield's reply was most favorable, and is to the effect that the committee of the General Council considered the draft report from Canada and classified the drugs and preparations as follows:

Class 1.—For probable inclusion in the Canadian Addendum to the B P.

Class 2.—For probable or possible inclusion in the next edition of the Pharmacopœia itself (these preparations not being local in Canada, but of service to the entire Empire).

CLASS 1.

1. Arnica Flores.
2. Ext. Grind. Liq.
3. Ext. Trit. Liq.
4. Ext. Viburn Priun. Liq.
5. Grindelia.
6. Oleum Gaultheria.

DON'T

leave it till fall, but attend to your order for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post card to

Lawson & Jones

LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the Pacific before importing from Europe.

It will pay you to write us at once.

✱

Lawson & Jones

LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, EMBOSSERS, AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, - CANADA

Bluestone

—AND—

Paris Green

Place your orders early for spring delivery. Prices will not be lower and are almost certain to be higher.

The London Drug Company

LONDON, ONTARIO.

We invite your order for

E. & Co's. Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points — excellence — FLAVOUR, EFFERVESCENCE, APPEARANCE

Our 5lb gold-lacquered cans are handsome and attractive. It sells conveniently at retail in our 1lb. bottles and 6oz Blue Magnesias.

6oz Bottle — **GRAPE SALINE** — 25c.

This pleasant fruit salt is in steady demand, its merits having secured wide recognition. For an agreeable, mild aperient, or to provide a pleasant cooling draft, there is nothing better than Grape Saline. Sells at 25c; costs $1.80 per dozen.

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.

The Elliot & Co., Limited

...Toronto

A GOOD KITCHEN PAPER

STAUNTON

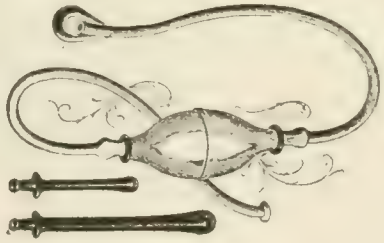
Wall Papers.

Have you a good leader for this season's trade?

A good kitchen paper is always a first-rate line for a leader, and we think we have just the very thing you need. We call it our **GRANITE** (No. 1326, in several shades)—it does'nt need to be matched when hung, and it won't show fly specks. Another A1 line is our OAK pattern (No. 1325). Samples mailed on application.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS **TORONTO**



RUBBER GOODS

are a Strong Feature of our Trade

OUR **ACME QUALITY**

IS GAINING FAVOR. IT DOES NOT PAY THE DEALER TO SELL CHEAP RUBBER GOODS.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS, OR WAIT FOR OUR TRAVELLERS BEFORE ORDERING.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. STEVENS & SON CO. Limited

TORONTO

Agents for J. Stevens & Son, 78 Long Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS

AND

THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

who hold stock.

7. Sy. Ferri Iodid.
8. Tr. Arnica Flor.
9. Tr. Jalapæ Co.
10. Triticum.
11. Turpethum.
12. Viburnum.

CLASS II.

1. Elix. Aurantü Cort.
2. Emuls. Ol. Morrhuæ.
3. Ext. Buchu Liq.
4. Ext. Hyoscyam Liq.
5. Ext. Pruni. Virg. Liq.
6 Ext. Senega Liq.
7. Ferri. Hypophosphates.
8 Ferri. Phosphas Solubil.
9. Hydrarg. Iodid Flor.
10. Syr. Antiseptica Arom.
11. Liq. Formic. Aldehyde.
12. Liq. Acid, Hydriodici.
13. Syr. Ferri Phosphat Co.
14. Syr. Ipecac.
15. Syr. Hypophosphitem.
16. Syr. Hypophosphit. Co. c Quin. et Strych.
17. Syr. Senegae.
18. Tr. Ojii Deod.

The Microscope in the Shop.

To the pharmacist who is so in something more than name the microscope is perhaps the most useful scientific instrument which can find a place in the shop. Too frequently its aid is not requisitioned even by the possessor of one, and the cause is in many cases due to it being kept carefully locked up in its cabinet out of reach of the inquisitive apprentice. If, instead of being so carefully preserved, a moderate priced instrument were placed under a bell glass, and always had attached to it a double nose-piece, a half-inch and a sixth-inch objectives, its true value would be soon appreciated. The value of it is not the amount of money it costs, but the amount of usefulness which can be got out of it. The amount of information which may be obtained by submitting all doubtful substances, and also many substances of good repute, to the scrutiny of the microscope is astonishing. It will often solve the strangest problems in the most unexpected way. Quite recently several bottles were returned containing liquids and deposits which were said to have formed in each. The said deposits were quite foreign to the original contents of the bottles. A microscopical examination proved the sediments in the different bottles to be absolutely identical in character and certainly of a common origin. This fact led to inquiries, which proved that the sediment had been found in one bottle only, and in some unexplained way had been distributed among the other bottles by a servant. At the dispensing counter the microscope should, and in the hands of resourceful pharmacists does frequently give good service. To place on a glass slip the deposit which has formed in a mixture and ascertain whether it is amorphous (perhaps mucilaginous) or crystalline is but the work of a few minutes, and information is gained as to chemical incompatibility or the mere precipitation of inert matter of vegetable origin. Although the microscope may fail in some instances to solve the problem forthwith, yet it very rarely happens that it does not give speedy assistance in indicating the direction whence the final solution will come. On one occasion a parcel of citrate of iron and quinine failed to yield a bright solution with water. The usual causes of cloudiness were investigated without avail. A second lot was obtained from the manufacturers, but it turned out equally bad, and the makers could not give any explanation; they contended that their methods were such as they had always adopted. On submitting the carefully collected deposit to the microscope it was seen to consist of ordinary dust and minute fragments of straw. The manufacturers were then able to trace the source of the trouble to a defect in the partition between the room in which the drug was put into bottles and the contiguous room which was used for packing purposes.

A Handsome Interior.

Doubts sometimes arise as to the correct dispensing of medicines, and the microscope will be found of great use in helping to determine the composition of mixed powders and pills.

It is so common for the pharmacist to buy his drugs in the form of powder that one would think that the microscope would be indispensable if he is to be, as he ought to be, surety for the drugs he sells. The wholesale druggists of this country are as a class above suspicion, and upon their reputation the retail pharmacist leans with an assurance which is very praiseworthy. There is no necessity to say a word to shake so estimable a confidence in the wholesale dealers, especially as the temptation to adulterate powdered drugs is extremely small. But the retailer ought, in these days of contentious commerce, to be in a position to demonstrate the grounds of his confidence to his customers if need be. In the matter of spices and condiments the druggist is on different ground, and must be content to see the greater part of his trade pass into the hands of the grocer, unless he can compete with him in price or sell a superior article. In order to be master of the situation the pharmacist must be certain of the quality of his goods, and he cannot do better than submit all his ground spices to microscopical examination. Cinnamon is sometimes mixed with starch, of which there should be normally present only a small quantity. Powdered walnut shells and the ground twigs of the cinnamon tree are also used for the same purpose. All these substances would be at once revealed by the microscope. Ground white pepper is not infrequently fund mixed with other substances such as foreign starches, ground olive kernels, walnut, almond and hazel-nut shells. Exhausted coriander, fennel and anise fruits are also said to have been used for adulterating pepper. Ground mustard may contain an unusual amount of added starch, and it occasionally happens that such diluted mustard is fortified with cayenne pepper. Cheap arrowroot is not always what it pretends to be. Having a complaint as to the price of arrowroot, and hearing that a neighboring grocer was selling it at a low price, it was decided to investigate the matter by making a pur

*A Pharmacist in the Pharm. Journal (Eng.

chase from the said grocer. Accordingly a small quantity of each of his two qualities was obtained. The difference between them was only the difference in the retail price; the arrowroot was adulterated to the extent of between 30 and 40 per cent. of sago meal. In justice to the grocers as a class it should be said that the investigation was then extended and samples obtained from ten other establishments; these samples were all pure and of good quality. Linseed meal may sometimes be found to have an admixture of starch, and at other times, especially when old, it may contain large numbers of a mite (*Tyroglyphus siro*). Powdered cantharides is also found sometimes to harbor mites, as is also saffron, especially when kept in a moist condition in tins. About ten years ago a friend sent a quantity of colorless powder from the bottom of a tin in which he had kept his saffron, of which he used considerable quantities. His suspicions were aroused as to the possibility of having been supplied with an adulterated article. The microscope at once revealed the nature of the powder; it consisted of innumerable mites, their eggs, and the *debris* of dead ones. Insects are much more common in the stock of the druggist than is generally supposed, and would be much more generally detected if the handy miscroscope were brought into use.

Another direction in which the microscope is rarely turned is towards the filtering papers. The nature of the liquids which a pharmacist has to filter is so various that it is of considerable importance to him that he should use filtering paper composed of suitable material. A microscopical examination will reveal such differences in the composition of the filtering papers in the market that he will be tempted to consider the whole question of filtration from another standpoint than that of price—namely, that of efficiency.

Besides the utility of the microscope in the immediate concerns of the shop, which have been merely indicated in the foregoing remarks, there is the wider application to the concerns of the community at large. This is a work the pharmacist is pre-eminently fitted to undertake. No other class of professional men has the same opportunities of acquiring so extensive and varied a knowledge of the minutiæ of vegetable and animal substances. Medical men are generally very glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of sending urinary deposits to a skilled microscopist; and a pharmacist may, with a very small expenditure of time and money, soon make himself so proficient as to meet all the demands of his medical friends, and thus earn their gratitude and perhaps something more tangible. In many commercial centres where textile fabrics are handled there is a constant need for assistance in discovering the component parts of fabrics. Merchants are often dependent upon tricks, which have no scientific basis, to guide them in appraising the value of the textiles they handle. Whenever they can obtain demonstrative evidence of the presence or absence of certain fibres in their fabrics, they are quick to appreciate the help. This is a field of usefulness the pharmacist who live in the proper districts should at once annex to his domain. The characters of cotton, silk, wool and linen, as seen under the microscope, are easily apprehended. Now that lustro-cellulose, mercerised cotton and weighted silk are so common, the aid a pharmacist can render by the use of his microscope should have a distinct commercial value.

The microscopical examination of articles of food, such as coffee, cocoa, flour and tea can very well be undertaken along with the general work of the pharmacy. In the case of coffee, cocoa and flour, when the characteristics of the tissues of the genuine materials are mastered, the detection of adulteration is easy, and the substances used for falsification are so few in number that it soon becomes easy to name the adulterants. Where tea is concerned, the microscopical examination may entail somewhat more trouble, as in some instances it may be necessary to make sections, and in all cases a careful investigation of the venation is required. There are, however, several works published which will help the microscopist over these difficulties very quickly.

The examination of water has been purposely avoided, because it demands expensive apparatus and a certain amount of technical training, outside the ordinary curriculum of the pharmacist. There is no reason why the investigation of deposits in potable waters should not be undertaken by the pharmacist; but unless the bacteriological character of the water is also ascertained, such an investigation is of little value. The phases of microscopy that have been exhibited here are just those which should commend themselves to the pharmacist who is willing, without any extra training or any increase in laboratory equipment, to turn to account the reserves of his scientific knowledge.

A Handsome Interior.

In no other line of business, possibly, it is as much of an actual necessity that the store and all its fittings should present an attractive and if possible a strikingly handsome oppearance, as in the modern drug store. Cleanliness, brilliancy, modern fittings and a tastefully arranged stock all serve to attract buyers. The illustration given below is of the interior of the drug store of A. L. Holstead, in the picturesque town of Moncton, New Brunswick. Mr. Holstead is proud, and justly so, of his place of business which is certainly a most attractive one and a credit to the proprietor.

Trade Levities.

The faculty of terse and forceful speech is ordinarily an advantage, but occasionally a man gets hoisted by his own epigram. A hustling New Yorker, who was recently established in a branch of the oil business, had set out to get the patronage of a certain firm. The head of the concern was reluctant to make a change.

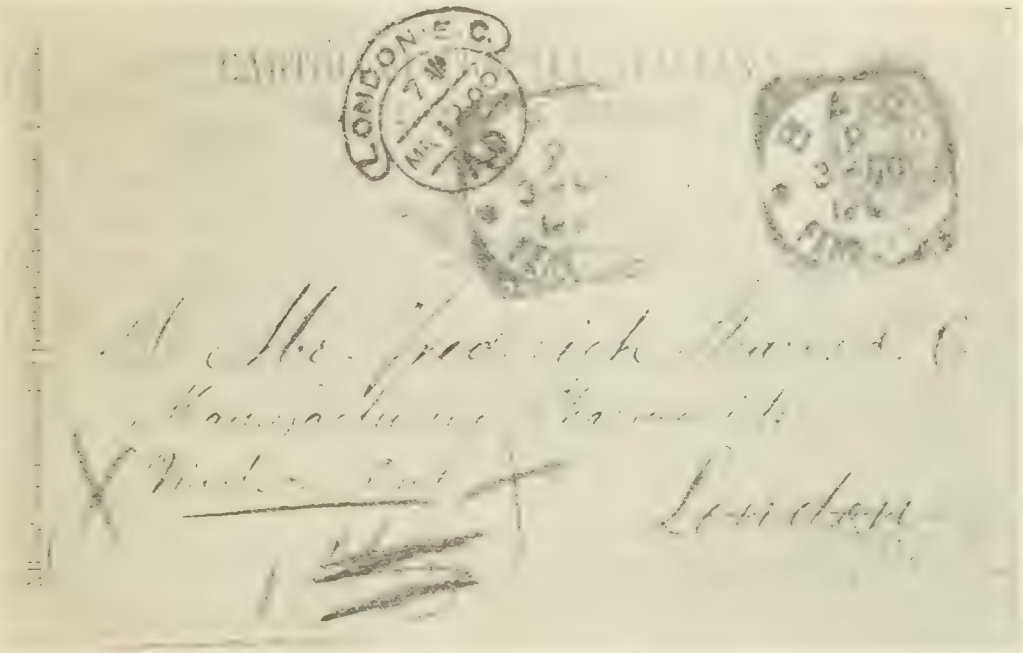
"The oil we have been getting has not been unsatisfactory," said he, "and I fail to see why we should make a change. Are there any extra inducements you can offer? How do you propose to improve on the old quality?"

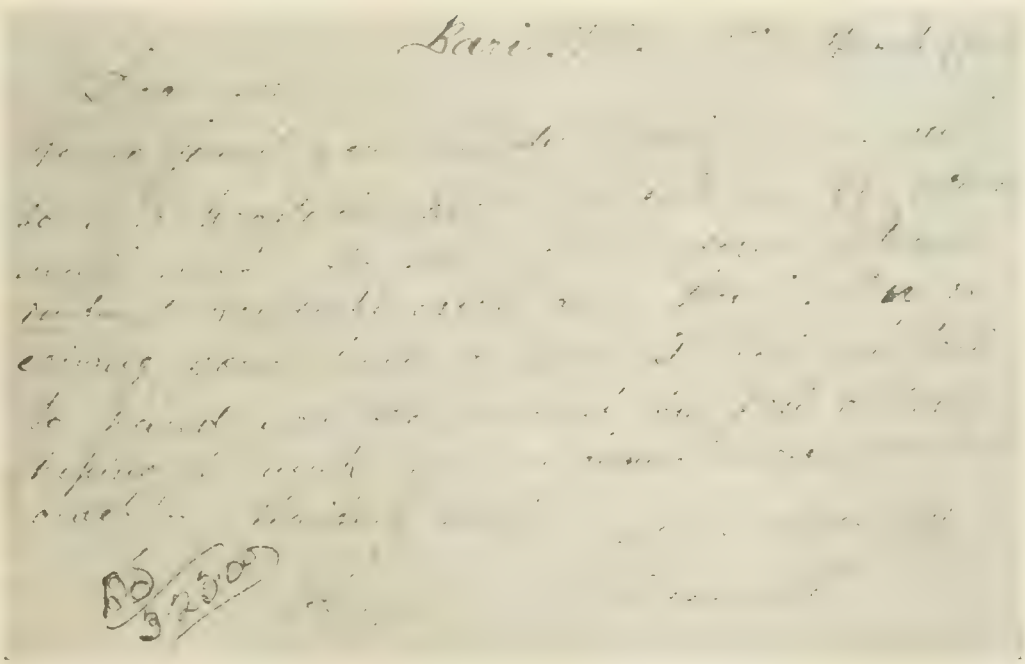
"In this way," was the prompt answer. "I propose to give the business my personal attention. I intend to put some of my brains into every barrel of oil we send out."

The rejoinder pleased the old gentleman, and he became a customer.

A few months later the hustling man was obliged to make a journey, and in his absence, through some oversight, the quality of oil was allowed to deteriorate. It was quickly noted, and a letter now on file in the office records one of the protests. It reads:

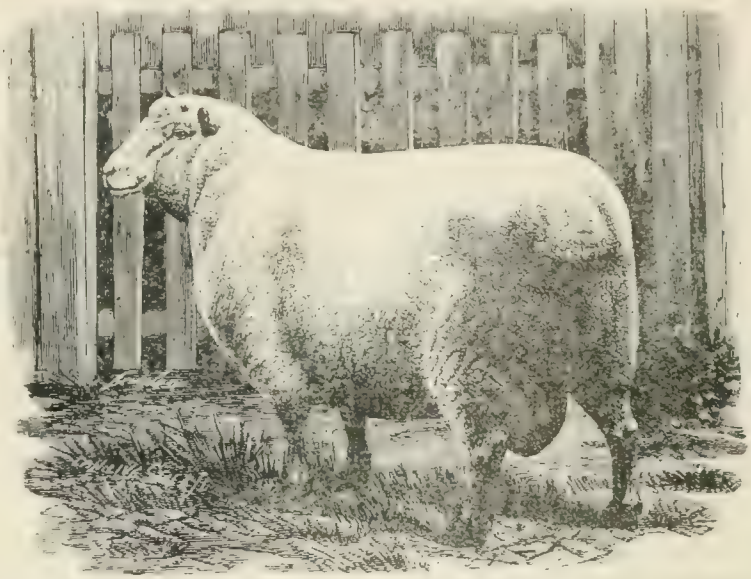
"Gentlemen: When we were induced to use your product we were assured that Mr. Blank put some of his brains into every barrel of oil. We deeply regret to observe that Mr. Blank is threatened with paresis."—*Washington Star.*





"Where-ever Heads Ache"

SHEPHERDS



A superior disinfectant and antiseptic. Is healing. A preventive and cure for skin diseases.

1 qt. bottles

For lice, etc., on young cattle and colts. Will destroy all disease germs on sheep.

1 qt. bottles

SHEEP DIP

Headquarters for Paas' Easter Egg Dyes

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited.
Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure **PARIS GREEN** manufactured by the

Canada Paint Company Limited

is made from a formula which gives it the highest possible place as an insecticide. As the

Canada Paint Company Limited

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals, they guarantee a uniformly superior article, and always in strict accordance with government standard.

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

MONTREAL

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

Trade Notes

J. D. Robertson, druggist, Bright, Ont., has made an assignment.

Dr. J. F. Ellis is opening a new drug store at Sherbrooke, N.S.

Kenneth J. McKenzie has opened a drug store at Pictou, N.S.

F. W. Jeffs has purchased the drug business of Hay & Co., Wallaceburg, Ont.

Mrs. T. A. Crockett has sold her drug business at St. John, N.B., to George Reicker.

The drug business of the estate of the late A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N.S., is offered for sale.

The Harvey Medicine Co., of Montreal, Que., manufacturers of patent medicines, have made an assignment.

Mesrs. Patton & Eddington have commenced business in Vancouver, B.C., as importers and manufacturers' agents, handling drug sundries, surgical instruments, etc.

McGlashan & Waldon, drug commission merchants, Winnipeg, Man., have assigned. Their trade liabilities are small, being under $3,000. Mr. Waldon, of the firm, died suddenly last fall and this affected the standing of the business somewhat, while another trouble was accommodation paper in connection with the J. F. Howard failure.

Montreal Notes.

The sudden death of Dr. T. D. Reed, Professor of Materia Medica and Dean of the Faculty of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, has cast a gloom over all the old druggists, and young ones, too, for that matter. His unobtrusive manners and perfect honesty of purpose, combined with very deep religious convictions, ensured him the respect of all that knew him. He was never himself again after his late accident, and he was much troubled with his heart lately. Most of the well-known druggists attended his funeral, and his old students sent a beautiful wreath. The writer of these lines was a fellow clerk with him at Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell's, some forty years ago. Dr. Reed was the same quiet, serious, earnest and religious man then as at the hour of his death. The other clerks, if I remember rightly, were Skinner, afterwards of Kingston; Wilfred Nelson, now Dr. Nelson, of New York; Joseph Barnard, and Lyle, who later on took the degree of M.D., and rose to eminence on the medical staff of the U.S. army.

Mr. J. A. Harte, Notre Dame street, was very unwell, but is now better and at business as usual.

The Harvey Medicine Company, of Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities, $37,000, so say the Montreal daily papers.

It is understood that the annual license fee of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be reduced this year to $8. It has lately been $10, owing to the great expense of opposing vexatious legislation against pharmacists. It is hoped the fee will drop next year to its normal figure, $5.

Personals.

We notice in a Montreal daily that Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, have forwarded their cheque for $50 towards the fund for relief of the sufferers by famine in India.

Mr. Robert Douglas, formerly of Perth, Ont., has sold his drug business in St. Paul, Minn., and intends residing in London, Ont.

Edward Harper, at one time engaged in the drug business in Cookstown, Ont., but lately representing the Confederation Life Association, in Barrie, Ont., died April 6th.

An Announcement to Retailers.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., of St. Louis, inform us that they are now offering to the retail trade all Antikamnia preparations in 10 oz. lots, the price of which is $9.25. Heretofore the smallest wholesale quantity was 25 oz.

All wholesale houses, and, in fact, the entire jobbing trade, have been instructed to furnish the 10 oz quantity, assorted as desired by the retailer, at the above figures. We feel certain that the retail trade will appreciate this action on the part of the Antikamnia Chemical Co.

"Business Tips," page 99, is an index to new advertisements.

Obituary.

DR. T. D. REED.

Dr. T. D. Reed, dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, died on Friday, March 30th, at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy with which he was seized on the 28th inst.

Dr Reed was born in Albany, N.Y. At an early age he came to Montreal, where he has since resided. He was educated at Phillips' school and the High school. In 1855 he commenced his pharmaceutical career as apprentice with Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell, remaining with them for ten years. He subsequently opened a drug store of his own on St. Antoine street, between St. Genevieve

The Late Dr. T. D. Reed.

and St. Monique streets, which he carried on for about six years. Since 1867 he has been a member of the College of Pharmacy, and in February, 1876 he was made a professor of that institution, occupying the chair of Materia Medica. In 1895 he was made dean of the Faculty. The doctor was also lecturer in Hygiene at the Normal school, and was associate editor of the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*. In 1871 he graduated as an M.D. at McGill University.

The doctor was an exemplary citizen, and a general favorite, his unassuming nature endearing him to those with whom he came in contact, and those students of the college whose good fortune it was to be associated with him will long remember his kindly interest in their welfare.

He was one of the oldest members of the Olivet Baptist Church, and was also a member of St. George's Society, in which he took a great interest.

Dr. Reed married Miss Booker, daughter of the late Rev. Alf. Booker, of Hamilton. She died in 1890, and two children now survive them, namely, Thomas Booker Reed and Miss Isabel Reed.

The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, April 2nd, from his late residence, 91 University street, and was largely attended. The floral tributes were particularly noticeable, including a large pillow from the professors of the College of Pharmacy, with the words "Our Dean," and an anchor from the members of the college, and wreaths from the various church organizations.

Amongst those in attendance were the members of the Board of College, the Faculty, and a large number of the leading druggists of Montreal together with a large concourse of citizens.

P. C. BLAICHER.

Peter Campbell Blaicher, one of the early druggists of Hamilton, Ont., passed away on March 20th. Mr. Blaicher was stricken with paralysis about ten days previously, and pneumonia developing, he rapidly succumbed.

Mr. Blaicher was born in the township of Saltfleet, Ont., in 1835, and was educated in the Public schools. When a young man he taught school for some time, and in 1865 commenced his drug career in Hamilton, and which he carried on up to within a few years of his death. Mr. Blaicher was a very prominent figure in municipal affairs; in 1879 he was elected as member of the Board of Education, and from 1880 to '87 was a member of the city council, and again in 1890 to '91 was one of the aldermanic board, serving as chairman of the finance committee. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the city and served for two years. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic order as well as of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He leaves two sons, Dr. W. S. Blaicher, of Chicago, and Lloyd Blaicher and one daughter, Mrs. S. W. Sterling, of London, Ont.

The Medical Alliance of America.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the notice that Edward Cavanagh, Jules de Clement and others, of Montreal, have been incorporated under the name of "The Medical Alliance of America" (Limited), with a capital of $100,000, in ten-dollar shares. Among the powers granted is that "To negotiate and arrange agreements and contracts between physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, nurses and the like, whose profession or calling is to care for and attend the sick, injured or infirm on the one hand, and such persons as desire these services on the other hand, whereby the latter shall be attended, treated and cared for by the former in return for a fixed fee or subscription, payable weekly or otherwise, to be collected and paid by said proposed corporation."

Books.

A Pocket Case and Medical Dictionary, giving the pronunciation and definition of the principal words used in medicine and collateral sciences, by George M. Gould, A.M., M.D.

The issue of this, the fourth edition, is co-incident with the sale of 100,000 copies of Dr. Gould's Dictionary, a phenomenal success that could only be obtained with a thoroughly reliable work.

This edition of the work has been revised and enlarged to 30,000 words and 837 pages, and one of the most remarkable facts in connection with it is the large amount of literary material contained within its handsome cover and the price at which it is published, namely, $1.

Besides the dictionary proper are very complete tables of the clinical eponymic terms of the arteries, muscles, nerves, bacteria, bacilli, micrococci, and thermometric scales, and a dose list of drugs and their preparations in both the English and metric systems of weights and measures.

The work is one that is indispensable for the medical and pharmaceutical student as well as the practitioner.

It is published by P. Blackiston, Son & Co., 1,012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Modern Photography in Theory and Practice.

This work is one which is especially adapted to the use of the amateur photographer, whether a novice or an expert; in fact it is a complete guide to photography. It covers all branches of the art. The work has now reached its second edition, consists of 250 pages with 18 full page and 255 small illustrations, and is published at the low price of $1.

It is a work which we believe will commend itself to every practical photographer. By arrangements made with the publishers our subscribers can be furnished with the book, post-paid, from this office at publisher's price.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, April 5th, when twenty-seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely: T. P. Gagnon, G. H. Gadbois, L. Chauret, A. A. Lefevre, Joseph Bélanger, J. B. Lavoie, Chas. Lippins, Joseph Lafontaine. The following candidates passed upon all subjects but Arithmetic, namely: J. A. Langlois, E. Bourier, J. R. Martineau, R. Robitaille. These will require to present themselves again at the July examination, to be examined upon that subject only.

The candidates were examined in French, English, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Professor J. O. Cassegrain, of the Jacques Cartier Normal school, and Prof. Isaac Gammele, of the High school, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on July 5th.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. A. S. Johnson, senior partner of the firm of Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has accepted a position with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., as traveller for this well-known firm in New Brunswick. Mr. Johnson has gone to the establishment of the firm at Walkerville for a short time previous to entering upon his duties.

Mr. George Hughes, of the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, has purchased the stock and fittings of Messrs. Johnson & Johnson's Queen Square store which he will occupy after the first of next October.

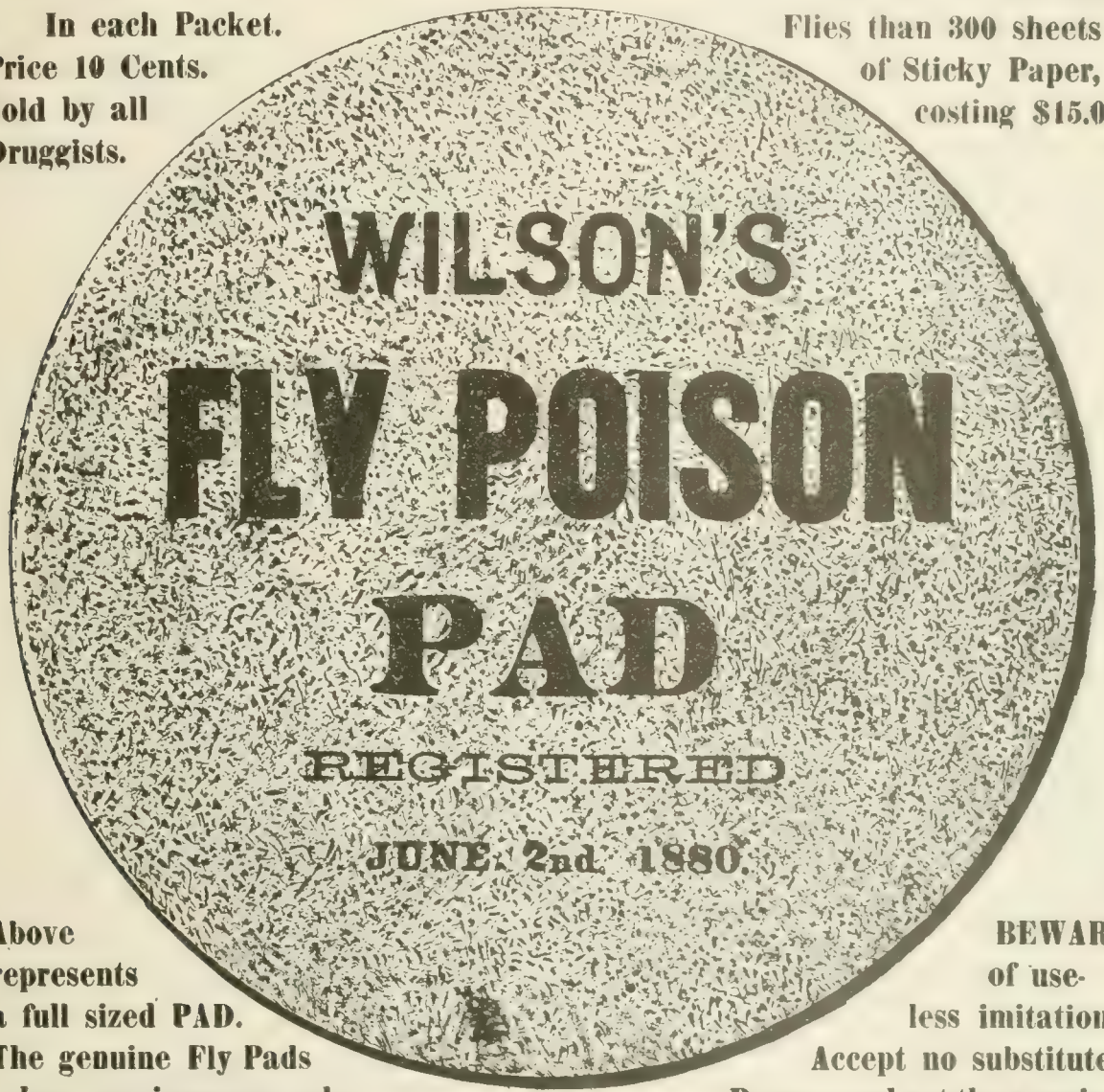
A New Test for Diabetic Urine.—Nitro-propiol tablets are a new reagent in compressed form, destined to be used in the place of Fehling's solution for the testing of diabetic urine. An indigo-blue color is developed, or eventually indigo is precipitated. The reaction is: $2C_6H_4(NO)C:C.COOH + 2H_2 = C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_2 + 2CO_2 + 2H_2O$.—*Zeit. fur Pharmacie*, 1899, 36.

The Increase in Sales

Of **WILSON'S FLY PADS** during 1899 was a revelation to us. Our total sale is now sufficient to give every retail Druggist in Canada nearly two boxes say, $10 worth, at retail price. We believe we are within the mark in stating that the annual sale of **Wilson's Fly Pads** in Canada is now more than double that of all other fly poisons put together.

FIVE PADS
In each Packet.
Price 10 Cents.
Sold by all Druggists.

Each Packet will kill more Flies than 300 sheets of Sticky Paper, costing $15.00.



Above represents a full sized PAD. The genuine Fly Pads have an immense sale.

BEWARE of useless imitations. Accept no substitutes. Be sure and get the genuine.

What has brought this about? The simple fact that the killing quality of **Fly Pads** far exceeds that of any other fly poison ever offered to the Canadian public.

Wilson's Fly Pads Always Give Satisfaction.

They afford the retailer a profit of from 100 to 120 per cent.

They are sold by all Wholesale Druggists and many Patent Medicine Dealers

ORDER NOW

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

...HAMILTON...

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C_6H_5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

"Establish a reputation for early rising and you may lie abed till noon."

Change the names of the actions, and this old saw will fit many of the practices of life.

In business the reputation for honesty, like the mantle of charity, will cover a multitude of faults. The first chance a business man has to lay the foundation of his reputation is at his *first start* in business. When he writes his first advertisement, be it a quarter single column or a whole page; a modest little dodger or a double-sheet poster; what he says then will be compared with the goods he offers on his shelves and counters.

Most people who go, purse in hand, to inquire into a new business, are more than willing to be pleased. They like to go to a new place, or a renovated old place. There may be interrogation in their eyes and on their lips. They question if the goods they came to examine will tally with the printed formula. They wish to know first if they have been tricked into a fool's errand. If they have, that start in business is a waste of time and money and printers' ink and paper. The business may run, or it may limp along, but no matter how honest it may grow, the start will be remembered.

It is like the saying of a down-east farmer, that his neighbor would "walk a mile for a lie when he had the truth in his pocket." He might have added, "And the truth would serve the occasion much better."

***

Fine writing is not necessary for an advertisement. A man doesn't usually try to say fine things across the counter with his wares between himself and his customer. Rather, he says, "Here are the goods, and you have eyes and taste and judgment. There's the price. You may be able to find a better bargain. If you can, let me know where it is."

This, or something like it, is all that is necessary in an advertisement of fabrics, or foods, or medicines, or mowing machines.

Leave a margin for the intelligence of your audience. Suggestive literature is fascinating for the reader and profitable for the writer, whether it be poetry, philosophy or advertising.

Describe your goods as nearly as possible. Have cuts if you can. They make your space attractive. Then, put in a few plain, terse sentences. Use common words. Many liberal purchasers of the necessities and luxuries of life have never included a big dictionary in either list.

Arrange your statements in grammatical sentences if you can. But, bad grammar will be forgiven if you have no worse fault. It will be remembered that language is largely a matter of locality, but truth endures forever.

Too many conjunctions are not good in advertisements, nor anywhere else. Short sentences are more easily understood. It may be "choppy," but it is easy reading. Serve up your ideas in courses, as it were. Tell your patrons (already secured and the possibles) what you have to say, in good order. Nobody likes a jumble of statements, and to some folks an advertisement that is disagreeable to read will create an antipathy to the advertiser.

***

Eccentricity of expression may not be originality. Be original, if you can, but don't let your efforts after originality obscure your meaning. Have your own style. If it is a style that brings customers and sends away your goods, use it, and be glad. You may not find yourself a literary genius, but you may find the same cause for thankfulness that Sancho Panza did.

***

There's small profit in advertising everything in your store in one day. That is, it is better to use your space for a few lines of goods each day in the week than to fill it with the whole invoice every day.

The great desert would not be so bad if there was not so much of it. It is monotony that is the great weariness.

You need not necessarily insist that you have special sales every day, unless you do, but you can give some good reason for the extra qualities and prices you offer, and why you are offering special lines on special days. More than this: If you advertise many kinds of goods in one day, your space may be crowded full of small type, and may not be read. When some one or two lines of goods are advertised, people who want these will be on hand to secure them. It is not improbable that they will be reminded of other things they want. At least, they will be when those other things are to be seen, and your work is half done.

***

The radical meaning of the advertisement is to bring the vendor and the purchaser into confidence. After that is done, you may feel that you have more than caught the eyes of the people. The people are your guests, and if your entertainment is all your invitation promised, you will find plain sailing on the sea of business.

No doubt many persons have wondered why Barnum said what he did about people liking to be humbugged. He was a great advertiser, and he always gave his audience their money's worth.

You may entice people into your place. That is legitimate. But you must not deceive. No lasting prosperity can come of business dishonesty.

When you take up your pencil to make your statements about your goods, remember this. If you employ someone to write your ads. for you, be sure there is a fair understanding. Sincerity and fair dealing should be a goodly part of your stock in trade, and they should never be scarce. Above all, don't try to be funny. Some men have a talent for humor. There are only a few of them, however, and the most famous of American wits is likely to die poor.

A Test for Peroxides.

BY FRANK R. DUDDERIDGE.

A characteristic and easily applied reaction for the detection of a peroxide of an alkali or alkali-earth metal, which I have not noticed in any of the ordinary text-books, is the addition of silver nitrate solution to a small portion of the powder in a test tube. In the case of an alkali metal brisk effervescence occurs at once, due to evolution of oxygen—easily recognized by a glowing match-stick—and a black precipitate of metallic silver is at once deposited. With the alkali-earth metals the reaction takes place more slowly, a brown precipitate of silver oxide being first produced, soon followed by evolution of oxygen, the precipitate turning to black metallic silver. The reaction in this latter instance is hastened by the application of heat. The effect produced will no doubt be due to formation of silver oxide in each instance, and its decomposition by the peroxide, similar to its well-known reaction with hydrogen peroxide.—*Phar. Journal (Eng.)*

Anyone desiring information in reference to the cultivation of ginseng root, may obtain "Cultural Directions," from Harlam P. Kelsey, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Send 10 cents.

Recent Patents of Interest to Pharmacists, Etc.

Inhaler, Arthur Manners, Hull, England.

Optical projecting apparatus, Baltzar E. L. de Mare, Philadelphia, Pa.

Electrical massage instrument, Edmund T. Otto, Jersey City, N.J.

Orthopædic appliance, Herbert J. Pond, Norwich, England.

Combined shirt and suspensory bandage, Stacy Potts, Washington, D.C.

Atomizer, Chas A. Tatum, New York, N.Y.

Douching speculum, Lee J. Chapman, Columbus, Ohio.

Preparing haloid derivatives of acetone, Leonhard Lederer, Munich, Germany.

Pneumatic thermometer, Wm. H. Sanford and H. Brickham, Denver, Col.

Insufflator, Allen DeVilbiss, Toledo, Ohio.

Disinfecting apparatus, Royal E. Deane, New York, N.Y.

Device for applying hot air or vapor to the human body, Oliver K. Isham, Hartford, Conn.

Making fluoroform, Friedrick Valentiner, Leipsic, Germany.

Massage roller, Margaret Stonebridge, New York, N.Y.

Design, syringe nozzle, Frederick H. Jones, Wakefield, Mass.

Apparatus for making extracts, Ernst Schliemann and E. von Boyen, Hamburg, Germany.

Artificial tooth crown, Henry D. Justi, Philadelphia, Pa.

Apparatus for producing caustic soda Henry S. Anderson, Springfield, Mass.

Hernial truss, Herman Becker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pocket prescription scale, Robert W. Harmon, Lockhart, Miss.

Attachment for invalid bedsteads, Edwin A. Libby, Keene, N.H.

Preparing remedial substances from swine-blood, Gustav Lorenz, Darmstadt, assignor to Rothlauf Serum Gesellschaft mit Beschranker Haftung, Berlin, Germany.

Fracture apparatus, Carl Boegle, Munich, Germany.

Vaporizer, Olin A. Johnston, New York, N.Y.

Hernial truss, Patrick Madden, Soldier's Home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Device for injecting powders into the nasal passages, Charles H. Murphey, Madisonville, Ky.

Artificial hand and arm, Henry Schenk, Sandusky, Ohio.

Inhaler, Walter W. Winton, Scranton, Pa.

Pessary, Henry A. Hempel, Gotha, Fla.

Making medicinal products, Heinrich Oppermann, Bernburg, Germany.

Bed-robe for invalids, Mary E. Sims, San Angelo, Texas.

Design, atomizing tip for spraying apparatus, Wayne H. Rice, assignor, to R. W. & S. M. Rice, Windsor, Conn.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

TRADE MARKS.

Certain named medical preparations, Rufus Crowell & Co., Salem, Mass.

Topical remedies in powdered form for certain named diseases, Dorman & Barewald, Buffalo, Iowa.

Medical compounds, Fries Bros., New York, N.Y.

Remedies for certain named diseases, Ray Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

Bitters, H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany.

Liniment, McConnon & Co., Winona, Minn.

Preparation for the stomach and digestive organs, John Morrow & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Remedy for hay fever, Eliza M Nichols, Chicago, Ill.

Preparation for the cure of a certain named disease, Charles H Clarke, Des Moines, Iowa.

Medical compound, Albert H. Khale, Lima, Ohio.

Certain named drugs and chemicals, Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg-Actien-Gesellschaft, vormals Eugen Dieterich, Helfenberg, Germany.

Remedy for certain named diseases, Paul Conday, Pittsburg, Pa.

Medical wines, pills, plasters, and ointments, Alfred J. Giguere, Fall River, Mass.

Cure for certain named diseases, Carl Laux, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cures for certain named diseases, Chas. P. Lee, Arkansas City, Kan.

Remedy for certain named diseases, John S. Leonhardt, Lincoln, Neb.

Drugs, chemicals and certain named oils, George Lueders & Co., New York, N.Y.

Remedy for certain named diseases, Pope Company, Charlotte, Mich.

Remedies for certain diseases, Harry W. Quinby, Detroit, Mich.

Chemical compound, Taliaferro Robinson Chemical Company, Washington, D. C.

Leisure Moments.

Customer (in book store)—"I want to look at some Bibles."

Clerk (formerly with druggist) —"We're just out of 'em. (Abstsractedly) — We have something just as good though."—*New York Journal.*

An Irishman, during the Belfast riots, was waylaid by a party of roughs, and was asked what his political views were. He did not know to which side his interrogators belonged, but he surveyed their weapons and then answered, "Gintlemen, I am of the same opinion as that gintleman over there with the big shillelagh."

It appears that one idle day the frog, the duck, the lamb, and the skunk started forth together to visit the show. Just what sort of show it was the chronicler doesn't state. Anyway, it was something that the queerly assorted quartet was anxious to attend, and they hopped and waddled, and gambolled and trotted towards the big canvas enclosure with delighted throbs of anticipation. Finally they reached the door-tender, the frog leading the line. Well, the frog had a greenback and passed right in. The duck had a bill and followed the frog. The lamb had four quarters and followed the frog and the duck. But the unfortunate skunk was left on the outside. He had only a scent, and that was bad. Naturally he turned away, feeling pretty blue. As he was slowly going back over the hill he met a hoop snake rolling along at a lively rate towards the show. The skunk greeted him, but the snake did not stop. "Don't interrupt me," he cried over his shoulder. "I've got to do a turn, and I'm a little late," and he rolled along. At the top of the hill the skunk noticed another old friend approaching. It was the sardine. "Hello!" cried the sardine. "What's the matter?" So the skunk told him. "I can guess how you feel about it," said the sardine, sympathetically. "I belong to the smelt family myself. But, say, old fellow, you come right back and go in with me—I've got a box." And the skunk and the sardine went back together.

"Business Tips" will give you pointers worth knowing. Page 99.

Smith's "TRUE FRUIT"

Fountain Syrups AND Crushed Fruits.

Are the BEST on the Market, and by using them you will increase your Soda Fountain Trade Fifty per Cent.

With all orders of six gallons and over we pay freight and enclose with first order till June 1st Four Display Cards, lithographed in colors, for hanging up, eight Fac-simile Posters for the windows, twelve handsome Lithograph Window Slips.

☞ *These Slips are something new and original and their use will attract customers.*

Write us for Price Lists and samples of "True Fruit" Fountain Syrup and Extracts.

The J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO Limited.

Manufacturing Chemists.

15 to 23 Alice St., and 12 to 18 Trinity Square. TORONTO, ONT.

BENNETT'S New Drug Cabinet

For Herbs, Drugs and Seeds.

W. C. McFarland says: "Should be in every up-to-date store."

Souris, Manitoba, January 18, 1900

J. S BENNETT.

Dear Sir.—Your boxes are admired by everyone, and are appreciated by ourselves and our clerks.

Yours truly,

JAS. BAMBRIDGE & CO.

Cabinets as above made in oak containing 50 drawers	4 x 4½ x 10	15.00
" " " " "	4 x 4½ x 10½	15.00
Quotations furnished on cabinets any size or with any number of drawers	6 x 7½ x 10½	

This cabinet is fitted with BENNETT'S PATENT DRAWER, which, being made with a metal body, has many advantages over all others. No possibility of cracking through shrinkage, absolutely smooth to handle, and helps by preserving drugs. Being constructed with a lip at the top, which closes against the shelf, it is INSECT PROOF and AIR TIGHT. A depression on the side in the metal is fitted in with a price card, which can never get defaced, and all drawers are supplied with a real bronze label drawer pull. The cabinets are fitted with metal backs and metal divisions between each drawer, so making them MOUSE, VERMIN, and WORM PROOF, as well as AIR TIGHT.

FOR PRICE LISTS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

J.S. BENNETT, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER **20** Sheridan Ave., **TORONTO**

Easter Term

From April 17th, merges into the

Summer Term

From July 3rd, in the

Central Business College

TORONTO

A strong, reliable school, with splendid equipment, including sixty first-class typewriting machines. There are no vacations. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S ✳ Pennyroyal FOR FEMALES. AND ✳ Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, "Druggists" Corporation, MONTREAL TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is but one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

Gold Medal presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to M. Angelo Mariani for benefits conferred on Mankind from Vin Mariani
THE POPULAR TONIC
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
NOURISHES—STRENGTHENS—REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN
BOOK OF PORTRAITS & ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE
MARIANI & CO. 52 WEST 15TH ST. N.Y.
Recommended by all who try it.
Written endorsements from 8000 doctors
The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of Vin Mariani.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kind of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901 and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession, with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the Continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Modern Explosives.

Mr. J. S.S. Brame delivered a lecture at the London Institution on "Modern Explosives." Having shown a number of interesting experiments, he said that for an explosive they wanted a substance that would generate a large quantity of gas during combustion of some of its constituents, that gas, becoming greatly expanded by the heat evolved. A cubic inch of nitro-glycerine would produce 1,200 cubic inches of gaseous productions, and this, owing to the heat generated, would expand to eight times that volume. The lecturer referred to the change which had taken place in artillery during the last forty years by the substitution of guns of large calibre, the introduction of rifling, and the increase in the length of the weapons. As a consequence the propelling charge had so to be arranged as to give a gradually increasing pressure of gases behind the projectile until it reached the muzzle. Dealing with the higher explosives, Mr. Brame explained that gun-cotton—produced by the treatment of cotton material with nitric and sulphuric acid—when first discovered gave very uncertain results. When made of pure materials it was probably the safest of explosives. Guns were sometimes destroyed by its use owing to its rapid detonation. Nitro-glycerine was made by the mixtures of nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and glycerine, and by a combination of nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton,cordite was formed. The two were mixed thoroughly by dissolving them in some neutral solvent, and thus the disadvantage of the fibrous nature of guncotton, and its consequent rapidity of detonation was obviated. The addition of a certain amount of vaseline was found to lubricate the projectile and considerably decrease the erosion of the interior of the gun. Lyddite—picric acid—was a substance about which we were learning a great deal lately. It was produced from the well-known substance, carbolic acid, by adding sulphuric and nitric acid. Its advantage as an explosive was that one could readily melt it at a temperature a little above the boiling point of water. In that condition it could be run off into a shell, and it would stand the enormous shock of powder or cordite behind it. It would not explode under ordinary conditions, but needed a powerful detonator to bring its power into play. When the shell was thrown and it struck a solid substance, the detonator was fired, and that decomposed the powerful picric powder, which in turn fired the shell. There was one drawback, owing to the fact that they could not be so sure of detonating picric as they could of firing off powder in a shell. Probably the difficulty would soon be overcome. Melinite was picric acid worked up in another way.—*British and Conial Druggist.*

A Strong Recommendation.

The following is from an article appearing in the U.S. Health Reports of March 30th :

Many persons suffer from a naturally dry, rough, or coarse skin which could be easily remedied by the use of a correct emollient which assimilates with the skin. If a preparation is used which leaves the skin sticky or greasy, one knows at once that it is not a correct emollient. Any application to the hands or face, to correct a chapped or rough skin, should be made immediately after careful cleansing and before the skin is dry. There are many objections to the use of vaseline or glycerine and a great many people can use neither. For sunburn, chapped hands and lips and rough skin, and skin afflictions in general requiring a reliable emollient, we have found the "Parisian Balm," prepared by Seely, the perfumer, of Detroit, Mich., to give the best satisfaction in all cases and recommend that it be kept on hand for instant use. It is thoroughly reliable and very pleasant to use, without being either sticky or greasy and is especially agreeable to use on the hands, lips or face before going into the cold air.

Preparing these reports in the interest of health, sanitation and hygiene and for the protection of our patrons, who look to us as the highest American authority on all such matters, and act upon our opinions and conclusions as promulgated, we are constantly making investigations and analyses of articles produced and put upon the market for sale. Having received a large number of inquiries regarding the "Parisian Balm," we have just completed through our boards of inquiry and investigation most thorough analysis and critical examination of the same, and after due consideration of the report of our analytical chemist, unanimously approved by our medical staff, we cordially extend to this preparation the unqualified editorial and official endorsement of the United States health reports.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The semi-annual examinations for major and minor candidates will commence on Monday, April 16th, 1900, at 9 a.m., and will be held in the college of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 6th day of April. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

All candidates for either major or minor examination will be required to pay the full examination fee, all half fees having been abolished.

No applications for these examinations will be received after the 6th of Aptil,and candidates remitting their examination fees, must do so in funds payable at par in Montreal. American silver not taken for fees.

In addition to the major examination and registration fees a charge of $10 will be made for the diploma, which in future will be engraved on parchment.

E. Muir, Registrar.

Montreal, March 9th, 1900.

The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec.

The following bulletin has been issued to the retail druggists of Quebec :

Office of Secretary,
595 Lagauchetiere St., Montreal.

Bulletin No. 4.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting of this Society held on January 3rd, has affiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States, whose objects are similar to those of our Society, and in order to show the druggists of this province what work has already been done by the N.A.R.D. we send you herewith a copy of their first annual meeting proceedings, which have been supplied us by that Society.

By affiliating with this influential body, your executive expect that much good will result ; therefore it is earnestly requested that every druggist of the province will enroll his or her name, as soon as

possible, as a member of our Society—for unity is strength, and by showing a large membership roll our influence will be more potent.

The executive, in making this appeal, would recommend that the druggists of the province, and especially the members of our Society, should support those manufacturers, such as the Pabst's Malt and Abbey Salt firms, who adopt special methods for keeping their goods out of the hands of cutters, by giving the goods of such firms the preference; they would also recommend that they refuse to purchase goods from manufacturers or jobbers who are known to sell to cutters, or who refuse to adopt measures to keep their goods out of cutter's hands.

The following extracts from a letter of the Secretary of the N.A.R.D., *re* affiliation, is here given for the information of our members, present or prospective, which the executive think will be of interest, namely:

"Your Association has been entered upon the records of the secretary's office, and you are now entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership. In regard to the aggressive cutters in your city and elsewhere, I think your action in withholding this matter temporarily is wise. When you have secured the evidence needed to convince you as to who is demoralizing the trade of your province, we shall write to the erring manufacturers and jobbers, and ask them to cease supplying those trade demoralizers. If our request is not granted, it will be made apparent to the manufacturers and jobbers in question that their interests are likely to suffer by reason of that fact, and we shall lose no time in informing the Associations affiliated with us that the rights of a fellow member of the organization are being trampled upon, and that such action as is desirable under the circumstances should be taken without delay.

"Acting on your suggestion, I sent you at once, on receipt of your letter, 250 copies of the Cincinnati convention. It is hoped their distribution will be of value in imparting the information needed by your druggists, and of increasing the interest in your and our work.

"You inquire as to what would be done in the case of departmental stores. If you are sure that the firm's goods you mention are being sold in departmental stores in Montreal and Quebec, I wish you would give me the information at once, in order that the matter may be taken up with this firm, who have always been loyal to our interests. If the jobber who is supplying the departmental stores in question can be convicted of this act, I shall be glad if you could give us that information also, in order that we may begin at once a crusade which will convince the jobber that his interests would be served by adopting other methods than those now employed.

"I want to assure you that I, personally, am anxious for the success of your Association, inasmuch as it is our pioneer organization in the Dominion, and if you will give me the information I have requested, I feel sure work can be inaugurated at once that will convince your duggist that the N.A.R.D. is able to serve their interest, and that it only needs encouragement to correct the abuses from which they suffer."

The following paragraphs are taken from Bulletin No. 7 of the N.A.R.D. of January 15th, 1900:

"The Proprietary Association of America, representing the manufacturers of the country, adopted at its meeting held in June, 1899, resolutions pledging its members to confine their sales to jobbers acceptable to the three National Associations representing the drug trade. It was distinctly stated in their resolutions, that if any jobber were proven guilty of selling proprietary goods to department stores and aggressive cutters, and this fact was reported, his name should be stricken from the list of wholesale distributors, and his rights to buy goods from the manufacturers thereby brought to an end. Whether this resolution, which is clearly in conformity with the wishes of the N.A.R.D., is to be carried out will depend almost entirely upon the retail trade. Upon it rests the responsibility of detecting and disciplining those manufacturers and jobbers, who are recreant to the promises they have made of co-operation in keeping goods out of the hands of cutters.

"The N.A.R.D. and its executive committee have accepted the promise made by the National Associations representing the allied branches of the drug trade, as well as the individual manufacturers and jobbers, as having been made in good faith; but the time has come when specific action must take the place of promises. Members of the National Association must look squarely in the face the fact that the success or failure of its plans will depend upon themselves, and must place themselves as organizations and individuals, in readiness to enforce the rule that manufacturers must sell to trustworthy jobbers only, and that those jobbers must sell only to legitimate retail druggists. Are you prepared to give the 'preference' to the jobbers on the approval list, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Association at its Cincinnati Convention, and in every other practical way augment the Association's power?

"The support given to the Association must be something more than a mere assent to the general proposition to follow the lead of its Executive Committee. Loyalty of the kind to be effective, must prompt members to strengthen their respective organizations by enlarging them, by infusing into each of their members a determination to allow no obstacle to prevent the performance of his whole duty to his local or state association, and an equally strong determination, that nothing shall prevent that organization from doing its whole duty to the national body. In this way only can an amelioration of the deplorable condition of the drug trade of the country be accomplished."

In conclusion the executive of the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec request the active co-operation of every member by notifying the secretary of all cases, that come under their observation, wherein the spirit of our organization is being in any way broken, by either wholesale druggists, jobbers, proprietary manufacturers, or retailers, the source of such information being treated in strict confidence.

Fraternally yours,

E. Muir,
Secretary.

P.S.—Enclosed you will find a membership slip: if you have not already enrolled your name as a member, kindly sign this slip and return it to the secretary with the sum of $3.00, being the annual fee.

Gentlemen,—On or about the 20th February last our Society issued a circular letter to a considerable number of wholesale druggists, manufacturers and jobbers, asking them to sign a form of agreement, the second clause of which would bind the signer to cancel, without cost, any orders received from members of this Society, if their goods were sold or displayed by cut-rate or department stores. In the replies received, a few o

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for.. 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations .... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations..... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the product, purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETTA, PENNA. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

A Money-Maker

for Hustling Druggists

◆◆◆

SELL

ROBINSON'S

Turkish Bath Cabinets

Used and endorsed by the leading physicians and hospitals of the country, for all chronic ailments, La Grippe, Colds, Kidney, Liver, Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

From a firm who has sold several hundred cabinets:

"Nine-tenths of our sales are directly through the leading physicians, who prescribe the ROBINSON CABINET in preference to all others. At least *fifty* of the most *prominent* physicians of Buffalo are recommending your Cabinet. We have and always will give your Bath the preference. STODDARD BROS., Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y."

N.B.—For the next 30 days we will make a price that will astonish you. Drop us a card to-day. We are now selling through Druggists alone about 1,000 cabinets per month. One drug firm last year sold 650 cabinets, others average from 100 to 500 per year.

You can sell our cabinet—we will help you.

The best time to sell Bath Cabinets is now, during the winter and spring seasons. Write at once—do not delay.

ROBINSON THERMAL BATH CO.

718=734 Jefferson Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)

Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.
NOTE THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS
"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives quicker and better effect than any other I have ever used."—Dr. D. H. Agnew, University of Penna.
"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases, I find an increased action and more immediate effect."—John V. Shoemaker M.D.
Johnson's Belladonna Plaster
Touches the Spot
MADE OF BELLADONNA U. S. P. STRENGTH Penetrating Base
EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

ON 'ITSEM'

HOUSEHOLD DYES

THE CLEVER WIFE

RELIES

Because they are the most vivid, lasting, and perfect dyes made. They dye all materials all shades. Extremely easy and clean to use. Made up in handy glass tubes, price 10 cents per tube.

N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye IS Black.

Sold by Chemists.

"ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.,

44 Farringdon St., London, or Borough Mills, Bradford

Greig Manuf'g Co., Montreal.

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—

"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"

—Monogrammed

.....ALSO.....

Another—

"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"

—Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY

the manufacturers signed the agreement as sent them, but the majority were unwilling to sign the document unless this clause was either materially modified or struck out altogether, intimating that if this were done they would willingly sign the agreement. After consultation, the executive board of the Society decided to withdraw the second clause of the first form of agreement, and have substituted in its place the clause you will find marked No. 2 in the form of agreement now sent you.

As it is our intention to issue very shortly to our members an approved jobbers' list, we would like to have your firm's name appear on said list, and would, therefore, request, if agreeable, that you sign said agreement and return to me as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully,

.....

Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT.

1. For and in consideration of the support given us by the members of the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, we, the undersigned manufacturers, wholesale druggists and jobbers, do hereby agree and promise, that we will not sell, directly or indirectly, to any publicly known "cutter," nor accept any order from any cut-rate store or any department store that sells at cut-rates any article manufactured or sold by us.

2. We further agree to use our influence with the manufacturers of proprietary articles and vendors of goods usually sold by retail druggists, and to protect, as far as possible, the interest of the retail druggist, by preventing their goods from being sold by department stores and persistent cutters.

3. We further agree to instruct our travelling salesmen, in soliciting orders for our firm, to use the Salesman's Card issued by the Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, as follows:

SALESMAN'S CARD

Issued by the

SOCIETY OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The bearer . . . . .representing..... of..... .....having agreed not to offer or sell their goods or products to those who are not in sympathy with our organization, he is hereby recommended to the members of this Society.

.....

President.

.....

Secretary

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The following were the papers submitted at the sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, held March 28th, 29th and 30th, 1900:

BOTANY—MARCH 28TH, 1900.

PROFS. JOS. BEMROSE AND J. E. MORRISON, Examiners.

1. Describe the flower and the fruit of the following plants: Poppy, dandelion and garden pea.

2. What are the functions of the "leucoplasts?"

3. What do you understand by "the alternation of generations?" Use the fern as an illustration.

4. What changes does an ovule undergo in becoming a seed?

5. To what phases of plant life do the terms sporophyte and gametophyte apply?

6. Define the following botanical terms: Indusium, epigynous, perisperm, syncarpous, anatropous.

7. Describe three different forms o placentation; give a sketch of each.

8. How are the seeds of the poppy, dandelion, blackberry and maple dispersed?

9. Name two or three plants growing around Montreal that bear cleistogamous flowers.

10. Draw that form of inflorescence called the forked cyme or dichasium, and name one natural order in which it is frequently found.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY—SENIOR CLASS.

PROF. T. D. REED, Examiner.

1. Name some official preparations or drugs which are classified as: (*a*) Diuretics, (*b*) sialagogues, (*c*) taenicides, (*d*) mydriatics, (*e*) diaphoretics; with common adult doses, if used internally.

2. What is an alkaloid? Give an outline of the method of obtaining an alkaloid by the use of immiscible solvents. Name some incompatibles which have been met in prescription, containing alkaloids.

3. Explain the use of calcium phos. in ext. euonymin; lactose in ext. n. vomica; potass. carb. in decoct. aloes co.; kaolin in syr. aromat.

4. Give definition of official opium. Name five proximate principles which have been extracted from opium. With ½ lb. each of 5%, 7% and 13% opium in stock, how may 1 lb. of 10% opium be produced? What is black drop?

5. Give the composition of the following: Mist. sennæ co., mist. olei ricini, mist. ferri co., Huxham's tinct. bark.

6. State how gallic and tannic acids may be prepared. How may they be distinguished?

7. What is nux vomica? State amount of alkaloid in each of its official preparations. How may its chief alkaloid be identified, chemically and biologically?

8. Enumerate the official preparations of licorice. Note the facts in the preparation of ext. glycyrrh. liq. In what way does the liquid extract differ from ordinary fluid extract?

9. Give the botanical source, natural order and medical action of the following: Coloquistida, foxglove, araroba, wormseed, hemlock.

10. How would you proceed to test a sample of sapo durus B. P. for unsaponified fat, alkaline hydroxide, alkaline carbonate, potassium soap?

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS—JUNIOR CLASS.

PROF. JOSEPH BEMROSE, Examiner.

1. What changes occur when the following substances are strongly heated in the air: Phosphorus, sodium bicarbonate, ferric oxide, calcium oxalate and sodium nitrate?

2. Calculate the molecular weight of antimonious oxide, of antimonious sulphide and of tartar emetic, using the atomic weight given in the 1898 B.P.

3 Name the following compounds: $C_6H_5COONH_4$; C_2H_5OH; $(C_2H_5)_2O$; $CH_3{\cdot}COO(C_2H_5)$. What does this method of arranging the groups and symbols teach us?

4. Describe the test known as "Fleitmann's"; show by sketch the appearance of a sublimate of white arsenic as seen with a good lens or microscope.

5. Suppose you are given sodium phosphate, sodium arseniate and sodium arsenite dissolved separately in water; how would you distinguish them?

6. Describe carefully how you would use a solution of platinum chloride as a reagent for the alkaline bases potassa and ammonia?

7. Give the formulæ of the precipitates obtained in question 6, and show by equations what happens when they are ignited.

8. Name three of the elements which occupy sometimes the acidulous and sometimes the basylous side of salts, and

state how any one of them may be changed from either side to the other.

9. What appliances are necessary for converting the microscope into a polarizing instrument? Show by sketch their position in relation to the object to be examined.

10. Give the formula of the following bodies: Quartz, quicklime, iodic acid and arsenium hydride; find the percentage composition of one of them.

MATIÉRE MÉDICALE MINEUR.

Prof. J. E. W. Lecours, Examiner.

1. Qu'entendez-vous par lixiviation on methode d'extraction par dé placement? Dites comment elle se pratique; sit avantages un les autres methodes d'extraction. Decreve le principe sur lequel est basé ce procédé.

2. Decrive brievement la distillation simple, la distillation fractionnél et la distillation destructive. Nommez un corps produit par chacun de la gemer de distillation.

3. Du sulfate de morphine est dissont dans de l'eau. Du sulfate de quinine est dissont dans de l'eau acidulée avec de l'acide sulfurique. Decrive comment l'apèrent au solutions et dire ce quel leur ecuivelle aprés évaporation de ces solutions.

4. Un litre d'eau content en solution 200 grammes de sulfate de magnesée et 50 grammes d'acide borique. Dire com ment, par un simple procédé physique, on pourraitretier de la solution uric grande partie de l'acide borique.

5. Quel est l'effet de la chaleur sur la solubilité du corps solides et gazeux?

6. (*a*) Dans quel cas est-il indispensable d'employer du papier blanc par filtrer? (*b*) Comment doit au filter les solution de nitrate d'argent et de permanganate de potassium? (*c*) Comment filtrer les acides nitrique et sulfurique?

7. (*a*) Decrive les précautione a prendre pour assurer la parfaite conservation de l'eau distillée. (*b*) Comment se containére ordinairement l'eau distillée? (*c*) Nommer quelques uns de ses caracteres de purité.

8. Etablèr la difference entre une solution aseptique et antiseptique.

9. Quelle sort les sortes d'encompatibilités? Donnez un exemple de chaque sortes.

10. R. Acide carbolique, 2 grammes.
Huile d'olive, 98 "
Sig. Par injection hypodermique.
Dire comment preparer cette formule. Quelle sera son apparence et ses volume approximatif?

CHEMIC MAGEUR.

Prof. C. A. Pfister, Examinateur.

1. Qu'est qu'une amine? Un amide?

2. Un corps organique pesant 10 grammes complétement brulé produit 13 grammes 75 de CO_2 et 11 grammes 25 de H_2O, quelle est sa formule?

3. Definir un éther—Un éther mixte.

4. Utiliser les réaction générales de la genération des aldehydes et des acides pour trouver les 2 aldehydes et les 2 acides engendrés par un alcool bistomigne tel que $C_2H_6O_2$.

5. Qu'est ce qui les hydrocarbures satures? Donnez leur formule générale.

6. On a fabriqué 1000 litres de vinaigre à 7 p. 7, d'acide acétilyne. On demande le poids de l'alcool qu'il a fallu employer. On pourra prendre la densité du vinaigre égate a 1, la densitié de l'acide acétique pur est de 1.0635.

7. Ce poids d'alcool necessaire étant courier, on demande de caluler le volume de l'alcool a 60° centisimaux qu'il a fallu employer pour le fournier, la densité de l'alcool à 60° est de 0.9134, la densité de l'alcool absolu est de 0.7946.

8. On distille le ⅓ du volume d'un alcool à 10° centisimaux. On adme que tout l'alcool y continu passé à la distillation, quel est le dégré alcoolique du liquide distillé?

9. On fait dissoudre 2 grammes de carbomate disodique marchand et on le sursature par 42 centimètres cubes de HCl normal, on fait bouillir pour expulser CO et on neutralise l'exièrs d'acide employé par 7 centimètres cubes d'ammoniaque normale. Quil est le p. % en carbonate de sodium pur?

10. Dire les procédés de désinfection par vous connus. Dire les méthodes antiseptiques qui sont applicables à la conserve de produits alimentaires.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held in the College building, 595 Lagauchetière street, commencing on the 28th and closing on the 30th of March, these examinations closing the session of 1899 1900.

The following students having passed the combined sessional examinations of December and March in the various classes are here named in order of merit, namely:

Botany class:—J. M. McFarlane, J. B. Bisaillon, S. A. Lamoureux, J. A. Dearden, W. Joseph Shea, A. Savage.

Materia Medica, Junior class:—D. A. Farley, J. P. H. Lalonde, Oscar O. Paquette, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Marceau, J. A. Goyer.

Materia Medica, Senior class:—J. A Dearden, J. M. McFarlane and W. Jos. Shea (equal), L.G. Ryan, T. A. Swift.

Chemistry, Junior class:—L. G. Ryan, A. S. Hart, J. M. McFarlane, W. C. Walsh and Geo. W. Johnston (equal).

Chemistry, Senior class:—Joseph Valois, E. Vadbonceur.

A Big Chemical Trust.

The consolidation of business concerns into gigantic trusts or combinations similar to those which exist in the United States is at present all the craze, and from time to time statements gain currency that it is the intention to form a big chemical corner in the United Kingdom, comprising all the largest manufacturers, which will control the market and rule prices. One statement, coming from a fairly authoritative course, is to the effect that steps are being taken to bring about the amalgamation of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., and Bowman, Thompson & Co. Should the effort prove successful, its effect upon the chemical trade will be enormous. As is well known, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. are recognized as amongst the largest chemical manufacturing firms in the world. Their authorized capital of the combined corners is three and a quarter millions, but of this only £1,644,730 has been issued. Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co's. has been a very successful concern, having paid as large as 100 per cent. in 1893, but in 1898 it fell to 25 per cent. Bowman, Thompson & Co., on the other hand, have never paid more than 10 per cent., and in 1894 and 1895 were actually in default.—*Oils, Colors, and Drysalterers.*

Benzoated Lard.—Stroemaker recommends the following process as producing the finest kind of benzoated lard. The benzoin is exhausted with ether, and to the filtered ethereal solution castor oil is added. Fifteen grammes of benzoin are used for one kilo. of the lard, and 20 grammes of wax may be added if necessary.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

Flies Won't Thrive On This Feed.

COAXES

SWEET

FLY POISON

Kill'em Quick.

DISCS

DIRECTIONS-MOISTEN THE DISCS WITH ENOUGH WATER TO EXTRACT THE POISON AND EXPOSE UPON SAUCERS OR PLATES

The Toronto Pharmacal Co Ltd
TORONTO

KILLS

Very neatly put up. 3 discs in each envelope. 100 Envelopes packed in attractively labeled wood box which also contains a number of decorated tin plates for holding Disc when moistened.

Price, with Druggist's name, $2,00 per box.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID," for 1 dr., 2 dr., and ½ oz., 6d.; "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; FARO," for 1 oz., 1½ oz, 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6, and 8 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box, containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3 6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 HANOVER ST., LIVERPOOL.

WATERSTON'S

Druggist's

Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

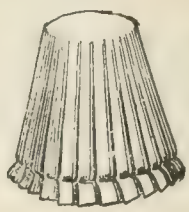
Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank.

This Way OR

This Way **Which?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, $1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Pharmacy in England.

Progress of the Government Companies' Bill—Howards Leaving Stratford—Visiting Chemical and Other Works—Commercial Knowledge of Drugs—Pharmacists and the University of London.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The Government appears intent upon pushing forward the Companies' bill, clause 2 of which it is now definitely settled will be opposed by pharmacists. It will be remembered that this clause was introduced by the Lord Chancellor into a bill which had nothing directly bearing upon pharmacy. If this clause should become part of the Act, pharmacists would be prevented from ever attacking what we consider the illegal practice of pharmacy by corporations or limited companies. For years it has been a fond dream on the part of pharmaceutical reformers that with a united trade an attempt should be made to repeal the decision of the House of Lords which allowed an incorporated company to do what an individual not qualified was unable to do, viz., carry on the business of a chemist provided a qualified manager were employed. This evasion of the subject of qualified ownership, which would not be permitted in any European country, has gone on now for some years, and the Government does not feel inclined to interfere with the vested interests now largely concerned. If clause 2 be passed a perfectly legal status to this position will be given, and the injustice is made all the more glaring as the Lord Chancellor has introduced another clause which makes it penal to carry on the profession of medicine, dentistry and midwifery by incorporated companies. The Council of the Pharamaceutical Society first attempted to get pharmacy added to the list of proscribed professions, which, of course, would nullify clause 2, but without success. They have now decided to energetically oppose clause 2 and, if successful, carry the war into the enemy's camp by a new pharmacy bill another session. Parliamentary gossip has it that the Government are by no means anxious to pass that part of the bill, and Mr. Ritchie has openly stated that he does not consider the clause should have been inserted in the bill.

The decision of Howard & Sons to move from Stratford, Essex, to Barking, is of considerable interest for several reasons. First, it is a plain intimation that in the local board of the parish of West Ham, for that is the name of the district and not Stratford, there is a limit of endurance to increased assessment of rates. The local board had decided to increase the rates of Messrs. Howard's works by some $1000 per annum, and the result is that the works will be transferred to a neighborhood where industry is less severely taxed. When Howard & Sons acquired the fine chemical business of Hopkins & Williams some eight or ten years ago, the works of the latter firm were in Surrey, but the lease having expired they were transferred to Barking. This has led the firm to move their Stratford works also to Barking, as soon as the local board became troublesome. Some idea of the gigantic concern can be gained from the fact that the completion of the transfer will take two or three years to accomplish, so that no discontinuance of business shall result. The works at Barking have a canal frontage with communication to the river, by means of which lighters bring the cinchona bark and other crude drugs from the steamers to the works. There is also a railway siding running into the premises as there is now at Stratford. It is a remarkable sight to see the cargo of tea come up under customs' supervision and a denaturing solution of asafetida in methylated spirit added to tea in the presence of the officers. It is then left without further supervision for the extraction of caffein, all of which was previously obtained from Germany. The mills run night and day grinding the cinchona bark to fine powder, whence it is transferred to an enormous extractor after being mixed with slaked lime and extracted with fusil oil, etc. Some ten tons of cinchona bark are treated at a time. The camphor subliming houses and those for the preparation of mercurials are of great interest, the former having arrangements for flooding the contents of the still with sand in case of fire. The resubliming of iodine is also of particular interest, the sublimed iodine being scraped off with a piece of wood when quite cold. Few pharmacists have handled calomel in fine bold crystals, something like strychnial only more needle-shaped, but they can be seen daily at Messrs. Howard's works.

Of course quinine is the biggest article and receives most attention, and the daily out-put, except when purposely restricted, is enormous. It has been whispered by those who are supposed to know that quinine makers could produce the alkaloid at a profit at 12 cents per ounce. Whatever truth there might have been in this statement does not apply now as the value of bark during the last two years has more than doubled. Messrs. Howards have the satisfaction, however, of always obtaining 2 or 4 cents more per ounce for their quinine than even the best of foreign brands.

In connection with the above brief description, it is a promising feature in the educational system of our students in pharmacy that arrangements are frequently made to visit chemical works and see the actual processes in work. The superiority of such a visit to illustrations and knowledge gained from books is incontestable. It is unfortunate that our School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society has not grasped the full value of this step, in spite of its having being encouraged on your side for some years past. Nothing brings a process home to the mind more clearly than seeing it in actual use—it is the next best thing to actually conducting the operation oneself. Only the other day a successful student at the Major Examination told me how interested his examiner was when, in replying to a question on electric lighting, he detailed a visit to an electric lighting station, and also his own efforts at lighting up a conservatory by means of a number of bichronate cells. It is only in the large cities that it can be arranged, but a visit to the local gas works, electric light station, distillery, and any chemical works that may be available, is of the highest educational value, provided that proper explanations be afforded.

The recent communication of Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical, upon the subject of commercial drugs, is of considerable interest, as there is no other living authority that can boast of such wide

and extended experience as the curator of the society's museum. Many wholesale druggists, brokers and importers are in constant communication with Mr. Holmes regarding new drugs, or suspicious specimens, and his wide knowledge is always placed freely at their disposal. A thorough knowledge of the commercial value of drugs is of more importance to the pharmacist than a scientific training in the recognition of genuine drugs, in spite of professional opinions. The latter should certainly be included in the Educational curriculum, but a good deal of his living and professional success depend upon the former. The growing tendency to purchase everything from the wholesale dealer and trust to his honesty and knowledge is not favorable to the improvement of the ordinary druggist's acquaintance with inferior drugs. The professorial method is to exhibit a fine specimen of a drug and teach the student to distrust anything that differs from it. But a practical pharmacist who purchases a case of rhubarb is able to select from the bulk a part that can be trimmed and retailed in those nicely-shaped pieces so dear to the older generation, who believed in nibbling a piece of rhubarb instead of taking a post-prandial pill. Then another part can be judiciously placed aside to be ground to fine powder and another crushed for tincture, etc. This selective process is not usually taught in the schools, and many similar processes would be of great value in business afterwards. The value of the various kinds of gums now obtainable on the market is much according to the uses to which they can be put, and tons of gum that would not be looked at twice in a pharmacy, where the pure white nodules are so highly respected, make useful mucilage or ingredient in lozenges, jujubes, and the like. Most pharmacists are called upon to supply drugs for many other purposes than medicine, such as the use of kino in wines, orange peel for bitters, jaborandi leaves for hair wash, saffron for coloring pastry, etc., and a different standard must be adopted than that required for medicine. A good deal of success also depends upon buying at the proper time and covering one's requirements for a period during which a high advance may have had the opportunity of settling down again. Wholesalers are stated to get frequently bitten by selling off their stock of a drug when the price has suddenly jumped up and only to find themselves buying it back gradually at a much higher price. A case in point is the advance in guinea grains or grains of paradise. This article appears to be used to some extent in veterinary medicine and has advanced to an extraordinary extent during the last six months. We are also only just seeing the completion of the fall in kino which has been rising for two years and only falling slowly during the past six months.

The new regulations of the University of London hold out some hope that pharmacy may become a starting point for a degree granted by the university. As a step towards that end the Society's three professors who fill the chairs of Chemistry, Botany and Pharmaceutics in the School of Pharmacy have been recognized as teachers of the university. It is also arranged that after passing the intermediate examination in science, the full B. Sc. may be conferred for research work alone. This is certainly one step nearer the continental method of granting degrees not so much for what a man knows as for his ability to make practical use of his knowledge. Great things are expected from the reconstituted University of London and to aspiring pharmacists the prospect of obtaining a degree without such a lengthy struggle with the higher mathematics is distinctly encouraging. What the pharmacist will do with his B. Sc. when he gets it is another matter, as it must frankly be admitted its commercial value at present is exceedingly small. Perhaps the practical research element, now first introduced, may change all this.

Some Points in Practical Pharmacy.

By Frederick Davis.

Read at a Meeting of the Public and Poor Law Association.

Mr. Davis opened by saying that he proposed placing before the meeting a few points in pharmacy which had actually occurred in practice. He then proceeded as follows:

The first example is a mixture, apparently of great simplicity, but it was found that when dispensed by different pharmacists the color varied.

R. Liq. Arsenicalis ..... ℥ i.
Tr. card. co ..... ℥ iv.
Aq. ad ..... ℥ iv.
Fiat mistura.

Two specimens were sent for comparison: the one red, the other with a decided blue tint. The latter, by analysis proved to have been prepared with ordinary in place of distilled water, with consequent change of color of the cochineal contained in the tr. card. co. by the salts contained in the ordinary water.

R. Chloral hydrat ..... ℥ ij.
P. boracis ..... ℥ iv.
Syr. tolu ..... ℥ i.
Aq. ad ..... ℥ vi.
Fiat mistura.

It is a well known fact that alkalis decompose chloral, producing chloroform. Borax does the same in hot solution, but not in cold. Hence ensure the solubility of the borax in hot water, and permit the solution to become cold prior to adding the solution of chloral. That is, dissolve each separately, and add the one to the other in cold solution.

R Ol. terebinth ..... ℥ iv.
P. tragac ..... q.s.
Tr. aurantii ..... ℥ i.
Aq. ad ..... ℥ iv.
Fiat mistura.

Here, if the whole of the turpentine be introduced into a perfectly dry bottle, the necessary quantity of powdered tragacanth (20 grains) shot into the centre of the turpentine without touching the sides of the bottle, and slightly shaken, then at least three fourths of the distilled water added at one addition and quickly shaken, afterwards adding the tr. aurant. and the remainder of the distilled water, a perfect mixture results, yet I have seen men vainly attempting to prepare the same by rubbing in a mortar.

R. Tr. nucis vom ..... ℥ ij.
Sp. ammon. co ..... ℥ iv.
Tr. card. co ..... ℥ iv.
Aq ..... ad. ℥ vi.
Fiat mistura.

In this mixture, undoubtedly, the prescriber had overlooked the fact that alkalis precipitate alkaloids; it would be necessary in this case to attach a "Shake the Bottle" label.

R. Resin, podophylli ..... ℥ i.
Sp. rectificat ..... ℥ i.
Sp. ammon. arom ..... ℥ vi.
Syr aurant ..... ℥ i.
Aq ..... ad. ℥ iv.
Fiat mistura.

There is no difficulty whatever about this mixture, many dispensers, however, seem to imagine that after dissolving the resin in the spirit, the addition of the sal volatile will immediately reprecipitate it; this is not so. Resin of podophyllin is more soluble in solution of ammonia than in spirit, hence it would be advisable to dissolve in the sp. amm. aromat. together with the spirit.

R Liq. arsenicalis ..... ℥ ij.
Liq. strych ..... ℥ i.
Tr. aurant ..... ℥ ij.
Sp. chlorof ..... ℥ ss.
Aq ..... ad ℥ vi.
Fiat mistura.

If this mixture be prepared and kept for a day or two, it will be found that a crystalline takes place due to the strych-

Twenty-Second Year

Our travellers are now on the road with our Twenty-Second Annual Display of Import Fancy Goods. Our long experience in this business has enabled us to collect together from the markets of the world the finest display of Fancy Goods ever shown in Canada. As usual, we have made a specialty of lines suited for the Drug Trade. . . . .

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

TORONTO

The FLETCHER MFG. CO.

44C-442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Onyx and Marble Soda Fountains

500
Patent Paper Julep Straws.
These Straws are made of Manila Paper and hard, white Paraffine Wax of 140° melting point. They are free from taste or odor, and are not affected by anything used as a drink. They are larger than natural straws and one straw will always suffice. They can never be used but once as they will show the marks of use. Paper Straws are never "musty," and every one is sweet, clean and perfect.

Silver-Plated Counter Fountains

Steel Cylinders

And all requisites for the dispenser of Soda Water.

Liquid Gas,
True Fruit Fountain Syrups

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of
Fletcher's Patent Paper Julep Straws
—Equal to the best made

Write for New Catalogue.

Terms reasonable. We make liberal allowance for old apparatus.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.

Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

LUXFER PRISM...

System of handling Daylight is the greatest invention of the age.

EATON'S WITH LUXFER PRISMS.

EATON'S—WITHOUT LUXFER PRISMS.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

upon a comparison between the amount required to light your store with Luxfer Prisms and the amount of your artificial light bills without Prisms.

Write for descriptive booklet to

Luxfer Prism Co., Limited

98 and 100 King St. West, TORONTO

DISINFECTANT

Spooner's Powdered "Phenyle"

Kills Germs

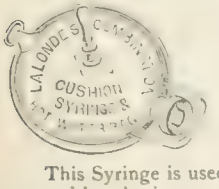
Deodorizer, Disinfectant GERMICIDE

The idea, theory and practice of correct sanitation. Awarded two gold medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau; holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate. No other can compare with it. Protect your home from contagious disease. To prevent such diseases is easier, cheaper and more intelligent and refined than to heedlessly breed them and afterwards endeavor to cure them with medicine. **It's good for one—it's good for all.** Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by hotels, public institutions, and by boards of health, by breeders, feeders and raisers of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs, etc. Used and recommended by Seagram's stables. Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware and General Stores—in barrels, 50 lb. pails, and 1-lb. packages. **The Phenyle Urinal Cube is the best that is made.**

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont. The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists = = Toronto

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC



COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE

and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,

Sole Manufacturer. *955 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL*

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

nine thrown out of solution by the pot. carb. in the liq. arsenicalis; this may be obviated by using liq. arsen. hydrochlor., but whether such substitution is permissible without consent of the prescriber I am not in a position to say.

℞ Acid. salicylic. ..... ℥ ij.
Sp. ether. nit. ..... ℥ vi.
Syr. tolut. ..... ℥ i.
Aq. ad. ..... ℥ vi.
Fiat mistura.

Every dispenser knows that a mixture similar to the above assumes a red color; it appears however, that a general opinion prevails that this color only occurs when artificial salicylic acid or impure salicylic acid is employed. Such is not a fact. I have experimented with a large number of chemically and physiologically pure salicylic acids, absolutely free from cresotic or paracresotic acids, and had obtained in each a similar coloration. Whether a nitrosyl methyl ester compound is formed I leave you to judge.

℞ Lithii salicylatis. ..... ℥ ij.
Syr. tolut. ..... ℥ iv.
Aq. anethi. ..... ℥ vi
Ft. mistura.

In this mixture if the lithium salicylate be neutral a brown coloration is developed in a few days; this, however, may be obviated by adding four grains of salicylic acid; no tendency to decomposition then occurs and no brown coloration is produced.

℞ Iodoform. ..... ℥ i.
Ether. pur. ..... ℥ ij.
Fiat nebula.

This spray, which is now much used by surgeons, when first prepared is of a pale canary color, but in a day or two a brown color is developed, produced by free iodine.

This may be prevented by carefully corking, in other words, by excluding air, the oxygen of which in the presence of ether causes the liberation of iodine and the colour referred to.

℞ Plumbi perox. ..... ℥ ij.
Sodii hydrox. ..... ℥ x.
Glycerini ..... ℥ x.
Ol. olivæ ..... ℥ ij.
Aq. ad. ..... ℥ x.
Fiat. applicatio.

It was found in making this preparation, heat being used, that a pungent vapor was generated, and it was first thought that acrolein had resulted from the decomposed glycerine; this, however, was not the case, for upon further investigation the vapor evolved proved to be formic acid, and presume, therefore, the reaction occurs as follows:

$$2C_3H_5 3OH + 3O = 6HCHO_2 + 2H .$$

I have ascertained by experiment that this reaction does take place if peroxide of lead, sodium hydroxide, and glycerine be heated together.

℞ Plumbi acet. .....
P. alum. ana. ..... ℥ i.
Fiat. pulvis.

If these two substances be rubbed together in a mortar the result is a moist mass; to prevent this and dispense as a powder, the substances must be separately dried and then mixed, or they may be separately powdered, and then mixed on paper with a bone spatula. The formation of a pasty mass is, of course, easily accounted for by the interchange of radicles, and setting free of the water of crystallization.

℞ Ferri sulph xtal. ..... gr. iij
Acid. tannici ..... gr. i.
Ol. theobrom. ..... q.s.
Ft. suppos.

It will be observed that sooner or later tannate of iron will be produced, but a suppository, having the color of oil of theobroma, may be prepared by reducing the ferrous sulphate and the tannic acid to powder separately, rubbing each separately with a little oil of theobroma with separate bone spatulas, then adding the two to the remainder of the melted oil, and stirring and pouring into moulds.

℞ Camphor. ..... ℥ i.
Phenol ..... ℥ i.
Ft. applicatio.

About half-a-dozen different chemical compounds may be obtained from camphor and phenol in varying proportions, of which, perhaps, the most simple is phenol camphoride.

℞ Zinci oxydi ..... ℥ i.
Saxolei purificati ..... ℥ i.
Fiat unguentum.

The only difficulty in this prescription is the intention of the prescriber respecting the latter ingredient. I take it if soft paraffin were employed little objection could be raised, saxoleum purificatum meaning, of course, purified rock oil.

℞ Argenti nit ..... ℥ i.
Sodii chlor. ..... ℥ i.
P. amyli ..... ad ℥ i.
Ft. pulv. pro. insper.

It was found that after a time this powder assumed a dark color; it was first thought that the formation of oxychloride of silver was the cause of this darkening, but upon analysis no oxychloride could be detected, but subchloride of silver was present to a marked degree.

Lately considerable discussion has appeared in the pharmaceutical press anent percentage solutions, some expressing opinions differing from others.

Now, if we take the fluid ounce of distilled water as containing 437.5 grains or 480 minims, and assuming we require, say, 2 fluid ounces of a one in 40 solution of phenol in water, it appears to me the simplest method of procedure is as follows: 2 fluid ounces of distilled water equals 875 grains, hence

$$40 : 875 :: 1$$
$$\frac{875 \quad 1}{40} \quad 21.8 \text{ grains}$$

of phenol, and if this be made to measure 2 fl ounces by the addition of distilled water, we have that which is required.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Condition Powders.

This class of remedies is usually composed of numerous substances, giving them the character of "shot-gun" prescriptions. Among the more prominent ingredients making up the composition of these powders are: Black antimony, sulphate of sodium, nitrate of potassium, sulphur, fenugreek, gentian, assafetida and ginger. We have, in the above, alteratives, diuretics, diaphoretics, tonics, laxatives, sedatives and correctives. A fact well established is, that the commercial black antimony of the market contains no antimony, but consists principally of coal dust mixed with chalk and other inert substances; therefore, if the medicinal properties of antimony are desirable, why not use the sulphurated antimony (Kermes mineral) mixed with powdered charcoal, to produce the necessary bulk and color?

When sulphate of sodium is an ingredient, it should be desiccated by exposure to the air, when it will effloresce, losing its water of crystallization, and fall into a fine powder. The dose of condition powders is usually a tablespoonful to a horse, cow or hog; two tablespoonfuls for an ox or mule; a teaspoonful for a good sized calf, sheep or dog; mixed with their food night and morning for a week or two; afterwards, the same dose every other day. For fowls, a small quantity of the powder is added to corn, grain or other provender that has been moistened, and fed to them for a short time. While the stock is being dosed, it should be kept under shelter and not exposed to wet and cold weather. The following table of the normal number of pulsations in a minute in various animals is here added, which may be useful to those administering medicines to animals:

Horse, 34 to 40; ox or cow, 38 to 45; mule, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 80; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 90 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; hen or duck, 136 to 140.

CONDITION POWDERS.

	Parts.
1. Sodium Sulphate	8
Sulphur	4
Fenugreek	4
Gentian	2
Black antimony	2

Reduce all to powder and mix well. Known as Darby's Condition Powder.

	Parts.
2. Potassium nitrate	2
Sulphur	4
Iron carbonate	1
Ginger	2
Black antimony	1
Linseed meal	10

Reduce to powder and mix with the linseed meal. Known as Yonatt's Powder.

	Parts.
Sulphur	8
Potassium bitartrate	2
Potassium nitrate	1
Gentian	2
Fenugreek	4
Aniseed	1
Black antimony	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Taplin's Powder.

	Parts.
4. Gentian	6
Assafetida	1
Ginger	1
Licorice	1
Sodium chloride	4
Fenugreek	6
Resin	1

Reduce to powder and mix; to promote appetite. Known as Lebla's Powder.

	Parts.
5. Gentian	8
Bayberry	4
Tumeric	4
Myrrh	2
Bone-black	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as "Diapente" Powder.

	Parts.
6. Sulphur	12
Black sulphuret of mercury	1
Rhubarb	2
Assafetida	1
Aloes	2
Wormseed levant	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Worm Powder.

	Parts.
7. Aloes	5
Senna	5
Ginger	5
Potassium bitartrate	5

All in powder and well mixed; for gripes. Known as "Pulvis Santus."

	Parts.
8. Magnesium sulphate	8
Aloes	1
Aniseed	2

Reduce to powder and mix. Known as Lebla's Purgative Powder.

	Parts.
9. Potassium nitrate	16
Camphor	2
Tartar emetic	2

All in powder; mix well. Known as White's Fever Powder.

	Parts.
10. White arsenic	1
Cream of tartar	19
Charcoal	20

Mix carefully; give half a teaspoonful once a day. Known as White's Compound Arsenical Powder.—*Meyer Bros., Druggist.*

Hints and Points.

To clean spatulas, keep handy a common building brick which the kiln has left soft; and when the blades are attacked by rust, rub them over the surface of this, using a little water if necessary and a degree of friction commensurate with the coating of rust.

Use a luminous flame when *bending glass* tubes. The heat is less intense, the tube will bend more slowly, and the curve at the point rendered pliable is more easily made perfect. Then, too, soot from the flame, enveloping the tube at angle made, tends to anneal it by letting it cool more slowly.

White *spots on table-tops*, caused by hot vessels having been set thereon, may be obliterated by rubbing with paraffin and a woollen cloth. Energetic friction may be necessary.

Lime-water is frequently made and kept in the cellar. When this rule is in vogue, it should not be overlooked during the cold weather that lime is less soluble in warm or hot water than in cold water. The lime-water receptacle should therefore not be placed near the heater.

Wood alcohol instead of that made from grain should be used in aclcohol lamps and in the cigar-lighter; the former is considerably cheaper, while it answers just as well as the latter.—*Merck's Report.*

The Minister of Education of Roumania has issued an order to the principals of all Roumanian girls' schools, in which he says: "As it has been proved scientifically and by experience that corsets are prejudicial to health, since they hinder development, I command you to forbid your scholars to wear corsets."

If you can't do the best advertising, do the best advertising you can.—*The Advertiser.*

Be Original.

Nothing is more fatal to self-advancement in any business than pedantry and servile imitation. In these days of intense competition if you would popularize yourself and your trade you must think for yourself, and above all cultivate versatility. The days when a man could get rich without taxing his brains have gone by. Mere industry and economy are not enough; there must be intelligent thought and action, and originality in methods. Quick-witted business men always get ahead of those who are mere plodders in the old ruts.

Whatever your calling, inventiveness, adaptability and promptness of decision are necessary to utilize the natural force that may be in you. With these aids, if you cannot find markets for your goods you will make them. For this work books are less necessary than a knowledge of the people you have to deal with. In politics or religion you can stick to your notions and prejudices as much as you please, but if you want to succeed in business you must jump at every chance as a cat does to a bird—switch off into new tracks—and shape yourself to every exigency.

Every avenue of business nowadays is crowded with bold and keen-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply and coaxing custom, and the man who clings to the old fashioned method is sure to be stranded, sooner or later, on the sands of popular indifference. Keep your eyes open and your wits alert for every chance of turning a penny, and success is within reach.—*Confec. Jour.*

1.—PILE OINTMENTS.

Morphinae oleatis (10%)	1 part.
Camphorae	2 parts.
Olei sassafras	4 parts.
Resinae	8 parts.
Cerae flavae	16 parts.
Adipis benzoati	24 parts

Melt the wax, resin and benzoated lard together at a gentle heat, then digest the camphor with the mixture until it is dissolved, allow it to cool, and, before it solidifies, add the oleate of morphine and oil of sassafras, and mix thoroughly. To be applied on lint.

2.—OINTMENT FOR ITCHING PILES.

Eucaine hydrochlorate	1 part.
Menthol	0.2 part.
Olive oil	2 parts.
Lanolin, enough to make	10 parts.

Prepare as an ointment.

McLaughlin's "Real Fruit" Juices

—AND—

CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893. They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.

Price $2.25 per Imp. Gal.

Special price in quantity.

Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Navel Orange, Blood Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Red Cherry, Lemon, Lemon Sour, Grape, Peach, Ginger Ale, Sherbet, Root Beer, Nectar, Claret, etc.

Our Lemon and Orange

are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost impalpable powder.

Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outfits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., etc. Price lists on application.

Montreal Depot: The Toronto Pharmacal Co., St. James St.

J. J. McLaughlin

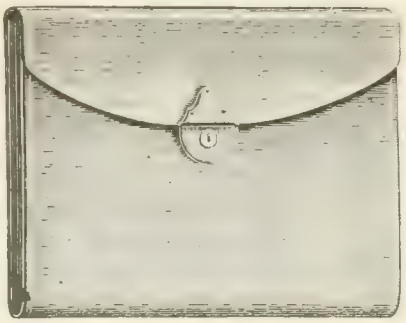
Manufacturing Chemist

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne St., Toronto

The Brown Bros. Limited

Stationers, Paper Dealers

MANUFACTURERS OF



Account Books

Leather Goods

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK

GENERAL STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
ACCOUNT BOOKS

From the smallest Pass Book to the largest Ledger.
WALLETS, PURSES, PORTFOLIOS, CARD CASES

BOOKBINDING—All styles; close prices.

Remember our new address:
51-53 Wellington St. West — TORONTO

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both **English** and **French** directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.

21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN

SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.

Acklins and Nassau Grass, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.

Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by *ourselves.*

——NO CULLS OR RUBBISH IN BOXES——

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandruka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupees.

Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Sponges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painters' Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

20 Wellington Street East.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR

AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT.*

We are Manufacturers of

Cascara Aromatic
Syr. Hypophos. Co.
Syr. Phosphatum Co. (Chemical Food)
Syr. Triple Phosphate
Essence Pepsin
Elix. Lactated Pepsin
Menthymol Antiseptic
Elixir Aromatic (An excellent vehicle for covering taste of quinine.)

OUR CHEWING GUMS

are very fine and yield a handsome profit. Crude Drugs and Condition Powders and Horse and Cattle Foods, with your own name. The lowest prices are what we are striving for with best quality. Try us.

THE
Mackenzie Snyder Company
Limited

785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

PURE, STRONG, and BRIGHT.

In Bulk and Bottles (all sizes).

The war in the Transvaal has caused an unprecedented demand for Lime Juice, and the result is a shortage. Price has materially advanced, and we look for very high values in the near future. We would advise our friends to write for quotations, and place their orders early.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

Pharmacy in Trinidad.

Now that the Canadian Government has concluded a basis of Free Trade between this country and the Island of Trinidad (West Indies) some notes on Trinidad pharmacy, taken from the *Chemist and Druggist*, will be of interest.

Trinidad is an island roughly forty miles square, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants. This population is concentrated in three towns: the Port of Spain (40,000), San Fernando (7,000), and Arima (4,000). One can walk in certain directions for miles and miles without coming across a single human habitation, the roads being mere tracks bounded by primeval forest. Here and there one comes across isolated villages consisting of a few houses, whose general wants are catered for by a small, evil-smelling store. In such outlying spots, naturally, a pharmacy of any description is an impossibility. These conditions taken into account, it is not to be wondered at that the pharmaceutical ideal languishes.

It is probable that the number of firms who confine themselves to strict pharmacy in London, with its vast population, might be counted on the fingers of one hand, hence the absence of these in Trinidad need create no surprise.

Little wonder, when one buys firearms at the linen-draper's, that the pharmacist stocks pens, inks and paper.

In England the pharmacist has to contend with innumerable forms of competition—the cutting-prices of stores and semi-wholesale firms, the draper offering sundry drugs and remedies, the grocer and general dealer, both encroaching on the ground of the legitimate pharmacist; not to mention the sale of patents, tabloids, carbolic acid, castor oil, and cards of penny glycerin.

It may be pleasing to learn that this is by no means the case in Trinidad: the tables are turned—it is the pharmacist who poaches on the preserves of the general trader. Besides official and non-official medicines, various articles usually obtained elsewhere in Europe are stocked.

Nearly every pharmacist retails wines, groceries and household requisites; is an agent for various tinned butters and biscuits, disinfectants and bottled beer; he not infrequently adds stationery and a burial agency to his multifarious assortment.

The Trinidad pharmacist has a monopoly of patents—English, French and American—and everything coming under the head of "druggists' sundries." He has almost a monopoly in perfumes (used to an extent quite unknown in colder climates), high-class preparations for the hair, teeth and toilet requisites. A Trinidad grocer would stare if he were asked to supply camphorated chalk, So-and-so's pills, or sod. bicarb.

The prices our pharmacist obtains for tinctures and for medicines would make his struggling English *confrère* green with envy.

This is, of course, one side of the medal. Now for the reverse. It is true that his charges seem enormous, but then one must consider the quantities disposed of. Owing to a very large French element in the population and the comparative nearness of America, numberless articles, mostly toilet requisites, must be stocked, in a variety quite unknown in England.

Then again, although the import-duty for tinctures, liquors, aquæ, etc., is low, these rapidly deteriorate, and stock must be constantly replenished by small quantities from home. Damp, insects, heat and sunlight play havoc with fancy and perishable articles.

Another most important factor must be taken into consideration—the buying public.

As before stated, the population is scanty, and the public which patronizes a pharmacy is comparatively small; possibly not one-fifth would ever trouble a pharmacist for medicine—or, indeed, anything else.

Every estate employing indentured labor, forming one-third of the population, is bound to provide and maintain a hospital and dispensary, with free drugs and medical attendance. The dispensary is under the control of a dispenser, and no goods are sold to the general public As a matter of fact, in the neighborhood of these estates there is no general public to sell anything to.

Again, the backbone of the country—the small proprietor working his own land and the hired laborer—would never dream of going to a "doctor shop." This is also characteristic of all the so-called lower orders.

The whole island teems with plants of high medicinal value, the virtues of which—supposed or otherwise—are well known to most of the colored inhabitants, and any old lady is more than pleased to be consulted on any known or unknown disease, and is equally ready to make up a decoction or infusion from some local plant for administration.

Personally I have great faith in many of these drugs; twice I have been doctored by "bush tea" with the greatest success. Once when down with fever, my cook interfered in the medical man's treatment. My temperature was 102°, and I was certainly feeling far from well. "Kineen!" said the lady on my explaining the nature of the remedy—"done tak kineen, dat doctor-shop rubbish—tak some bush tea; de fever do rotten yer bone so." She prepared a mess from plants culled in the yard, and gave me, who had no strength to resist, a calabash full (about ℥xx.) of warm, filthy-tasting infusion. The result was nearly instantaneous; the draught induced a phenomenal perspiration, and in three hours the temperature was normal, and so remained.

The Creole thinks it necessary for health to clean the system once a year. This is no ordinary cleansing, but is carried out with a thoroughness, and I might say heroism, worthy of a better cause. I am not sure, however, that in the long run it is not beneficial.

If possible, at the beginning of the rainy season a week's holiday is obtained to undergo the cleansing-process. My cook at this period was evidently very much off color, and the meals left much to be desired. I asked for the cause. She informed me that she was just at the end of her yearly offering at the altar of Hygeia. Her week's *régime* I give in her own words:—"I takes a coolin' first—for bilious—a carrot coolin', an' den I takes 5 cents (2½d.) antimonian wine, den 5 cents castor oil, den 3 cents senna, den some manna and milk, den lepousenne" (?). "What's that?" "Me take sour sib (sour orange), rhubarb, senna, ginger, 'epicana' root—boil it a day an' put it a night in de dew, an' nex' day drink it." "Oh! and what then?" "De thé payé—that's bush." ("Bush" is a term used for any plant not having a distinct economic—saleable—value). "Den a black draf', den lani composé—dat's a made-up medsin [compound jalap powder], an' for tea I drink medcinyé" (physic nut?).

I may add that after this seven days' course the lady in question survived, though she had to admit that her "stomach did so disagreeable."

This is by no means an uncommon case—in fact, with the colored population I am of opinion that it is the usual one.

Another week's medication may be recorded:—

Monday. 3 cents senna.
Tuesday. 5 cents castor oil.
Wednesday. Lepousenne.
Thursday. 5 cents manna and milk.
Friday. Lani composé, or cas (?). "That's jus' like likriss."
Saturday. 5 cents black draf'.
Sunday. Ca-a-mel (camomile tea), an' some bush tea as carousal (sour sop).

Although this seems a somewhat formidable list, it brings but scant increase to the income of the pharmacist—23c. in all, or nearly a shilling. This amount practically suffices for the annual medicine-bill, as other ailments are usually treated by purely local remedies.

This is scarcely the place to enlarge on the extra-pharmacopœia of the native population, but it might be mentioned that, besides the "active principles of plants," spells, charms, incantations and magic are not infrequently resorted to, either alone or in conjunction with native remedies, for fighting disease. With these anything ranging from yellow fever or a broken leg to unrequited love or failure in breadmaking may be successfully treated.

PERMISSION TO PRACTISE THE CRAFT

may be obtained either by passing, after three years' apprenticeship, a local examination held by the Medical Board, or by registering the certificate of a recognised pharmaceutical body. Compared with the European standard, the examinations are excessively easy. For instance, the budding pharmacist is expected to gain all the knowledge of chemistry required in about twenty to twenty four hours—*i.e.*, a three months' course, consisting of two lectures or two hours practical work a week. The other branches of knowledge are as lightly dealt with.

The affairs of the pharmaceutical world are looked after by the Trinidad Pharmaceutical Society, to which all the prominent members of the craft belong. The objects of the Society are :—

1. The promotion of measures calculated to benefit and protect the trading interests of its members, and the interests of pharmacy in general

2. The collection and dissemination of information relating to pharmacy and dispensing.

3. The defending and enforcing the rights and privileges of druggists.

4. The promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other measures affecting the aforesaid interests.

5. The promoting of a more cordial intercourse between the members of the profession of druggists, and the raising it to a higher level.

6. The doing all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

The Society holds quarterly meetings for the discussion of subjects of pharmaceutical interest ; papers are read on local drugs and preparations, suggestions for improvements, dispensing difficulties, rules and regulations relating to pharmaceutical matters—in fact, everything of general or local interest connected with pharmacy.

The Society has done good work in suggesting alterations in the regulations respecting the privileges of pharmacists in their relation to the medical profession and the public.

Besides the fully-licensed pharmacists, a few small shopkeepers in the outlying districts may obtain a permit to sell certain quantities of packed drugs. This permit is never granted unless it can be proved that it will in no way interfere with the licensed druggist.

The following extract from the new Ordinance for the consolidation of the law relating to the practice of medicine, surgery, dentistry, and sale of drugs (Ord. 28, 98) defines the position of the pharmacist :—

The Council of the Medical Board may grant licenses to fit persons to practise as druggists and assistant druggists. Any person of good character entitled to practise in Great Britain or Ireland as a pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, or an apothecary, shall on payment of 5*l.* be entitled to a license as a druggist.

A yearly license must be obtained for every shop for the retail of poisons and drugs or the compounding or dispensing of medicines, and a licensed druggist must be in attendance therein. Any shopkeeper in a rural district may, on the recommendation of the warden and the medical officer of the district, obtain permission from the Council to sell specified drugs in that district.

The penalty for keeping without a license a shop for the sale of poisons or drugs (except patent or proprietary medicines *in wholesale* packages) is 10*l.* [The italics are mine.]

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK.

for anyone wishing to start a pharmacy in Trinidad? According to what I have seen, I should think for anyone without capital—none ; with capital—that he would do better elsewhere.

The conditions of life and people differ so greatly from the English that an outsider would be quite helpless for some considerable time. The great majority of the people do not speak English, but French or Spanish *patois*, or an equally incomprehensible Coolie English. Prices are calculated in dollars and cents, but the currency is shillings and pence, which is very confusing to the uninitiated.

The local supply of pharmacists (Creoles trained and educated in the island) is not only equal to, but exceeds, the demand, and any Englishman, simply going out on speculation, would court failure.—Dr. Walter H. Ince in *Chemist and Druggist*, Feb. 24th.

Olive Oil Analysis.

ADULTERATION IN MANY CASES CONSISTS OF SUBSTITUTION OF COTTONSEED OIL FOR GENUINE.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, chief analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, has issued his report upon the condition of olive oil sold in Canada.

In submitting his report, Mr. Macfarlane says :

In consequence of an application in June last from the General Italian Consulate in Montreal, the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue gave instructions that samples of olive oil, as sold throughout the Dominion, should be collected and submitted to the various district analysts for examination, with the view of determining to what extent this article is subject to adulteration.

The samples were collected in July and August of the present year, and their origin and character will be evident from the particulars given in the accompanying tabulated statement. Seventy-five samples were collected in all, and of these thirty were found by the district analysts to be adulterated, five doubtful, and forty genuine. The analytical results, as well as the opinions of the analysts, are given in the table, from which it will be observed that the chief adulterant is cottonseed oil, although other oils are suspected of being present. In fact, in a great many cases the adulteration consists in the simple substitution of cottonseed oil for the genuine article. Under section 2 (*e*) 4 of the Adulteration Act, if regarded as food, the "olive oil" in question is to be deemed to be adulterated, because it is an imita-

Two New Lines of Five-Cent Cigars

Specially adapted for **Fine Drug Trade**

A. W. C. and MAGNOLIA

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Tobacconists **TORONTO**

IS HE FAIR?

If your wholesaler tries to evade the question when you ask him about Payne's Cigars he is not fair to your business interests. **Other brands certainly pay him a larger profit, and you know what that means!**

The more money he makes the poorer the quality must be. Think of your own interests, please—don't let the wholesaler pull the wool over your eyes. If you can't reach your wholesaler handily, write to me about terms and prices on

Payne's Cigars

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Quebec.

INTERESTING NEWS. . . . .
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M.D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named :—

Spatula	$
Etidorhpa, by J. U. Lloyd	2 00
Journal of Applied Microscopy	1 00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1 00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall	1 50
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 50

Address, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

BEST PRICE LIST. . . . .
MONEY-MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Patton & Eddington

IMPORTERS
AND
MFRS'. AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523 VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Wheat Marrow

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.
All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so ;

If you are the only druggist in your town ;

If there are not over five druggists in your town ;

If our missionary has not called on you ; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :	Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c.	$1.50. Profit, $1.46, IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

Write us for prices on the following goods :

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil
Packed as follows : 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil
Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum
(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils,
Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil,
Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil,
Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.
TORONTO

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company
Alpha Branch] [of Montreal
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber, and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Wallaceburg, Limited.

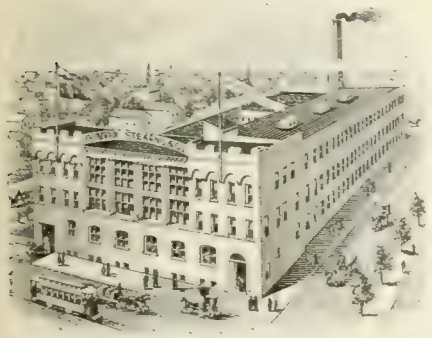
tion of and sold under the name of another article. If placed under drugs, it must also be regarded as adulterated, since it differs from the standard laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. In my report to you of October 10th I called your attention to twenty-five of these cases of adulteration, and recommended that in these the provisions of the Adulteration Act should be applied.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

THEIR HANDSOME NEW LABORATORY.

In the history of the pharmaceutical trade of Canada there is probably no firm which has come so rapidly to the front as Frederick Stearns & Co. Their first Canadian laboratory, at Windsor, Ont., was built for them in 1884, and their trade has increased so largely that the building has long been too small to meet the demands of their business, and they were forced to erect a new and handsome building, into which they have recently moved, which is without question the most modernly equipped and perfectly constructed of its kind in the Dominion.

Being about midway between the Grand Trunk railway, Canadian Pacific railway, and the Michigan Central railway, it enjoys exceptional shipping facilities.



The main building is 100x45, three stories in height, with fine cement cellar, while the south wing extends from half the front to the end of the lot, being 85x45. Entirely separate from and yet adjoining the wing is the power building, containing the boiler and engine, as well as dynamos for electric lighting, covering an entire floor space of 34,000 square feet.

While the building gives an impression of ornate exterior, yet its artistic effect has not been carried to the detriment of utility or solidity. The main plan has been to utilize all the best of the modern ideas, so that the economies of conducting the business may in themselves produce a profit. The savings alone with so modern a system as this are sufficient to pay the interest on the investment, and thus places such manufactories at a great advantage over less modern and not equally equipped ones.

As an instance of this, the power, heating, and lighting plant alone, by the system of heating used, every ounce of steam generated in the engine for producing power is used again for heating purposes, and finally returned to the same boiler in the form of boiling water. No steam being lost, the actual heating of so large a building costs really nothing.

The same economic idea is carried out in everything, and while the first cost of installation is far in excess of the old system, the saving is so great that it can hardly be considered.

The offices are on the second floor overlooking the river, and are finished in natural woods with polished floors, while the rugs and pictures give an aspect of good taste, yet not extravagance. The private office of Irving H. Taylor, the manager, is a model of neatness and comfort.

The entire third floor of both buildings, covering over 8,000 square feet, is devoted to the manufacturing of pills, tablets, and similar products. Here can be found every piece of machinery requisite for the manufacturing and coating of pills, and no more perfect plant can be seen. The capacity of this pill plant alone is over half a million pills per day.

Frederick Stearns & Co. were the first firm to establish a complete pill plant in Canada, and their reputation for fine pill work is to day unequalled.

On the second floor are situated the fluid extract department and the perfume manufactory, while the second floor of the power building is occupied by the milling room, where are ground and powdered all the drugs which require to be subjected to such treatment before percolation. In this department are found disintegraters for grinding, chasers for pulverizing, cutting machines, ball mills, pebble mills, sifters, etc., only the most modern of machines being used.

After being percolated the drug is subjected to enormous pressure in a steel-jointed press, and the percolate is further treated by steam distillation to recover the alcohol left in it.

The greatest care is constantly maintained to produce goods of the highest quality, and whenever possible the product is assayed to definite strength. The ground floor of the west wing is given up to the general manufacture of liquids, such as elixirs, syrups, tinctures, specialties, domestic remedies, etc., while the ground floor of the main building is occupied by the finishing room, the stock room, and the shipping department.

The whole arrangement of the building is one of progression, from the crude drug and stock room through the various stages until it emerges at the finishing and stock room ready for shipment.

They have a complete private telephone system throughout the laboratory, having no less than nine 'phones throughout the building.

Neither pains nor expense have been spared to make the laboratory thoroughly fire-proof, and the health of the employees is guarded in every way, and everything points to a completeness that makes it a credit to Windsor and to its proprietors.

The greatest credit is due Irving H. Taylor, who has been manager of the Canadian business ever since its inception, and his progressive ideas and determined energy have contributed very largely towards the satisfactory success which has attended it.

Frederick Stearns & Co. have recently moved into their new laboratory in Detroit, taking up an entire block, and their building is claimed to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the world.

They have warehouses in New York and London, England. Their foreign trade is a very heavy one, embracing all civilized Europe, South Africa, Australia, India, Philippines, China and Japan.

Barrie and the Real Thrums.

"The Real Thrums of Barrie" is to be one of the features of the May *Ladies' Home Journal*. It is a most charming picture of Mr. Barrie and his beloved Thrums, penned by Miss Mary B. Mullett, a writer whose profound admiration for the author led her on a pilgrimage to Thrums. She chatted of Barrie with his neighbors and with the prototypes of his characters in "A Window in Thrums," identified the scenes portrayed in that book, and caught a glimpse of the author himself. She writes of all these with a freshness and enthusiasm which bring Barrie and his home into realistic view, a picture full of spirit, atmosphere and action—literally a moving photograph of the people and place.

Gleanings.

Remedies Acted on by Light.—It has been noticed that in many stores numerous substances, which are more or less sensitive to the influence of light, are not kept in the dark, but are exposed to bright daylight on the shelves, which necessarily causes deterioration. In addition to these remedies, which are commonly known to be affected by light, the following may be mentioned: Gallic acid, aristol, cinchonidine, sulphate, albuminate of iron, citrate of iron and ammonium, effervescent citrate of iron, peptonate of iron, phosphate and albuminate of mercury, peptonate of iron and manganese, hydrogen dioxide, tartrate of iron and saffron preparations.—*Ap. Ztg.*

A New "Rubber Plant."—The *Semaine Horticole* publishes an illustration and a figure of a new species of *Ficus*, called *F. Eetveldiana*. It is a moderate-sized tree, growing in the Belgian Congo. The leaves are on long slender stalks, the blades cordate oblong. It will form a fine shade tree in the tropics, and grows rapidly under cultivation.—*Gardeners' Chron.*

Antagonism of Chloral-Hydrate and Cocaine.—The experiments of Gioffredi (*Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*) show that while chloral-hydrate in large (3-4 gm.) doses acts as an effectual antidote in cocaine poisoning, cocaine has no such effect in chloral-hydrate intoxications. The same observations have been made with paraldehyde and sulphonal.

Lemon juice may be preserved, according to *Pharm. Ztg.*, in the following manner: The expressed juice is strained through linen, then shaken for some time with powdered talcum and filtered. To the filtrate 16 per cent. of sugar is added, and the mixture brought to boiling. While still hot the liquid is filled in bottles just previously boiled with water, and these closed with paraffined corks.—*Ph. Era.*

Dr. Ostegren, of New York, claims that with a machine invented by himself he will be able to produce daily 1,500 gallons of liquid air at a cost of five cents per gallon, and which price may eventually be reduced to two cents.

Naftalan.—This is a new powerful dermatologic derived from a special crude petroleum of the Caucasus. It is a dark-green viscous inflammable substance of 0.960 specific gravity, which liquefies at 70 deg. C. Naftalan has been successfully employed in psoriasis, and other skin affections, and also in catarrhal conditions of the genito-urinary organs, including the prostate.

Pure Metacresol.—A synthetic *meta* cresol is now on the market, which is claimed to be absolutely pure. It is sold as synthetic metra-cresol, "Kalle," and occurs as a pale yellowish oil boiling at 202°, and dissolves in water to the extent of 2 per cent. It solidifies in the cold, and melts again at 108°. Much of the commercial so-called *meta*-cresol is, according to our experience, not very pure. It frequently has a boiling temperature ranging over several degrees.

Gossypol is the name given to a phenol-like substance obtained from cottonseed oil, which, on elementary analysis, yields two formulæ, $C_{13}H_{14}O$ and $C_{32}H_{34}O_{10}$, of which the first is probably correct. Its melting point is in the neighborhood of 188° C. (370° F.), and it is easily soluble in alcohol, benzol, chloroform, ether, aceton and glacial acetic acid, being reduced thereby. The substance, which is being investigated by Marchlewsky, appears to have a future in the color industries, if not in medicine.—*Nat. Druggist.*

The Characters of Hydrogen.—Lemoine, in a paper read before the Belgian Association of Chemists (*Bulletin*, November, 1899), gives the following as the physical characters of hydrogen in its three forms:—Solid: Density, 0·07; melting point, 246.6°. Liquid: Density, 0·07 to 0.086; boiling-point, 238°; atomic volume, 14.3. Gaseous: Density, 0.55

Cyssatite.—A body is being put on the market, chiefly in France, which is recommended strongly for many pharmaceutical purposes where an absorbent is required, under the name of cyssatite. Examined under the microscope this body is seen to consist almost entirely of diatomaceous skeletons. On analysis it is found to consist almost entirely of silica. Common kieselguhr does not appear to differ materially from it.—*Br. C. D.*

Daylight Stores.

What is the use of having a fine stock of goods, and hide them away in a dark and dingy store, expecting people to come in and ask for what they don't see? When you have goods to sell, display them so that they cannot escape notice.

But if your store is dark you are laboring under a great disadvantage, and naturally you should be interested in anything that will help you out of the difficulty. Nothing is better than good clear daylight, and if you had an installation of Luxfer Prisms in your front windows you would have your store brightly lighted in every part. Perhaps you don't know what Luxfer Prisms are. Write to the Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, 100 King street west, and get their descriptive booklet. Druggists find Luxfer Prisms very useful, and such concerns as the Hooper Drug Co., of Toronto, H. & F. McCarthy, of Ottawa, McDowall, Atkins & Watson, of Vancouver, and many others, can testify that they would not be without prisms for twice their cost. There is nothing in decorations or improvements about a store that will repay cost as quickly or as surely as Luxfer Prisms. We publish on page 86D two cuts showing the difference in the interior of a store with prisms and without prisms. These pictures tell the story without words.

People who are contemplating a visit to Paris this summer will enjoy the pleasant sketch of "Paris and the Exposition" which *The Living Age* for March 24th, translates from a recent article by M. Gabriel Hanotaux.

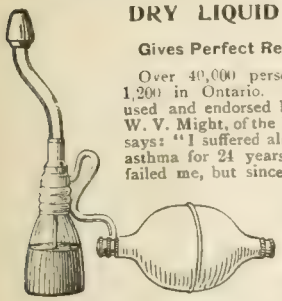
Dr. Hasket Derby of Boston, translates for *The Living Age* a two-part story from the German of H. Heimburg, called "Rube." the first part of which will appear in the number for March 31. It is a story which dog-lovers will appreciate, and it gets its title from the name of a faithful dog.

"The Evolution of Literary Decency" is the taking title of an article by Andrew Lang, which will appear in *The Living Age* for April 7th.

The opening article in *The Living Age* for April 7 will be an affectionate yet discriminating consideration of Mr. Ruskin on his personal side by Julia Wedgwood, who knew him well

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT



Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

This is a special that will bring the best class of customers to your toilet counter.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Pearly white teeth belong to those who use Teaberry. A dentifrice that has been before the Canadian public for many years, and gives completest satisfaction — preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.

Attractively done up in 25c. bottles

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy FREE. Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 - free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Do You Carry in Stock

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT - WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers, and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1 80 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah Wa Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.
132 Victoria St., TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

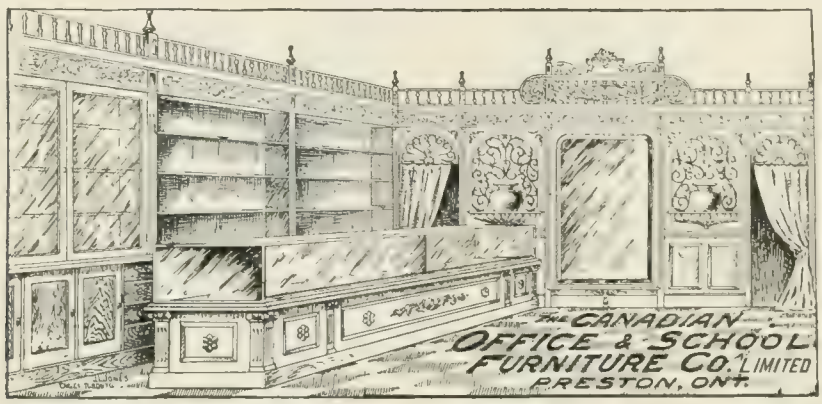
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



London Show Case Works

Manufacturers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL, M. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street.
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Electricity Building.

ARTISTIC STRUCTURE DESIGNED FOR A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO NEXT YEAR.

Elaborate designs have recently been completed for the Electricity Building for the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N.Y., May 1st to October 31st, 1901. Displays of all kinds in the practical and artistic uses of electricity, together with complete exhibits of electrical machinery and appliances are to be conspicuous features of the great exposition.

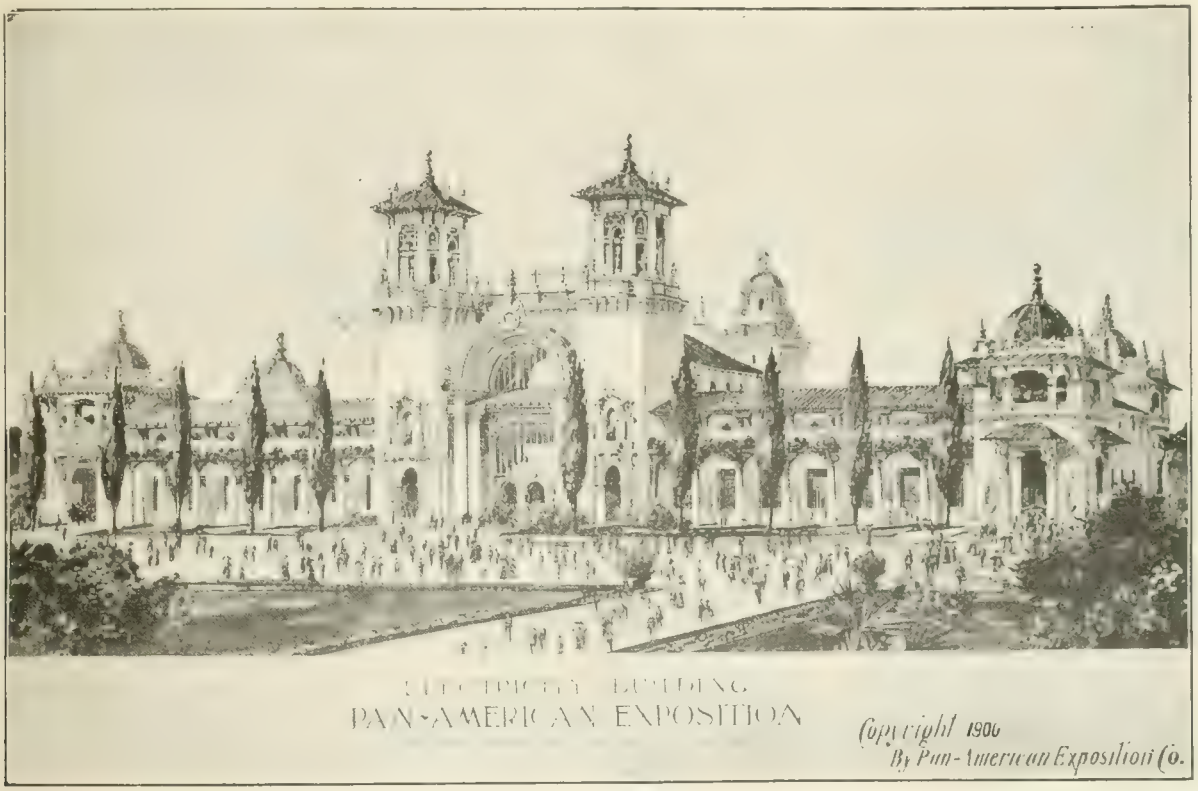
The designs contemplate a very handsome and commodious building. The structure is to be 500 feet from east to west and 150 feet wide, giving an exhibition space of 75,000 square feet.

The south facade fronts the Mall and the north fronts the Midway. The east end is toward the massive Electric Tower, while the west end faces the Grand Canal. The building is long, low and inviting. The design of the facades shows artistic grouping. The openings of the pergola-like loggias, placed at frequent intervals, present a delightful effect, showing more and more of the reveals of the pilasters and openings as the eye travels to the end of the building farthest away from the observer.

There is a pleasing ending at each corner of the building, with a low-domed pavilion tower, and the building is interrupted at the centre by the double-towered entrance. This entrance, wide and high, is spanned by an ornamental arch and supported each side by columns. The towers also have minor entrances through them.

The connecting work between the towers, the towers themselves, the pavilions at the corners of the buildings, and similar places, are to be brilliantly illuminated, and made gay with banners and flags.

The modeled relief work of the building is of choicest design. The general ornamentation of the building is to be frescoes n an interesting mixture of reds, greens and yellows. The general color scheme follows that of the Machinery and Transportation Building and other groups of buildings of the exposition. The building was designed by Green & Wicks, of Buffalo.



A Good Idea of Staunton's.

Not every wall-paper dealer is fortunate enough to be able to meet the various requirements of the different customers whose tastes he is called upon to cater to from day to day. As a solution of the difficulty which so often presents itself he has only to drop a card to M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, and the return mail will see him provided with samples, from which it will be an easy matter to make a selection pleasing to the buyer and gratifying to the seller, and which will insure further and extended dealings between the two.

When writing for samples state particularly the price limit and what apartment is to be papered.

To be of assistance to their customers in special jobs, M. Staunton & Co. have made up a supply of their most popular papers in ingrain, gilt, embossed, tapestries, etc., in the higher-priced lines.

M. Staunton & Co. will take pleasure in forwarding samples on request.

Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids.

Attention is called to this advertisement appearing in this number. This food is a perfectly pure wheat flour food. Physicians find that it will be assimilated by the most delicate stomach, being manufactured in such a manner as to leave no gritty particles present which are more or less insoluble. Martin's Cardinal Food will keep for any length of time, and will not be found to become musty immediately on being opened. It will pay druggists to push the sale as it makes permanent customers.

Formulary

SOME NEW INSECTICIDES.

The *Revue de chimie industrielle* gives the following formulæ for insecticides and parasiticides :

	Parts.
1. Staphisagria seed	5
Quassia chips	25
Water	850

Infuse together.

	Parts.
2 Kerosene	67
Yellow soap	33
Water	33

Dissolve the soap in the water and mix with the kerosene by agitation.

	Parts.
3. Benzin deodorized	10
Cedarwood oil	1
Wintergreen oil	1

Mix and dissolve.

This makes a capital bed-bug exterminator.—*Ed. National Druggist.*

	Parts.
4. Soap, common yellow	10
Ammonia water	500
Water	500

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, and when cold mix the solution with the ammonia water.

	Parts.
5. Borosalicylate of sodium	2
Decoction of quassia	98

Mix.

This preparation is called the "*Liquor insecta fugans*," or "*Insectifuge Germain.*" —*Nat. Druggist.*

INDELIBLE RED LAUNDRY INK

The *Bayrische Industrie und Gewerbe Blotte* gives the following for an indelible red marking ink for laundry purposes. Make three solutions, as follows :

		Parts.
1.	Sodium carbonate, impure	3
	Gum arabic	3
	Water	12
2.	Platinum chloride	1
	Distilled water	24
3.	Tin chloride	1
	Distilled water	4

Solution No. 1 is to be used for moistening the spot on which the writing is to go. A hot iron is then passed over the spot, and the name or design is put on with a quill or pencil, dipped in solution No. 2. As soon as it dries, the spot is moistened with solution No. 3.—*Nat. Drug.*

CLEANSING-FLUIDS.

A new spot-remover, or cleansing-fluid, which, it is claimed, is of extraordinary value, is made as follows :

		Parts.
1.	Saponin	7
	Water	130
	Alcohol	70
	Benzin	1788
	Oil Mirbane	5
2.	Benzene (benzol)	89
	Acetic ether	10
	Pear oil	1

This yields an effective grease eradicator of an agreeable odor.

PASTE FOR METAL COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

It is claimed that a cement made of equal parts of rosin and shellac, dissolved in six parts of alcohol, adheres to white metal with the greatest tenacity, and may even be used for cementing two pieces of this metal together.

WHITE INK

To prepare white ink, a mucilage of gum acacia is prepared, and with this is mixed zinc white in sufficient quantity. In order to make the ink smooth, after mixing the zinc white, the whole is well rubbed with a palette knife or glass muller upon a slab of glass. A few drops of carbolic acid are added as a preservative.

FURNITURE CREAM.

	Parts
Soap, Castile	2
Potassium carbonate	1
Yellow wax	16
Oil of turpentine	16
Water	60

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water by the aid of heat, and strain into a large jar ; melt the yellow wax, take the vessel from the fire, and add the oil of turpentine. Now mix the two solutions and stir well.

FURNITURE PASTE.

Paraffin wax	7 ounces.
Petroleum jelly	2 ounces.
Solution of potassa	5 drachms.
Yellow wax	3 ounces.
Alkanet root	1 ounce.
Turpentine	12 ounces.

Place the first four ingredients in a vessel and melt with a gentle heat ; then add the others, digest an hour and strain.

FURNITURE POLISH.

	Parts.
Shellac, best quality orange	1000
Rosin	65
Venice turpentine	200
Alcohol	2600

Mix and put in a warm place, agitating frequently until the resins are dissolved. Let stand for four weeks, or until completely limpid, then decant.

FURNITURE POLISH.

	Parts.
Vinegar	6
Linseed oil	3
Methylated spirit	3
Antimony chloride solution	1
Armenian bole sufficient.	

Mix. The bole must be rubbed down very finely, or scratching of the furniture may be the result.

GRAFTING WAX.

I.

	Parts.
Beeswax	75
Purified resin	125
Turpentine	36
Rape oil	12
Venice turpentine	25
Zinc white	25

Color yellow with turmeric.

II.

	Parts.
Japan wax	100
Yellow wax	300
Resin	800
Turpentine	400
Hard paraffin	100
Suet	300
Venice turpentine	600

FLUID GRAFTING WAX.

I.

	Parts.
Resin	1250
Pitch	200
Linseed oil	120
Turpentine	50
Yellow wax	130

Melt with a gentle heat ; stir continually until cold, and then add methylated spirit, 400 fluid parts.

II.

Burgundy pitch, 500, is melted slowly, removed from the fire and mixed with alcohol 70 or 80. Put up in wide-necked bottles or tins.

III.

	Parts.
Turpentine.	
Resin	1
Wood alcohol	4

—*Amer. Druggist.*

ELASTIC MUCILAGE.

Dissolve one part of salicylic acid in twenty parts of alcohol, and add three parts of soft soap and three parts of glycerine. Shake thoroughly, and add the mixture to a mucilage prepared from ninety-three parts of gum arabic, and the requisite amount of water (about one hundred and eighty parts). This mucilage is said to keep well, and, when it dries, to remain elastic without tendency to cracking.—*Nat. Druggist.*

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED)

East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

RIVALS THE LIGHT OF THE SUN

Silent Salesman TRADE MARK

ILLUMINATED CASES CAN BE SEEN AT CANADIAN REFERENCES:

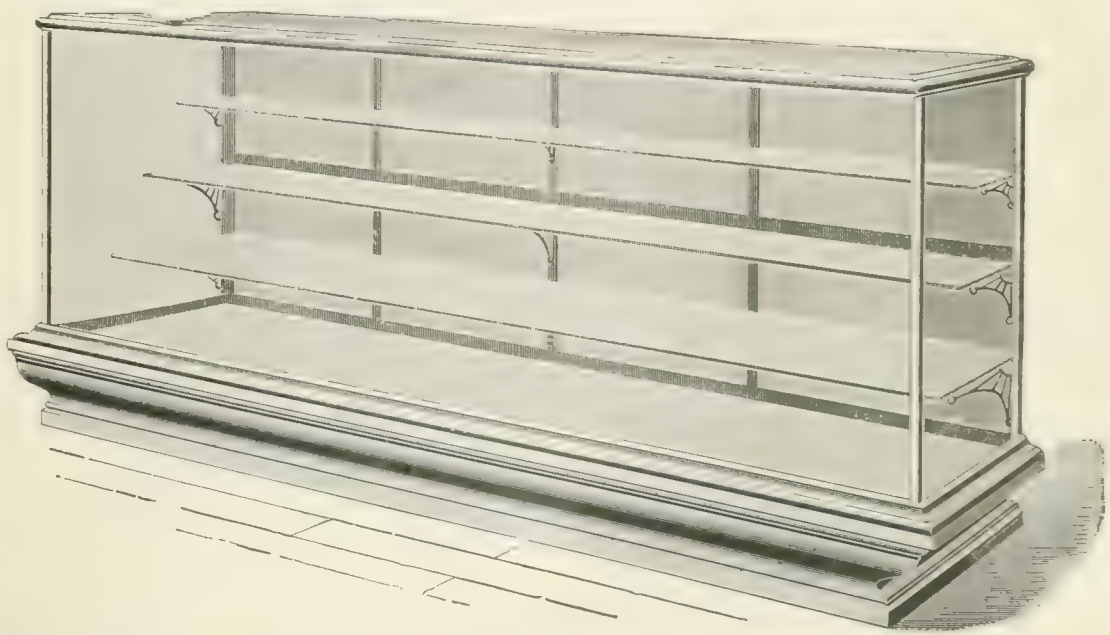
W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, Ont.; Lane & Co., Halifax, N.S.; F. J. Miller, Walkerville, Ont.; Letentres & Arsenault, Montreal; Chandler & Massey Co., Toronto, Ont.

Our Illuminated Show Case will increase your sales 50 per cent.

Send for descriptive circular.

We make all kinds of Modern Show Cases for inside and outside use.

We also make Metal Store Front Sash.



JNO PHILLIPS & CO.

Limited

ESTABLISHED 1864.

DETROIT, - Mich.,

AND

WINDSOR, Ont.

Address all communications to Detroit.

Patented in United States and Canada, (John Petz, Patentee).

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

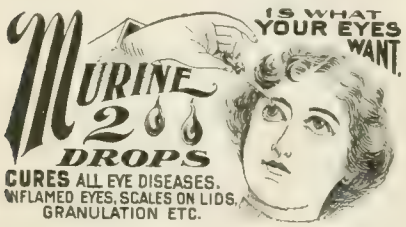
Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.



THE LEADING EYE REMEDY

NOT AN EYE WATER.

The "Two Drop" Cure. Never fails. Wins friends wherever used. Prepared by Eye Specialists. Beautiful Show Case with four dozen. Plenty of attractive circulars and booklets. Wholesale, $3.50 dozen. Sells 50 cents each. Most attractive package on sale.

ORDER FROM DRUG JOBBERS

or COHEN BROS., TORONTO, Montreal Optical Co, Montreal.

MURINE COMPANY, 1023 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Learn to Fit Glasses

An Optical Course by Mail

Every Druggist Should be an Optician.

$25.

Correspondent and Attendant Courses, $25 pays for both. Send for particulars. Our Prospectus Free. Large and Elegant Diploma. Address,

Geo. W. McFatrich, M.D., Sec'y, 1015 Masonic Temple
Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, **CHICAGO**

THE LEADING OPTICAL COLLEGE OF AMERICA

Degree, Doctor of Optics by State Authority.

Books for Druggists

AND

DRUG CLERKS

Practical Methods of Urine Analysis	.50
Practical Dentistry	.50
Diseases and Remedies	.50
Guide to Photography (Wall)	.50
Oldberg's Pharmaceutical Problems	.75
Pharmacy and Poison Laws of U. Kingdom	.75
Lyon's Assay of Drugs	.75
Chemistry for Photographers (Townsend)	.75
National Formulary	1.00
Minor Ailments	1.00
Coblentz' Newer Remedies (3rd edition)	1 00
Leonard's Vest-Pocket Anatomy	1 00
Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	1.00
Refraction of the Eye (Morton)	1.00
Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1 00
Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell and Bell)	1.00
Muter's Analytical Chemistry	1.25

Any of the above books will be sent free on receipt of price.

Canadian Druggist,

Toronto, Canada

"The book forms a valuable addition to photographic literature."—Photo Beacon.

Modern Photography

In Theory and Practice

This is a complete guide to Photography for the amateur and covers every branch of the art. Exposure, Development, Fixing, Washing, the Dark Room, Intensification, Reduction, Retouching, Negative Faults and Remedies, Printing, Toning, Mounting, Handling all Modern Printing Out and Developing Papers as Aristo, Kirklands, Delta Matt, Ferrogallic, Monocrome, Uranium, Bromide, Velox, Platinotype, Carbon and Pigment; Freak Photographs, Duplicators, Imitation and Genuine Moonlight Views, Cloud Photography, Use of Screens, Flash Lights, Lantern Slides, Transparencies, Use of Non Halation Plates, Packing of Plates, Theory of Exposure, Use of Stops, are all thoroughly covered; 250 pages, 18 full-page and 55 small illustrations and one photograph. Second edition.

In Sea Green Cloth, Gold Stamp, $1.00
In Heavy Paper Covers, ... 75c.

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

"Handled with a fullness not often met with in elementary manuals."
—The London Photogram.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST
TORONTO, ONT.

The Popular Line

From $5 to $50

More Money in it than Drugs

Manufactured by

THE CANADIAN CAMERA & OPTICAL CO., Limited

178, 180 Victoria St., TORONTO, Ont.

The Snap of the Season

Buller at Ladysmith

The Buller Camera

$3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$

A good, strong, reliable fellow that will stand rough handling

PRICE $1.50

in box

Special discounts on application

Do you sell Photo Goods?

Order at once

THE CANADIAN CAMERA AND OPTICAL CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers

178-180 Victoria Street,

Next Massey Music Hall,

Toronto

Photographic Notes.

TONING BATH.—

Potassium chloroplatinite	6 grains.
Sodium carbonate crystals	8 "
Common salt	30 "
Water	12 ounces.

The solution is rendered *faintly* acid with nitric acid. Prints are washed in two changes of water quickly and then transferred to toning bath. After toning they must be places for two minutes in—

Sodium carbonate	120 grains.
Water	10 ounces.

They must then be fixed for 15 minutes and well washed.

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH. —Specially recommendeded for use, when good black tones are required. Prints should be deep and solid.

Float paper two minutes on warm solution, hang up to dry. The coated side should be marked. Sensitise by flotation, or by means of Blanchard brush, on a solution of silver nitrate, 40 grains per ounce of distilled water.

Paper should be used same day as made, or. if dried well, may be placed in calcium tube, when it will keep. If this be done before printing, the paper should have a little moisture imparted to it by placing in a damp place for a short time. Print fully.

TEN PER CENT. SOLUTIONS. — The *Photo-American* gives the following method for making, by the simplest calculation, solutions of any desired strength. Simply multiply the per cent. desired by five (grains, if solid ; minims, if liquid), and the result is the quantity to be added to an ounce of water. It is not absolutely accurate, but near enough for all photographic purposes.

RAPID DEVELOPER.—Dr. Ludwig Ellon, of Charlottenburg, Germany, has been experimenting upon the method of simultaneous development and fixation, and has, he claims, succeeded in producing beautiful results far superior to those of Punett, who made use of ortol and strong caustic alkalis. Dr. Ellon's method is as follows :

Pyrocatechine	7 grammes.
Hydrate Potassa	6 "
Sulphite soda (crystalized)	30 "
Water	75 c. c.

He takes 10 c.c. of the concentrated developer and 20 c.c. of hypo solution (1-5) to which is added 20 c.c. water.

Time and instantaneous exposures became developed and fixed in five minutes, the negatives being full of rich gradations and perfectly clear.

Photographic Paragraphs Selected from Exchanges.

A small stop destroys atmospheric effect and roundness and prevents one plane from standing out against another.

When printing platinotypes away from home use citric acid or diluted vinegar. It is too risky to travel with hydroholric acid.

Keepthree wine corks in your camera-bag. They will come in handy to prevent the points of your tripod slipping on polished or stone floors.

An expanse of still water in the immediate foreground of a landscape is easily broken up by throwing in two or three handfuls ot small stones a second or two before explosure.

Don't forget to slightly warm developer and trays if kept in a cold room before development. What you very likely ascribe to under-exposure may be nothing of the kind during the cold season. Heat accelerates ; cold retards development. A word to the wise, etc.

To render corks impervious to acids, immerse in vaseline, slightly warmed to make fluid, and soak for half hour or longer. Then acid will not affect them.

Mount Stephen, Field, B. C. One of the picturesque spots on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A.

Hypo	170	gm. or	6 ozs.
Potass sulphocyanide	28.35	" "	1 oz.
Sodium acetate	42.7	" "	1½ ozs.
Alum	6.2	" "	96 gr.
Distilled water	6.5	" "	100 "

This must stand for about 24 hours, then filtered, after which add—

B.

Gold chloride	1	gm. or	15 gr.
Ammonium chloride	2	" "	30 "
Distilled water	1.70 c c.,	"	6 ozs.

SALTING AND SENSITISING SOLUTIONS FOR PLAIN PAPER.—The following gives excellent results on Whatman rough paper with platinum toning :

Gelatine	115 grains
Ammonium chloride	70 "
Water	20 oz.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Mistakes of the Graduate Optician.

A not inconsiderable experience both as teacher and consultant for many graduate opticians has forcibly demonstrated frequent errors which might easily be avoided if a common amount of thought, sense and conscience were exercised in the practice of a refractionist. To premise, let me not be misunderstood as a self-constituted critic and fault-finder and thus misjudged in my intent. My only desire is to point out what seems to me would be the better eradicated from the life of an optician.

I hardly expect all will agree with me, neither do I ask them so to do, as each one has as much right to his opinion as I have. Being personally convinced that my position is well taken is my reason for saying some things which may only serve the purpose of making myself disliked. I say this advisedly, for an article I wrote some months ago in the *Canadian Optician* on "Doctor of Optics" was considered by each of three opticians in this city as a personal attack on them. The fact was that I did not know that two of them were so distinguished at all and the whole three of them were foreign to my mind while writing the article in question. A preacher or a teacher can hardly say anything in the way of discussion of any subject without hitting some one but those who are so thin-skinned should neither attend church nor read articles in a sectional publication.

The individual optician is not thought of or being dealt with at all in the discussion of any subject which pertains to opticians in the aggregate. That individual applications can or will be made is another question altogether, and the responsibility thereof remains with them a personal equation.

Having thus explained my position and intention, it remains simply to point out what seems to me are "mistakes of graduate opticians."

(1) *Assumption of superior knowledge* is placed as the first mistake because it is the most prevalent and prominent, and I can hardly resist saying, the most impudent. But if fifty graduate opticians who make claim to superior knowledge were selected from all over Canada, I doubt if the excellency of one over another, all things considered, would be awarded by any one competent to judge. Indeed, experience has taught that a green though apt student who does not know a convex from a concave glass may by two or three weeks' tuition be theoretically the peer of them all, and in a few weeks more actually so in practical work. If I were called upon to select the most competent optician in this city I would not seek the loudest boasters to find him, but resort to a little shop on a side street, where he is doing careful and correct work, although only appreciated by his intimate acquaintances and pleased patrons. He makes no claim to "superior knowledge," but he does make every effort to become thoroughly efficient, and his very modesty makes you like him.

DR. W. E. HAMILL,
Editor Optical Department.
(Instructor of the Optical Institute of Canada).

The best of opticians makes so many mistakes and fails to please so many customers that one has an enormous amount of nerve to "blow his own horn" so as to drown the noise of all the others. If any optician thinks "he knows it all" he can very quickly be undeceived in his error by submitting himself for examination in theoretical questions and practical work on difficult cases.

2. *It is a mistake to refract customers in the presence of strangers.* Many people do not like to be observed while undergoing the test at all—others are made nervous by intruding eyes, while all appreciate a reasonable amount of privacy—and a delicacy of environment is the right of each patron.

3. *It is not preferable to illumine the test type by daylight.* The variableness of sunlight is so well known that to remedy the defect the better opticians employ some form of good artificial light to produce constancy of illumination.

4. *It is a mistake to aid the customer to correctly name the letters.* You may be asked: What is that letter? Or did I name them right, etc.? Your innate disposition to be courteous should not spoil your effort to obtain the very thing you are after, viz., to obtain the acuteness of vision. By a little evasion and clever manipulation you can appear to answer their questions but all the time make them "work out their own salvation," etc.

5. *It is false economy to use a trial frame which you cannot adjust and keep adjusted to the position in front of your patron's face that you desire.* Opticians with old trial cases are apt to have antiquated trial frames which never were any good and are a constant nuisance. "You cannot do good work with poor tools." The newest completely adjustable trial frame leaves nothing to be desired, and with them you can always rely upon the the patient looking through the optical centre of the glass during the test.

6. *It is a mistake to carry on a conversation with your customer during the test.* The customer should be made to understand what you desire him to tell you, and then his attention should be kept riveted thereon short of fatigue. Every break is so much time lost and so much ground to go over again. It is better to get through with "the weather," "the health of the family," before the test begins and leave politics and religion until after.

7. *It is unwise to have only one set of Snellen's test types.* Children and even adults soon learn the letters off by heart and the examination is worthless and parrot-like. By substituting a different card you avoid this trap and get actual results.

8. *It is a mistake not to take the age of every customer and his punctum prox-*

We Can Save You Money

—ON

Your Prescription and Stock Orders

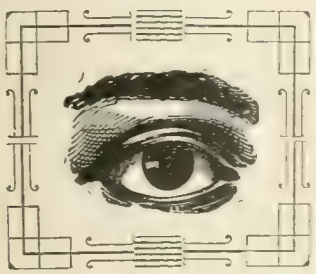
Write Us for Price List and Printed Matter.

All Prescriptions Returned Same Day as Received.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808



THE

Optical Institute of Canada

Invites druggists who contemplate taking a course in optics to recognise the fact that our graduates never require any further instruction. One course in Optics, if it is a good one, is enough to make one a competent Optician. We claim, without fear of satisfactory contradiction, that our course is **the best on the continent.** You will be convinced of this if you send for our FREE PROSPECTUS and see what hundreds of our past students think of us.

NEXT CLASS MAY 15th,

(EASTER MONDAY) AT 2 P.M.

FEE $25 ON ENTERING.

Address,

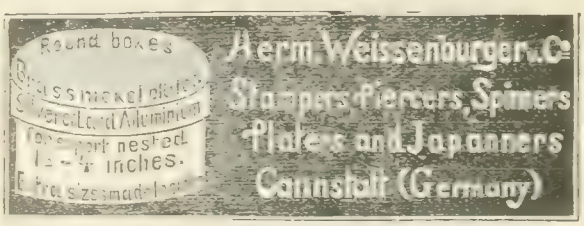
W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

11 King Street West **TORONTO**

SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY and RAPIDITY

the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes. The only optometer made combining the space used within its own length, making card test distant as usual. No artificial lights used. Exact figures recorded in testing, and [illegible] prescription necessary. Although being a subjective test its principle is such as to make it more exact and more accurate than any objective method. No up-to-date Optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

THE JEBB OPTOMETER CO., ORILLIA, Ont.



Soda Water

Fountains Cylinders

Ice-Cream Goods

Everything in the line of

Soda Trade

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Geo. Sparrow & Co.

118 King East, Toronto.

CASH REGISTERS

Free to the Trade.

A Detailed Self-Adding Solid Nickled Case Cash Register

With 1,000 of our best 10 cent cigars at $65.00 per M, or 2,000 of our best 5 cent cigars (our regular $35.00 goods) for $70.00, we will send free a solid nickled case, detailed **Self-Adding Cash Register,** equal to registers heretofore $175.00 and upwards.

The cigars are equal to any 5c. and 10c. cigars on the market.

Terms:—5 per cent. discount cash with order and we pay transportation charges, or if you satisfy us of your financial responsibility we will ship goods upon receipt one-third cash and balance Note 30 days, in this event you pay transportation charges.

Description of Cash Register.

Size, 21 inches high, 17 inches deep and 19 inches wide Weight, 85 pounds. Solid nickel case of handsome design. Tablets display from both front and rear. The money drawer is highly polished inside. Both the exterior and interior of this machine are the best that can be produced. Warranted for five year. All the work is done on wheels and it sets to zero with a key in a moment's time. The tables are large and conspicuous, a black figure on a white enameled background. We have two styles of keyboards. When ordering please state if you use penny keys or whether five cents is the lowest denomination you use.

This is a stupendous offer, and many who read this advertisement will be incredulous.

WEIGHT, 85 POUNDS

WHY! The reason why we are giving away Cash Registers is to induce more dealers to sell our well known brands of Cigars, as we feel confident that once tried, you will continue to handle them.

Cash Registers will be given only to our new customers.

THINK! Do not be influenced by agents of High-priced registers, but send for one of our registers and 1,000 of our 10 cent or, 2,000 of our 5 cent cigars. Then compare and JUDGE FOR YOURSELF, and if cigars are not satisfactory or the register is not equal to the best, in style, finish and utility, return both register and cigars to us. We assure you that everything is as represented. ADDRESS:

TORONTO CIGAR CO., 61 FRONT ST. EAST. TORONTO

If the cigars are not satisfactory or you do not consider the register equal to any that the National Cash Register Co. sell for $175.00 you can return both register and cigars to us. The register is protected by 5 patents and does not infringe on any other Cash Register.

inum as well. Once you have the age you know where the near point ought to be in the great majority of emmetropes. In such, a given age means almost invariably a certain amount of accommodation, and hence a near point is to be expected approximately at a certain distance. This precaution alone will not let a case of paralysis of accomodation slip by you. To determine the latter, if the case is not emmetropic, he should be made so by means of his distant correction before the near point is taken.

9. *It is generally unwise to order cylinders or compound glasses from one test alone.* Many mistakes in astigmatism could be avoided by verifying or correcting the first test by one or two subsequent tests. There is safety in multiplicity of tests.

10. *It is a grave error to test when inflammation of the eyes is present.* The result of such an examination is purely speculative and not likely to prove correct. Beside there are many inflammations of the eye which are contagious and the infected trial frame may carry the contagion.

11. *It is a mistake to test a customer who is in a hurry.* Better by far try and make a date that will give you ample time to do yourself justice and satisfy your patron. Should you give glasses in a hurry and they prove unsatisfactory it is always a question whether your customer will make allowances for the rush, although it may be his own fault. The great unwashed do not consider the science involved in fitting a simple pair of glasses.

12. *It is a mistake to ever fit children without a mydriatic.* I have said so much on this subject in previous articles that my position is well known. Just think of a child wearing minus 2.00 glasses when he required plus 3.00 and yet this very case came under my observation, and he was fitted by an optician of some pretentions, too. I have frequently had children show no manifest hyperopia by the usual subjective tests when, after using atropine they showed 2, 3, or even 4 dioptres of hyperopia. Children who come to me are almost invariably atropinized.

13. *It is a mistake for an optician to undertake the correction or treatment of a strabismic child under any circumstances whatever.* So grave a result may ensue from a wrong method that the whole responsibility should be thrown upon the oculist in these cases. Much has to be done beside simply giving glasses and only an oculist should pilot the parents what to do.

14. *Opticians should not fail to ascertain if any heterophoria is present.*—Not necessarily to do anything for it but to keep a record of their cases, and in case the glasses given for their error of refraction prove unsatisfactory to have data to explain the same. I am opposed to opticians using prisms either to correct heterophoria or for rythmic exercises for the muscles. These heterophoric belong to the province of the oculist and at the present time, when there is such diversity of opinion as to what is the best thing to do in muscular trouble, it is best that opticians should at least wait until the question is definitely settled.

15. *In asthenopia if glasses fail to relieve it is not only a mistake but simple impertinence for an optician to question his customer as to his or her health or habits in order to discover the cause of the asthemopia.*—The greatest mistake in our opinion was placed first. The next greatest, we believe, is this last one. It is the right and province of the optician to relieve asthenopia by glasses if he can, but he has no right or license to enquire into the cause if it be not glasses the customer needs. Even should the optician have the knowledge or ability to ascertain the cause (outside of the need of lenses), he has no right to prescribe any line of treatment or offer gratuitous advice in any manner whatever.

When an optician has the indecency to make himself a self-constituted physician and pry into the habits or health of his customer he might just as well ask his patron (now a patient) if it be a lady—How old the baby is? And if she is nursing it herself or employing a wet nurse? If she is constipated, and, if so, how often the bowels move? and then order a diet and some favorite pill. When opticians usurp the rights of physicians they are not only making themselves ridiculous but are inviting opposition and trouble not only for themselves but for all opticians from a profession which so far has not even seen fit to take the first step in opposition or bother themselves what opticians are doing.

A Display for Counter or Window.

Every retail druggist who applies for it will receive, post paid, a new and striking fly pad display, which will largely increase the sale of that very profitable article, *Wilson's Fly Pads.*

The "Bee" Brand.

The standard of excellence for a sealing wax. One that gives universal satisfaction, and should be specially asked for from the jobbers.

A Strong School.

Twelve regular teachers, with an up-to-date equipment, including sixty machines for typewriting, combine to give strength and prominence to the Central Business College, of Toronto, which is now recognized as the leading commercial school in Canada.

The spring term continues from April 2nd into the summer term which will open early in July, but members are admitted at any time into any department throughout the year. There are no vacations.

Photographic Magazines.

Every amateur as well as professional photographer would do well to take one or more magazines devoted to this art. And for the convenience of our readers we give the names of some of the leading publications together with the publisher's address.

The Photogram, The Photogram, Ltd., 6 Farringdon Ave., London, Eng., 5 shillings per annum.

The Practical Photographer, Percy, Lund, Humphries, & Co., Ltd., Amen Corner, London E.C., England, $2 00 per annum.

Photography, 3 St. Bride St., Ludgate Circus, London E.C., Eng., (weekly) $2.00.

Australian Photo. Journal, 66 King st., Sydney, New South Wales, 5s. 6d.

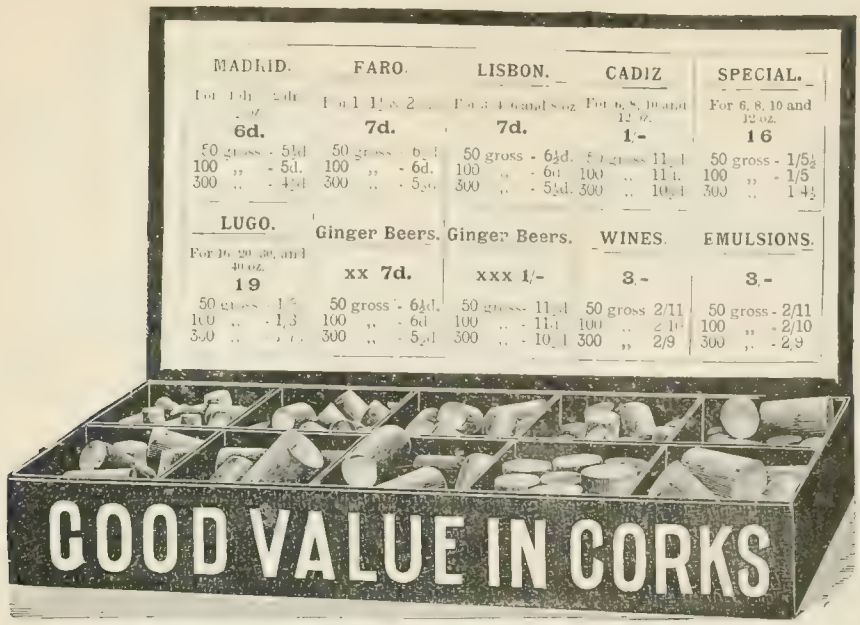
American Amateur Photographer, The Outing Co., Ltd., 239 Fifth Ave., New York, $2 00.

The Photo American, 22 East 17th St., New York, $1.00.

American Journal Photography, 1019 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., $1.00.

The Camera and Dark Room, 36 Cortland St., New York, $1.00.

The Camera, F. V. Chambers, 15 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa., 50 cents.



Corks.

We would especially call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, England, which appears in this issue. This firm makes corks one of the specialties of their business, and with the special arrangements with some of the largest cork growers in Spain are in a position to furnish the best goods at moderate prices. We refer to their advertisement in this issue for the price of their various lines. Their sample boxes, one of which we have the pleasure of acknowledging, contain excellent assortments of high-grade corks conveniently arranged. The advertisers announce that these corks can be obtained through all wholesale druggists, and the retail trade would do well to name this particular brand when in want of corks of any description.

Added Strength.

CAPTAIN HENRY DRISLER, FOR TWENTY TWO YEARS WITH HARPER'S BECOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

An important change, and one of special interest to the magazine publishing fraternity, is the resignation last week of Captain Henry Drisler from Harper & Brothers, where he has held positions of trust and responsibility for nearly a quarter century, the past ten years having been advertising manager of all the Harper periodicals.

Captain Drisler's wide circle of friends in the publishing trade will be pleased to know that he has purchased a substantial interest in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly and the other properties of Frank Leslie's Publishing House. He has been elected a director and treasurer of the Leslie house, and will, in conjunction with Mr. Frederic L. Colver, the president, manage the company's affairs. A continuance of the remarkable progress of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly as a ten-cent magazine is assured by this new connection, and Captain Drisler's added experience bids fair to further the line of advancement.

Mrs. Frank Leslie remains as editor with Mr. Henry Tyrrell as managing editor, Mr. H. M. Eaton art manager, and Mr. Charles Schweinler as mechanical superintendent. Mr. F. C. Jappe, the secretary, and Messrs. Chas. D. Spalding, Robert C. Wilson and Robert Frothingham, the advertising representatives, have each acquired an interest in the stock of the company.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April, 1900.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April is replete with timely interest and pictorial beauty. The variety of its contents is indicated by a glance at the list of literary contributors, which include such distinguished names as M. Joaquin Miller, Dr. W. A. Croffut, Stephen Crane, Egerton Castle, George Julian Zolnay, Martha McCulloch Williams, Fritz Morris, and Joanna R. Nicholls. The pictures are brilliant and profuse, including the latest work of the foremost illustrators of the day.

For "tips" as to what is of interest to the trade, read page 99.

Drug and Herb Cabinet.

J. S. Bennett has invented a "Drug and Herb Cabinet" which, when seen by the retail druggist, will be considered an indispensable article of furniture for the store. The fact that the patentee has a cabinet which is dust and vermin proof and perfectly air-tight means a large saving to every druggist, and a safeguard against deteriorated drugs. Write for particulars. See advertisement.

Soda Water Fountains.

"Everything in the line of soda trade" is the announcement of Geo. Sparrow & Co. in this issue of THE DRUGGIST. Soda water fountains and all the accessories are supplied in large variety of style, and at "right" prices. Send for catalogue if you are interested.

Drug Business Wanted.

WANTED to purchase good Drug Business. Give particulars. CHEMIST, Box 478, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE

ADVERTISING IN "THE CANADIAN DRUGgist" brings excellent returns. Our advertisers say so.

DRUG Business at Prince Albert, N.W.T. Finest opportunity in the Territories, handsomest store west of Winnipeg. Fixtures, California redwood; lighted by electricity; heated by furnace; stock and fixtures about $4,000. Reasons for selling, ill health. Apply W. J. MITCHELL, Winnipeg or care of Canadian Druggist.

FOR SALE

FOR CASH, a first-class Drug Business in the best town in East Kootenay, on the C.P.R. Daily trains. Population over 2,000. A company pay roll of between $25,000 and $30,000 per month. Only drug business in town. About a $6,000 stock, well assorted, new and in good condition. Good prescription trade. For full particulars apply "KOOTENAY," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

P.S.—Reason for selling, illness.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands
For Sunburn and Tan
For Gentlemen after Shaving
For the Nursery

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. TORONTO, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	26 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	18	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	23
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	55	60
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bichd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 25	2 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	65	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	7 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	50	1 85

Business Tips.

Without proper light your dispensary is deficient, your case and counter displays are inefficient. **Luxfer Prism** increases the light and gives you satisfaction. The Luxfer Prism Co., Toronto.

To be without **"Little's Sheep Dip"** when you have a farmer's trade is being "just out" of a most satisfactory article and rapid seller.

Every man that goes into your cigar store for "a good smoke" wants a cigar that will entice him back again. Have you any **"A.W.C."** and **"Magnolias"**? If not, order a trial lot from **Andrew Wilson Co., Toronto.**

That is a good advt. of **F. Stearns & Co.** on page 76A. How is your stock of this class of goods?

Be sure that you supply all the physicians in your vicinity with **"Vaccine."** There is money in it for you when you buy either the dry or fluid form as supplied by **Dr. H. M. Alexander Co.**, Marietta, Pa.

You know that **"Wilson's Fly Poison Pads"** are reliable and are universally sold in Canada. Have you ordered your stock? Read advt.

Amongst the latest and choicest perfumes which have been offered to the public, **Seeley's "American Roses," "Violet Royal,"** and **"White Pink"** are acknowledged leaders.

If you want to cultivate the best physician's custom and also that of his patients let them see that you have **"Bengers's Food"** in stock.

If you are handling **Photographic Supplies** you can obtain them direct from **Ross, Limited**, London, Eng. It will pay you to read the adv.

One of the leading eye remedies in the United States and having already a large sale in Canada is **Murine**, which may be had from all jobbing houses.

Silent Salesman, a good name, which fitly represents an excellent display showcase manufactured by the reliable makers, **Jno. Phillips & Co.**

For nearly a century **Bond's Crystal Palace Marking Ink** has been recognized as a leading article, and its sale is still wonderful. No chemist can make a mistake in having a full stock.

Always go to headquarters. If for **Sponges** of all kinds, shapes and sizes, bleached and unbleached, exceptional values are advertised by **Saunders & Evans, Toronto.**

A choice line of **Chewing Gums** which yield a handsome profit are manufactured by the **Mackenzie Snyder Co.**, Limited, Toronto.

It is as necessary to have a pure article when you wish to destroy life, as when you strive to save it. To kill potato bugs, etc., sell only **Pure Paris Green**, as manufactured by **The Canada Paint Co.** if you would please your customers.

An infant's food, which it has been proved will be assimilated by the most delicate stomach and is most nourishing for invalids and children, is **Martin's Cardinal Food.** It is a perfectly pure wheat food and made by the well known firm of **Kerry Watson & Co.**

The amateur photographer and the dealer in photo supplies will find a copy of **Modern Photography** a wonderful help.

Made by the **Lyman Bros Co.**, Toronto, is a guarantee to you that **Shepherd's Sheep Dip** is a thoroughly reliable preparation, and will sell.

A pharmaceutical education is absolutely necessary, so is a **Business Education** if you would make a success commercially. The **Central Business College** gives you the latter kind.

If you are in the optical business your **Optical Preparations** should be filled accurately and promptly. This is done by the **Dominion Optical Co.**, Toronto.

Now is the time to place your impost orders for Drug Sundries, Fancy Goods and Novelties with **Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto.**

Walter S. Davidson is opening a new drug store in Sydney, N.S.

E. DesIslets, druggist, Nicolet, Que., has made an assignment.

DISTANCE PHOTOGRAPHY.—An officer of the Italian artillery has invented a system of photography at a distance. By his method photographs can be taken at a distance even so great as 18 kilometres (between 10 and 11 miles). This discovery, says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, is expected to prove of great military importance

"Oil of Chinese (and Japanese) Wood" is extracted from the grains of a tree called *Aleurites cordata*, or in Chinese *Ying tzu tung*, which grows in rocky places, especially in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuen. The oil is used for making lacquer and waterproof oilcloths. It can be employed instead of linseed oil in painting, but for this purpose, according to the *Farben Zeitung*, it should first be boiled with a little oxide of zinc, minium or litharge, the temperature being kept over 200° Centrigrade.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

CASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.
Subscription price of the PATENT RECORD $1.00 per annum. Samples free.

OPTICKS?
If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for the Optical Journal Supplement, with articels by Drs. Klein, McCormic, Thompson, Dalley, Hamill, Knowles, McFarrich, and other instructors.
Frederick Boger, Publisher,
36 Maiden Lane, New York

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway. **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	8	10
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod: Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb.	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11
ESSENTIAL OILS.		
OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 60	1 75
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50
FIXED OILS.		
CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	85	90
Raw, gal	80	85
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1165
TURPENTINE, gal	95	00

Drug Reports.

Business is fairly good. Coal tar products are about in the same position as last month. Carbolic acid is easier for the present. Flax seed is scarce, and consequently higher in price. Glycerine is much advanced; it may reach 20c. Chloride lime, caustic soda, higher Norway cod liver oil will likely be high this year. It advanced 16s. per barrel last week on account of poor catch. It would not be surprising to see it bring $2.50 per gallon before long. Munn's will be higher in sympathy. Quinine is easier for the moment; no one apparently knows the reason, as bark is no lower. Camphor is very firm, and will likely continue high if not further advanced. Absorbent cotton is higher on account of advance in price of raw material. Glassware has advanced 5 per cent.; it may still move up a notch. Menthol liniment has been advanced by the manufacturers to 200 per cent.; 3 doz 195 per cent.

It is stated that the Emperor Menelek has, as an outcome of Dr. R. Wurtz's mission, decreed that vaccination shall be compulsory in Abyssinia.

English Market Report.

LONDON, March 17th, 1900.

Prices during the last month or six weeks have had a distinct upward tendency, accentuated by the war and other troubles. Carbolic acid, after steady advances, appears to have reached top, and at the moment is easier. Citric and tartaric acids are high and firmly held. Bromides have all been advanced. Cardamonis are easier; cloves dearer, and the oil has advanced. Gum elemi is scarce, but gum kiro very cheap. Mercurials were advanced last month, and are firmly held. Menthol is a shade easier. Quinine is also a fraction down, but the price is still above the average for some time. Opium is moving upward, and the morphine makers anticipated the movement by an advance some weeks ago. Senna is scarce for lower qualities. Ipecacuanha root is tending downwards after a long rise. Salol and salicyla es are firm, and a further advance is expected.

The annual Chemists' Exhibition, under the auspices of the *British and Colonial Druggists*, will be held this year in Manchester instead of London as heretofore.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

FIRE!

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire which partially destroyed our premises on the 4th inst., we are pleased to say that we are again in running order, and will be able to give the best attention to our customers' interests.

We thank our numerous friends for their great kindness and help in our distress.

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond St. West.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, MAY, 1900. No. 5

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
- Giving Copies of Prescriptions.
- Business Opportunities.
- Business Procrastination.

Amongst the U.S. Colleges.
To Dealers in Wall Paper.
A Crazy Bill.
Distilled Water.
To Optical Students.
Give Them What They Want.
Criticizing Competitors.
Suggestions as to Some Official Syrups.
The Bandage of the Future.
Only 4 Cents, Receipts $1.50.
Druggists Suffer Loss.

TRADE NOTES.
- Nova Scotia Notes.
- New Brunswick Notes.
- Quebec Pharmaceutical Notes.

The Value of Good Credit.
Leisure Moments.
To Secure the Trade in Spices and Flavoring Extracts.
The Gospel of Cleanliness.
Answers to Correspondents.
For Infants, Invalids and the Aged.
Penoline as a Substitute for Turpentine.
Chutama Resin.
GLEANINGS.
Ontario College of Pharmacy.
The Pan-American Exposition.
To License the Sale of Patent Medicines.
To Make a Fountain Pay.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
Credit and Failure in the Drug Business.
Help in Case of Accidents.
To Banish Mosquitoes,
FORMULARY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
BUSINESS TIPS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Giving Copies of Prescriptions.

The question as to who is the rightful owner of the prescription—the physician, the druggist, or the patient—is no nearer a definite general conclusion to-day than it was fifty years ago. The practice of giving the prescription to the patient by the physician has induced the patient to demand its return from the druggist, and, regardless of the abuse to which the original is frequently put, both it and copies of it are frequently given not only by the patient for whom it was prescribed, but to their friends and acquaintances as well.

Strictly speaking, the prescription is an order for simple or compound drugs, and its fulfilment terminates the right of the patient to further consideration upon it. Unless the physician marks upon it, "To be repeated if desired," it should not again be filled without his advice, nor should he be in any sense responsible for its use and abuse afterwards. The patient does not pay his fee for the written prescription, but for the privilege of having the benefit to be derived from the skill of the prescriber. In certain cases the physician may desire his patient to continue prescribed treatment for a considerable length of time; but, even should he do so, his primary prescription should not become a definite possession of the patient, to be used by him at will. The patient does not usually know enough about the ingredients prescribed to judge of the times or conditions where its use might be desirable. He may not know that drugs possessing cumulative and harmful influences are contained in a prescription which he is having his friends use for afflictions which he imagines are similar to those he had. When physicians have a sufficiently large practice to enable them to keep a dispenser, no thought is entertained by their patients that they are entitled to the prescription which the dispenser puts up for them. In fact, physicians frequently dispense their own medicine because of the abuse to which their prescriptions are subjected. The druggist passively permits the abuse through force of habit and for gain, and the patient through ignorance and a desire to evade the payment of an additional consulting fee. The whole system is wrong. Specific prescriptions should not be turned into general recipes either by desire of the patient or by consent of the dispenser and until the druggist shall adopt such a course as will enable the prescriber to carry to an intelligent conclusion the course of treatment which he may map out for his patient, we shall feel privileged to justify a practice now becoming quite common—that of dispensing their own prescriptions.

Business Opportunities.

The best men are not those who have waited for chances, but who have taken them; besieged the chance; conquered the chance; and made chance the servitor. The lack of opportunity is ever the excuse of a weak, vacillating mind. Every life is full of opportunities. Every business transaction is an opportunity—an opportunity to be polite—an opportunity to be manly—an opportunity to be honest—an opportunity to make friends. Every proof of confidence in you is a great opportunity. Existence is the privilege of effort, and when that privilege is met like a man, opportunities to succeed along the line of your aptitude will come faster than you can see them.

Thousands of men go to business every day, and can be counted on as certainly as the rising of the sun, who are mere automatons wound up to go a certain number of hours each day. They accomplish nothing, because they do not bring to their aid the dormant powers of their being. When the purpose is persevered in diligently and kept constantly in view, so that no distractions or side issues are

allowed to interfere, there can be little doubt about the result. If a man throws himself into his purpose with courage and enthusiasm, nothing will fail him. He may lack the resources needed to carry out his plan, and he will find himself at the outset struggling against the indifference of those who can render him great help. But in time these obstacles will be surmounted, and he draw to his aid not alone the interested sympathy of others, but the far more valuable aids of material resources. In every instance where a purpose dominates a man's mind, and is supported by earnestness and courage, it never fails to attract all the resources necessary to its success.

Business Procrastination.

The distinctive difference to be noted between the active, pushing and successful man of business and the unsuccessful and discouraged man is frequently found in the simple matter of the improvement of time. The one seizes upon every opportunity as it is presented, and, acting promptly, profits by it. He is alert, and his movements are rapid. The other, with perhaps as clear perception of the situation as the first, fails to reach the goal in time, simply from constitutional inertia, or the bad habit of procrastination. The old saw has it that "Procrastination is the thief of time." Another truism is that "Time is money." It follows, then, that procrastination steals money; certainly procrastination loses the opportunity to make money, and in many cases completely destroys the retailer's profits.

There is no man in business in whose management of affairs promptitude counts more than with the retailer. The consumer's wants are imperative. The retailer, to profit by suyplying those wants, must act instantly. Is a new article asked for? It must be found and supplied quickly, or else a competitor gets the advantage. Does some event occur that can be turned to advantage in an advertising way? The opportunity must be seized upon instantly, or the effect will be lost. Are discounts offered for prompt payment? The remittance must be despatched by the specified date, or else the coveted percentage is not secured. Are there accounts to collect? The bills must be presented at the time they are due, and every reasonable effort put forth to secure their payment, or else loss from bad debts will be the ultimate penalty. Procrastination in collections costs large sums of money every year to retailers, and to other merchants as well. First, it deprives them of the use of the money which would secure discounts on purchases, and, second, it helps the debtor to get into a position where he cannot be made to pay even by legal process.

W. J.

Amongst the U.S. Colleges.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy have added to their curriculum two new courses, viz., Bacteriology and Commercial Training, both being optional subjects.

The Chicago College of Pharmacy will in future have, in addition to their usual subjects, lectures on commercial subjects, or, more properly speaking, on essential features necessary to the proper discrimination to be used in the purchase of goods, as to qualities, varieties, values, etc.

The Maryland College of Pharmacy, through its secretary, has communicated with the various colleges of pharmacy in the United States asking that delegates be sent to Richmond, Va., during the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to consider the desirability of forming an Association of Teaching Schools of Pharmacy, which delegates will have power to adopt uniform rules and regulations for the guidance of such an association.

In connection with the Atlanta, Ga., College of Pharmacy a free dispensary is operated, where students dispense for the public under the guidance of an instructor.

To Dealers in Wall Paper.

Messrs. M. Staunton & Co. wish to thank their many customers for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored during the season now nearing an end. That the wall papers made by the firm are popular and profitable is evidenced by the large business done, far larger than any previous season. Repeat orders continue to pour in, but the stock on hand is able to stand the strain.

M. Staunton & Co. believe they can best show their appreciation of the liberal orders placed with them by making their new line of samples more than ever attractive in all grades. Sampling on the new line is now under way, and will be shown in due course by their salesmen, and it will undoubtedly merit the approval of the wall paper trade.

A Crazy Bill.

A bill entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Patent or Proprietary Medicines or Cures," was introduced into the Ontario Legislature at its recent sitting, and secured a first reading.

A survey of the various clauses and sub clauses of the measure will create considerable speculation as to the real intention of the framer of the Act. If the designer of it had no ulterior motive but the collection of the annual license fee of $1,000 for each preparation advertised or sold as a patent or proprietary remedy, he must certainly have been troubled somewhat with what is commonly known as the nightmare; as the licenses collected would in all probability be too small to buy the registrar, to be appointed, a moderately appointed office-desk.

A perusal of the bill will be apt to convince our readers that if they do not entertain an exalted idea about the earning powers of patent or proprietary medicines, that there are at least would-be legislators in the land who do. We are pleased to note that the House adjourned without reporting the bill.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada have, through their Executive, drafted a circular letter to all patent medicine manufacturers and wholesale druggists, calling their attention to the proposed legislation, and asking for united action. We trust that they will receive that support and active co operation which is undoubtedly necessary at this juncture.

Although the session of the Legislature has closed without committing itself to any line of action, there is no doubt that strong pressure will be brought to bear to push this legislation through in some shape at the next session, and it is essential that such steps should be taken as will unitedly bring all branches of the trade together to combat anything which would impose unjust and uncalled-for restrictions upon any section of the trade.

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

Essential Oils

We Handle

THE D & O BRAND

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES
FROM 1 OZ. UPWARD.

These Goods are the STANDARD OF QUALITY of their kind, and our supplies are specially selected and put up for us by the manufacturers, DODGE & OLCOTT, New York.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

We invite your order for

E. & Co's. Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points — excellence — FLAVOUR, EFFERVESCENCE, APPEARANCE

Our 5lb gold-lacquered cans are handsome and attractive. It sells conveniently at retail in our 1lb. bottles and 6oz Blue Magnesias.

6oz Bottle — **GRAPE SALINE** — **25c.**

This pleasant fruit salt is in steady demand, its merits having secured wide recognition. For an agreeable, mild aperient or to provide a pleasant cooling draft, there is nothing better than Grape Saline. Sells at 25c; costs $1.80 per dozen.

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.

The Elliot & Co., Limited

...Toronto

Staunton

WALL PAPERS

Does Your Stock Need a Little Sorting?

Our stock is in good shape now, but at the rate orders are coming in we can't make promises on it too far ahead. You'd better not delay ordering. We've a splendid line of Gilts, Ingrains and Tapestries, and if you've a customer that is hard to please send to us for special samples to make a selection from.

M. STAUNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS. **TORONTO**

We Make a

SPECIALTY

of fine

PAPER BOXES

and

LITHOGRAPHED LABELS

Our line both of boxes and labels cannot be excelled, as an evidence of which we count amongst our customers all the leading Druggists in the Dominion.

Almost everything a Druggist requires in the way of packages and labels we supply, and we take pride in turning out all our work well. Our chief aim is to

Excel in Quality

and consequently we appeal more especially to those progressive druggists who want fine work and appreciate it when they see it.

You run absolutely no chance about being thoroughly well pleased if you buy your lithographed labels from us. If you have not already done so, give us a trial and be convinced.

Samples furnished with pleasure.

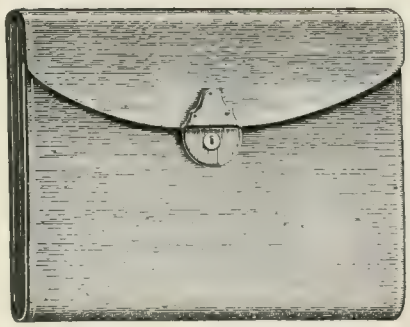
DOMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY

38-40 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

The Brown Bros. Limited

Stationers, Paper Dealers

MANUFACTURERS OF



Account Books

Leather Goods

Etc.

COMPLETE STOCK

GENERAL STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES
ACCOUNT BOOKS

From the smallest Pass Book to the largest Ledger.
WALLETS, PURSES, PORTFOLIOS CARD CASES

BOOKBINDING—A'l styles; close prices.

Remember our new address:
51-53 Wellington St. West — **TORONTO**

Distilled Water.

The physician whose prescription reads "Aqua ad" may or may not have intended that distilled water should be used, but as the B.P. makes no reference to any other natural kind, there is not the slightest doubt but it is the, and the only, kind to be used. Its entire freedom from solid or gaseous constituents which could in the sightest degree affect the ingredients prescribed, makes its use imperative by all who aim to do a first-class dispensing business.

The druggist who attempts to get over the difficulty by using a patent filter may satisfy his mind that he has made a great improvement on tap water, and doubtless he has; but, even with it, solutions containing nitrate of silver, sugar of lead, perchloride of mercury, liq. arsenicalis, tinc. lavand co. and tinc. cardamon co., will convince him that the right thing is the best thing. We are aware that the distilled water commonly supplied by wholesale drug houses is not usually made by the process described in the Pharmacopœia, and that but little if any inducement is offered for the genuine article; but this fact only emphasizes the need for a more conscientious regard for correct dispensing on the part of the profession at large.

Even though a cost of 10 or 15 cents a gallon be entailed in securing genuine distilled water, the druggist who will expend the sum needed to keep him in an annual supply for dispensing and compounding purposes will be more than repaid by the mental satisfaction of knowing that he is using the best; and that his dispensing will, in consequence, bear comparison with that of any of his confreres.

To Optical Students.

We believe the material found in the optical department of this journal for the past three years embraces so much of optical knowledge that our readers who have carefully read the articles of Dr. Hamill and his answers to enquirers have been much benefited, and we have no apology for asking our readers to carefully peruse what he has to say in the optical department of this issue.

Oriental advices state that Samuel & Company, an English firm, have outbid American and other foreign firms and secured the Formosa camphor monopoly for ten years.

Give Them What They Want.

There is a peculiarity noticeable at times among almost all classes of business men, and that is their seeming unwillingness to allow a customer to exercise his own judgment. A man enters a store, say, with a very definite idea of what he wants. The man of whom he is buying at once tries to convince him that he is wrong. The salesman says, in effect: "Sir, you are a blockhead; you don't know what you want. It is for me to say what suits you best." The customer naturally feels somewhat nettled at this attitude of the salesman, and either does not buy, or, if he does, it is not with satisfaction. He leaves the store, feeling that he has not been able to get what he wanted, and it is not likely that he will ever return. Every customer should be allowed to have what he wants, as nearly as it is possible for you to give it to him. He has the money, you have the goods; and if his ideas seem capricious and whimsical, it is your business to try and please him if you can, just the same.

Criticizing Competitors.

There is one fault to which merchants are too often prone, and that is, deriding and criticizing their competitors, says the *Stoves and Hardware Reporter*. Instead of having a fraternal feeling for them and a generous desire that they may succeed, their chief wish is either to exterminate them or else to injure them in every conceivable way. The method which is most in vogue is to do everything to belittle a competitor's goods, methods of doing business and the general equipment of his store. The writer has known of instances where a prospective purchaser has made some mention to one merchant of the prices or qualities of goods prevailing at another's store, whereupon the merchant began a long tirade descriptive of his competitor's bad methods, general dishonesty and unworthiness. Now, instead of having the effect which the merchant hopes it will, it generally redounds to his own discredit, because such backbiting can only create a bad opinion of the perpetrator of it. As a rule, the listener generally sees the object the merchant has in view in criticizing a competitor. It is done in the hope that he may keep trade away from him, and, if possible, secure it himself. The old motto, "live and let live," is the best which a merchant can adopt. It is another application of the golden rule which cannot be brought to mind too frequently in a keenly competitive age like the present one, where men are jostling against one another and knocking each other down. It is far better to ignore competitors a little too much than to go to the other extreme and brood over their actions, grow jealous of them, and in watching them forget your own business.

Suggestions as to Some Official Syrups.

In a recent number of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, Mr. F. W. Haussmann suggested some changes in the preparation of several of the official syrups of the U.S. Pharmacopœia. He recommended the following for

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

Fluid extract of rose.....125 cc.
Diluted sulphuric acid .... 10 "
Sugar.....750 grammes.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make 1,000 c.c.

Mix the fluid extract of rose with 300 c.c. of water, previously mixed with the diluted sulphuric acid.

Allow the mixture to stand for two hours, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation without heat, and strain.

Finally add a sufficient quantity of water through the strainer to make the syrup measure 1,000 c.c.

Mix thoroughly.

The advantages of adding diluted sulphuric acid are the production of a brighter colored syrup, an agreeable acidulous taste and possibly an increase in astringency.

In Syrupus Prunii Virginianæ he suggested that the amount of glycerin should be reduced to one-half, claiming that the amount now directed is excessive. He also advocated the preparation of an acetous syrup of wild cherry, citing the formula for syrup of ipecacuanha as a precedent. He claims also that this makes a much more agreeable preparation, having a pleasant acidulous taste, and that "once used no pharmacist would return to the old method of preparing the syrup by admixture of fluid extract and syrup." He suggests the following containing one per cent. of acetic acid:

ACETOUS SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

Wild cherry, in powder	No. 20 150 grammes
Sugar	750 "
Glycerin	100 c.c.
Diluted acetic acid, Water	of each a sufficient quantity to make 1,000 c.c.

Mix the glycerin with 300 c.c.of a mixture composed of 1 part of diluted acetic acid and 5 parts of water.

Moisten the wild cherry with a sufficient quantity of the liquid and macerate for 24 hours in a closed vessel, then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator and pour on the remainder of the menstruum. When the liquid has disappeared from the surface, follow it by a mixture of diluted acetic acid and water in the same proportion as before, until the percolate measures 450 c.c.

Dissolve the sugar in the percolate by agitation without heat, strain and pass a sufficient quantity of the same acid mixture as before through the strainer to make the product measure 1,000 c.c. Mix thoroughly.

In the preparation of Syrupus Aurantii, he finds fault with the present formula, not only on account of the complicated process, but from the fact that a portion of the volatile oil is dissipated during the process. He suggests the following :

SYRUPUS AURANTII.

Sweet orange peel, taken from the fresh fruit	50 grammes.
Precipitated calcium phosphate	50 grammes.
Sugar	750 grammes.
Alcohol, Water	of each a sufficient quantity to make 1,000 c.c.

Macerate the sweet orange peel, which should be as free as possible from the white inner layer, and grated, in 100 c.c. of alcohol during twenty-four hours.

Pour the mixture into a narrow percolator, allow the alcoholic extract to drain, and continue the percolation with small portions of alcohol until 100 c.c. of percolate have been obtained.

Mix the precipitated calcium phosphate in a mortar with 150 grammes of sugar and add the tincture with constant trituration.

Set the mixture aside in a moderately warm place until the greater portion of the alcohol has evaporated.

To the residue add 300 c.c. of water, transfer the whole to a filter, and return the first portions of the filtrate, if necessary, until it runs clear.

In the filtrate dissolve the remainder of the sugar by agitation without heat, and add a sufficient quantity of water to make the product measure 1,000 c.c. Strain if necessary.

"The Bandage of the "Future."

We have pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the new Eureka Cellular Aertex Bandage, an illustration of which is herewith given.

This is a light, porous and inexpensive hygienic bandage, which is manufactured by Mr. Vincent Wood, Victoria House, Albion Place, London, Eng., and is especially suitable for sprains, ulcerated wounds, varicose veins, etc., is cool, cleanly, and moderate in price.

The cellular fabric of which it is composed renders it especially valuable from a hygienic standpoint, as it allows all impure exhalations to escape, and will also be found very desirable from the fact that cold water applications may be made without removing the bandage. Chemists should see to it that physicians patronizing them should be made acquainted with this decided improvement in surgical appliances.

The bandages are put up in six-yard lengths, and, with orders of six dozen or more, the chemist may have his own name and address printed on them. The manufacturer solicits the patronage of the druggists of Canada, and, in writing, by mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, full particulars and special prices will be given.

Outlay 4 Cents, Receipts $1.50.

This means a handsome profit, does it not? But it is guaranteed to you if you comply with the offer and conditions named in Raymond & Co.'s advertisement on page 114B, of this issue. Six of their well-known Pectoral Plasters, retailing at 25 cents each, will be sent for nothing, except the postage on your letter.

The plasters are reliable and well-known, the firm is reliable and well-known, and you keep the reputation of being reliable and well-known by the advertising matter which you distribute.

Druggists Suffer Loss.

By the disastrous conflagration in which the city of Hull, Que., was almost completely wiped out and a large portion of Ottawa was destroyed, several druggists were heavy losers.

In Hull, Messrs. R. A. Helmer and J. Faulkner had their places of business and stocks completely destroyed.

In Ottawa Mr. J. L. Rochester's Wellington street store was burned.

A few days after the Ottawa fire a serious conflagration took place at Sandon, B.C., when the drug store of Queen & Co. was completely destroyed.

We extend our sympathy to our *confreres* in their losses.

L. W. Clarke has purchased the drug business of C. E. Hoffman, Berlin, Ont.

H. Edmonds has purchased the drug business of G. N. Babcock, Blenheim, Ont.

A. A. Thompson has purchased the drug business of A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N. S.

R. E. Douglas has purchased the drug business of Guittard & Wood, Leduc, N. W. T.

Dr. Prevost has opened a drug business in the store formerly occupied by Dr. Vaillancourt, Montreal.

The *Canada Gazette* announces the application of Charles Lyman, James Wilson, Knox, F. G. Lyman and William Mussell, of Montreal, and George H. Clarkson, of Toronto, for incorporation under the name of the Lyman, Knox Company (Limited), manufacturers of druggist supplies, and Montreal is to be the chief place of business, and the capital stock is placed at $150,000 in hundred dollar shares.

Mrs. Intrade—Where is your father?

Adult Son—He is in the store editing his edition of "Society as I Have Found It."

Mrs. Intrade—What! a book!

Son—Yes; a ledger full of unpaid and uncollectible bills.—*Ex.*

"What!" exclaimed the orator, "what two things are helping mankind to get up in the world?"

"The alarm clock and the stepladder,' answered the dense person in the rear of the hall.—*Baltimore American.*

NICELY SETTLED!

We are now in our new Laboratory and everything is running very smoothly.

We have enlarged our printing facilities and can get out your special orders on the shortest notice.

Our plant for **Special Formula Work,** is one of the best equipped in the Dominion, and we solicit a greater share of your patronage.

Pills, any coating and any color.

Compressed Tablets, plain, chocolate-coated, sugar-coated of any tint.

Let us estimate for you.

✤ ✤ ✤

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

WINDSOR, - ONTARIO

DETROIT, MICH. NEW YORK CITY. LONDON, ENGLAND

MERCK'S CHEMICALS

Our stock of above chemicals in original packages is now complete, and you can depend on getting all of Merck's oldest and latest productions from us. There is no necessity to send to New York and pay two duties.

We are making special prices this month on Condition Powder articles, such as Gentian, Anise seed, Fenugreek, etc.—all our own powders. We make a specialty of mixing special formulas. Get our price before ordering.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS IN CANADA FOR

COKE DANDRUFF CURE
GRAPE CAPSULE COMPANY'S SAN METHYL CAPSULES
NORWOOD'S TINCTURE VIRATRUM VIRIDE
CRANITONIC HAIR FOOD
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
ROWLAND'S ODONTO
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION and other preparations
ABERDEEN BUTTERSCOTCH, in 5c. and 1lb. packages
HYOMEI PREPARATIONS
KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT KIDNEY CURE

Special quotations on wood alcohol in bottles, about as cheap as in bulk. Drop a card.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

A COMPARISON

Of "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups with others and there is but one conclusion:

They are the Best

Something New.

We are putting up a line of our TRUE FRUIT SYRUP in 27 oz. bottles (called Wine Quarts) half dozen in a case, assorted flavors, for $2.75 per case.

We Continue Our Offer.

With all orders of six gallons or over, we pay freight to all points in Ontario and Quebec. To all other outside points we make an allowance of 12 cents per gallon, when freight equals or exceeds that amount. We enclose with first order until June 1st: Four Display Cards, lithographed in colors, for hanging up, Eight Fac-simile Posters for the windows, Twelve Handsome Lithographed Window Slips.

These Slips are Something New and Original and their use will Attract Customers.

THE J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO., LIMITED

15-23 Alice Street, 12-16 Trinity Square, TORONTO.

Trade Notes

J. McRae is opening a new drug store at Van Anda, B.C.

H. G. McBean has opened a new drug store at Gretna, Man.

J. A. Snyder is opening a new drug store in Winnipeg, Man.

J. J. Allen has purchased the drug business of B. W. Robinson, Ottawa, Ont.

W. T. Bethel has purchased the drug business of J. Findlay, Pembroke, Ont.

George A. Burbidge has purchased the drug business of W. A. Dymond, Halifax, N.S.

The McDiarmid Drug Co., Ltd., of St. John, N.B., have applied for letters of incorporation.

John McRae, lately with C. Nelson, Vancouver, has opened a drug business at Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C.

W. C. Tole has opened a new drug store in Buckler's block, two doors east of the postoffice, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mr. Ed. Allan, until recently with Hall & Co., Victoria, B.C., is starting a drug store at Great Falls, Montana.

C. E. Jones, Victoria, B.C., has sold his drug business to A. G. and H. E. Davis. Mr. Jones leaves shortly for Cape Nome.

Fire did damage to the extent of about $1,000 on the buildings of the Diamond Glass Company, 501 Demontigny street, Montreal, Que.

The stock of McGlashan and Walden, drug brokers and commission merchants, Winnipeg, Man., has been sold to T. G. Cooper at 43 cents on the dollar.

A. C. Pauquette has opened a new drug store at the corner of Favard and Congregation streets, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que. It is to be known as "The Victoria Drug Hall."

Messrs. Saunders & Evans, 20 Wellington street east, Toronto, have been appointed sole agents for Canada for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co., of London, England, and Warrick Frères, of Grasse, France.

W. H. Hunter, of O.C.P. class, '97, and lately with R. Tuthill, Toronto, has purchased the drug business of the Qu'Appelle Drug and Stationery Co. at Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T. The business will be carried on as Hunter's Drug and Stationery store.

Letters patent of incorporation have been issued at Quebec for the incorporation of "The Gold Pills Company," with capital of $50,000, to Gaston Maillet, dentist, Dr. James Asselin, Ernest Paquette, Dr. G. A. Lacombe and C. A. Chenevert, advocate, of Berthier.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society examinations will take place on the 12th and 13th of June, and quite a number of students are preparing for examination this year.

The business of the estate of the late A. W. Drysdale, of Halifax, was sold by auction on April 30th, the purchaser being Mr. A. Thompson, who is a graduate of the Pharm. Society, and proposes to conduct business at the old stand.

Mr. E. F. L. Jenner, of Digby, has been ill, but is at work again, and preparing for the rush of tourist travel, which each summer finds its way to the pretty town of Digby.

Mr. A. O. Morse, formerly with S. N. Weare, of Bridgetown, and who was more recently in the employ of the estate of A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, has secured a temporary position with Messrs. R. C. Fuller & Co., of Amherst. Mr. R. C. Fuller proposes making a trip to Europe this summer, leaving in June. Mr. Fuller's many friends will wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return home.

Mr. Wm. McCallum, of Yarmouth, has secured a position with Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax.

Sydney, Cape Breton, is to have several drug stores in the near future. The boom at that town is attracting the attention of many in various lines of business.

Among the Canadians now serving in South Africa are four former members of the Halifax drug fraternity, viz., J. W. Grant, Charles Hancock, J. Roue and Walter Hart, from all of whom interesting letters have been received by Halifax friends. Corporal Hancock writes from Bloemfontein, saying that when he comes home he will be willing to sleep on the common and live on clothes pegs and bung holes. One day their rations were two biscuits and a small piece of leather meat, and he was so hungry he paid a Kaffir £1 for a half-cooked bun weighing 6½ ozs. In the first engagement a young fellow was knocked over. Hancock went over to dress his wounds. He said: "Good bye, Doc, old boy, I'm going to die." A few minutes later he died. Many pathetic incidents such as this are related by our Halifax boys.

New Brunswick Notes.

E. W. R. Ingraham, former city traveller for T. B. Barker & Sons, wholesale druggists, St. John, N.B., has purchased the drug business of Samuel Watters, St. John, West. Mr. Watters has retired from the drug business, and will now enjoy a well-earned rest and confine his attention to his real estate holdings.

Mr. Fred. Monroe has succeeded Mr. E. W. R. Ingraham as city representative for T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John.

Mr. P. J. Donohoe has removed his business to the store formerly occupied by Jas. P. McKinney, St. John, N.B.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS

The Major and Minor Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations at Montreal, commencing on April 16th and closing on April 20th, when twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for the major and sixteen for the minor examination. Of these the following named in order of merit passed: As licentiates of pharmacy, J. N. Farley, Henri St. Georges, Gaston St. Jacques, O. H. Tansey, J. M. McFarlane, Jos. O. Queeneville, Henri A. Genereux, J.A.A. Drouin, John Ritchie and S.A. Lamoureux (equal), E. J. Nadeau, Romeo Casgrain, Joseph Pinsonnault, L. E. B. Browne, J. Bte. Bisaillon, J. W. Bernard, and Geo. P. Plamondon; as certified clerks, J. V. Murray, E. O. Lortie, J. P. H. Massicotte, J. A. Beardon and S. Moisan (equal) J. E. Hillman, J. O. Mathieu, W. Jos. Shea, J. C. Denault.

The candidates were submitted to a severe written and oral examination in practical and theoretical chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, physics, and weights and measures.

The examiners were: R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, of Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin and Henri Lanctot, of Montreal.

The next examination will be held in Laval University, Quebec, in October.

Obituary.

EDWARD HOOPER.

Mr. Edward Hooper, one of the oldest residents of Toronto, and probably the oldest druggist in the city, passed away on Saturday, April 28th, in the 92nd year of his age. The deceased was born in London, England, and came to Canada in 1832. He first engaged in the drug business at Dundas but in 1838 moved to Toronto, where he entered the firm of Joseph Becket & Co, druggists. Three or four years later Mr. Becket retired, and the business was then carried on under the title of E. Hooper & Co. About eighteen years ago Mr. Hooper himself withdrew and lived in comparative retirement up to the time of his death. The deceased was one of the founders of the Confederation Life Association, and filled the office of vice-president up to a very recent period. For 36 years he was associated with the Canada Permanent Loan Company either as vice president or director. He married at Dundas in 1836, but had no family. He adopted two children, however, one of whom is Mrs. Alfred Myers, while the other, Miss Driscoll, died two years ago.

The Value of Good Credit.

A good credit is something worth striving for, and when attained the professor may rightfully feel a just pride in the fact that he possesses the confidence of those with whom he deals. A good credit standing properly used is an acquisition of unlimited value, but when abused becomes one of the worst abuses that can be entailed upon an individual.

It should not be inferred because one is in good credit stating that he is entitled to unlimited credit or that his honesty is called in question should the jobber or manufacturer place a limit on the amount he is willing the merchant should owe him. It must be borne in mind that honesty alone will not pay debts. One may be absolutely honest and not able to pay. The fact that he does not pay is not an evidence that he is dishonest. It will readily be seen that one's ability to pay must be taken into account as well as his honesty.

To obtain and maintain a good credit, it is essential that the merchant, in addition to having capital, be it large or small, should be honest, capable and industrious, and should have a just appreciation of the rights of those from whom he seeks credit. If he possesses these qualities he will have no trouble in obtaining all the credit his business demands. There is danger, however, that he may be led thereby to overstep the bounds of prudence and load himself with debt for goods on his shelves in excess of the legitimate requirements of his business, which state of affairs is likely to lead to effort by sales on credit, often injudiciously extended to relieve the pressure, or to establish branch stores for the same purpose, both of which mean only to add to the burden and usually lead to failure.

If credit is extended at all by the retail merchant, it should be upon distinct terms as to time of payment, and only to those who are known to be worthy of credit and prompt payment at maturity should be insisted upon.

The retail merchant should pay his bills promptly at maturity, if he does not discount them. Otherwise the jobber of whom he buys on credit is in reality the one who bears the burden of the unpaid accounts of those who have no claims upon him and in whom he has no interest. The jobber's rights are thus invaded, and the credit of the merchant suffers.

It is very important to every retail merchant that he keep his business well in hand, the details properly looked after, the stock well insured, expenses carefully guarded, his debts within easy control and his collections promptly looked after. Failure is not likely to come to those who appreciate the value of a good credit and who take the proper means of meriting and retaining it.—*T. H. Green, in New Idea.*

A Handy Little Booklet.

During April, M. Staunton & Co. sent out a splendid little booklet—a reliable wall paper chart. It tells how much paper is required for side walls, ceiling and border for most any size room, from a 3x6x8 foot room to one measuring 25x60x18 feet. It also gives some useful and special directions for hanging different papers. It is really a useful book for every man in the trade. The intention is that everyone in the trade should have one. If you have been missed, a post card request will get you one by return mail.

The firm have been sampling some of the new papers in next season's line, and they promise to discount any line that the S auntons have ever put on the road, and that's saying a good deal. The trade will get a look at the complete line about July 1.

Leisure Moments.

DEDUCTION.

Coroner—Do you wish to prefer a charge against the druggist who made a mistake in the prescription?

O'Houlihan—No, sorr. He ain't to blame. Oi troid to rade th' thing mesilf, an' Oi c'udn't make out a wurrd.

Physician (giving advice)—Lastly, McGorry, don't go to sleep on an empty stomach.

McGorry (who is ailing)—No danger av thot, docthor; Oi always slape on me back.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A well known temperance lecturer, after looking over the stock of thermometers, remarked to the druggist:

"I don't think any of these will suit me, after all. You see, they never become temperate until near 60—they reform too late in life."

Patent Medicine Vendor—You know that Shakespeare says, "Truth hath a quiet breast."

Student—Yes.

Patent Medicine Vendor—Well, Truth always keeps a bottle of my nerve tonic.

ADVICE FOR THE PAIR OF THEM.

A young doctor who had recently commenced practice in a new neighborhood one day had brought to him an uncommonly unwashed infant in the arms of a mother equally unwashed. Looking down upon the child for a moment, he solemnly said:

"It seems to be suffering from hydropathic hydrophobia."

"Oh, doctor, is it as bad as that?" cried the mother. "That's a big sickness for such a mite. Whatever shall I do for the child?"

"Wash its face, madam," replied the doctor. "The disease will go off with the dirt."

"Wash its face—wash its face, indeed," exclaimed its mother, losing her temper. "What next, I'd like to know?"

"Wash your own, madam; wash your own!" was the prompt rejoinder.

Anything good wanted by the public will sell just as soon as its existence is known. All you've got to do is to start the publicity and the selling.

QUICK SALES AND LARGE PROFITS

IN HANDLING

Wilson's Fly Pads
Creamery Butter Color
Wilson's Root Beer
Bull's Ext. Ginger Beer

The demand for these articles is growing rapidly, because they give perfect satisfaction to the public.

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER for THIS SEASON

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

...HAMILTON...

"It's purty generally the case that the man who sows poor seed in the Spring, expectin' a good crop in the Fall, finds out he ain't raised much but a mortgage."—*Homespun Philosophy.*

Place an order for Tucks' Cards in the Spring, and you have sown seed that will yield a good profit in the Fall.

Warwick Bro's & Rutter,

Sole Agents for . . .

Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Limited,

Publishers of Fine Art Books, Booklets, Christmas Cards, Calendars, etc.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

Some New Lines

Recently put on the market. All good sellers, very neatly put up.

	Per doz.
Menthol Headache Cure (Menthol Cone in Glass Tubes)	$1 25
Menthol Inhaler (with nose piece attached)	1 25
Corn and Wart Pencil	90
Laxa-Quin (Cold Cure Tablets)	1 25
Laxo, (for the Stomach)	75
Preston's Petroleum Emulsion	$2 75 and 5 50
Preston's Oil Liniment (Electric)	1 25
Pharmacal Extract Cod Liver Oil	$3 75 and 6 00
Preston's Popular Prescription	5 50
Baby's Own Cough Syrup	1 25
Baby's Own Violet Powder	30
Baby's Own Fuller's Earth	30
Cosmetique, very fine (three colors)	75
Worm Powders (New design)	1 25
Holdfast Cement	75
Extract of Beef, best on the market	$2 20 and 3 75

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL

To Secure the Trade in Spices and Flavoring Extracts.

How to secure the family trade for spices, flavoring extracts, etc., is a question which ought to interest every retail druggist throughout the land. Spices which are used for family purposes are used to a great extent in many of our pharmaceutical preparations; therefore it is our duty to know the good kind from the adulterated article; it should be part of our learning. We, as pharmacists, should be able to tell our patrons where spices come from, and in fact all about them. We must know also what adulterants are used in preparing spices for the regular trade—the grocery trade. At present the grocer sells the most spices because he sells them cheap; with him it is not quality, but quantity, that draws the trade. To offset this buy your spices from a reputable firm. Always be careful to specify "the best." When you obtain your goods make a thorough examination of them, try them for yourself on your own table, and make other tests, such as you may find quoted in your books or in the pharmaceutical journals. If they stand all these tests and prove to be the Simon-Pure article, then place them on sale at your pharmacy. Go through this same course with each lot you receive. It may seem a lot of trouble to you at first, but the returns you obtain from the sale of the goods will amply repay you. Try also and obtain some adulterated goods; a very small lot will be sufficient; put these in wide-mouthed bottles, label them exactly what they are, so you will be able to show them to your patrons and explain the difference between your goods and cheap goods. Don't tell a good story in order to try and make a sale; at all times be truthful in your statements, and have the facts at hand to prove your assertions. Mention the fact that a number of States have stringent laws regarding the sale of adulterated food products, that tradesmen are prosecuted whenever caught selling inferior goods.

As to flavoring extracts, I would advise you to buy the best quality of vanilla beans, oil of lemon, and other essential oils and drugs which are used in preparing the extracts. Prepare the extracts or essences with as much care as you exercise in compounding prescriptions. When they are ready for use see that they are nice and clear. Use a clean panel bottle to put them up in; use a neat label and finish off with a nice cork top. Give a few samples to some of your patrons who know a good thing when they try it. You will be surprised at the results. Also mention it in your monthly or quarterly circular; state the fact that all spices and flavoring extracts are sold under a guarantee that they are the best that can be obtained, and that all spices are thoroughly tested by you before being placed on sale at your pharmacy.

This course will increase your sales of pure cream of tartar, sodium bicarbonate, and many other substances that are used by the housewife for preparing our eatables.—*G. H. J. Andreas, before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association* (*Brit. Phar.*)

The Gospel of Cleanliness.

We are often tempted to preach a series of sermons from the gospel of cleanliness in the practice of pharmacy, and the chief difficulty in the practical effect of such an effort lies in the fact that the class of persons engaged in pharmacy which it is especially desirable to reach do not very carefully read pharmaceutical journals. There is a good deal of preaching in this world that goes wide of the mark, for the reason that the sermons are intended for a class of hearers who are not present to profit by them.

Of one thing we are certain, and that is there should be a radical change in prevailing conditions, found in many stores from which medicines are dispensed, in the matter of cleanliness.

Recently a case came under our observation where in a very critical case epsom salt was required, and it was to be given in water which had been sterilized; a messenger was dispatched to the nearest drug store for a quarter-pound of this salt, and, the supply being low, the amount was scraped from the bottom of a drawer by no means dust-proof, and on putting a portion of it in the perfectly clear water intended for its solution, the dust and dirt particles became instantly visible.

Was such a preparation fit for the stomach of a very critically ill patient?

One would hardly pour it into the stomach of a good horse. Epsom salt is a very common article in a drug store. It is sold by the pound, and many pharmacists buy it by the barrel as a grocer does sugar, but there is this to be considered, that sugar is sold so quickly in a grocery that but little opportunity is given for dust to accumulate upon it, even if it is wholly uncovered, while the drug may receive a heavy addition of foreign matter before it is finally dispensed.

Sugar is mostly used by persons in health, while drugs are given to those who are ill, and often very dangerously ill.

This is only an illustration of many instances in which the pharmacist should use great care that the drugs he dispenses should be as free as possible from any addition that might make a patient worse, instead of affording him relief.

Some druggists may be ambitious to sell epsom salt at five cents per pound, but no self-respecting man who buys the best article he can get, and keeps it in a proper manner, will do anything of the kind, because he is not compelled to do so to sustain or increase his patronage.

How many drug stores may be found in which the utensils are perfectly clean?

Wedgewood mortars used for ointments and subsequently for emulsions without proper cleansing, when mortars of this kind should never be used for fatty substances of any kind.

Glass mortars or tiles of glass or porcelain for fats, ointments or cerates, and porcelain mortars for powders should be the rule, and each of them thoroughly cleansed and frequently sterilized.

Our pharmaceutical friends must not accuse us of crankiness on this supreme subject. There is no larger field for progress among pharmacists, and none for which scientific attainment in other directions calls more earnestly than in the direction of purer drugs and perfectly clean surroundings and conditions in every drug store. A surgeon with unclean hands and instruments not sterilized should not be more abhorred than a dirty drug store, with unclean utensils and filthy practices. We shall continue to hammer at intervals along this line, for thereby we believe we are accomplishing something for the welfare of humanity, and bringing in, as far as our influence reaches, better days for the pharmacist.—*W. R. O., in Midland Druggist.*

Antikamnia Price List.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company of St. Louis, Mo., calls attention to the fact that their quotation of $9.25 for 10 ozs. of Antikamnia Preparations, assorted as desired, which appeared in our last issue, applied to the United States only. The prices from Canadian Jobbers is $9.25, plus 25 per cent. for duty.

See the Antikamnia advertisement on page 118.

An Opportunity for Investors.

Messrs. Herm, Weissenburger & Cie., of Cannstatt, Germany, invite Canadian and United States capitalists and industrial men, while visiting the Paris Exposition this year, to communicate with them to arrange suitable meeting in Paris or else at their manufactory, with a view of obtaining control of their patents for this country.

Amongst the various patents which they own are that of gold plating on aluminium, hot dipping (tin and lead), on the same metal, a plating process which does not require electricity, and a new solder fluid which allows soldering with pure tin, also coating for iron, which is not only reliable and cheap, but is absolutely rust proof.

Any communications to this firm will receive prompt attention.

The Golden Rule in Money-Getting.

President John J. Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and a financier of the first rank, simplifies his code of business ethics as follows:

1. There is no question that the golden rule is the best one to apply to business transactions.

2. I put myself in the place of the man with whom I am dealing, and govern my actions accordingly.

3. Success has attended my efforts because of dealing with others as I would be dealt with.

4. My rule in investments has always been: Look to the principal rather than to the interest.

Suit for $50,000.

The A. R. Bremer Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of the Coke Dandruff Cure, have three suits pending in the criminal and civil courts of St. Louis against persons and concerns alleged to have infringed upon their patent rights in the manufacture of the above-named article.

The August Kern Barber Supply Company, of 114 North Broadway, wholesale and retail dealers of barbers' supplies, is defendant in a suit for $50,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by the Bremer company through the improper use of their labels and bottles, also in an injunction suit to prevent them from using or selling an article which is claimed to be spurious.

Answers to Correspondents.

SWEET CASTOR OIL.

R.W., St. John, N.B.—The following will probably answer your purpose:

Castor oil	4 fluid ounces.
Spirit of gaultheria	1 fluid drachm.
Saccharin	1 grain.

Dissolve the latter in the spirit, and add to the oil. This is certainly an improvement on the ordinary castor oil, although it cannot be called tasteless.

RUBBER CEMENTS.

A.J.W., Toronto,—The following formulas are said to yield excellent cements, suitable for bicycle tires, hot water bottles or any rubber goods:

	Parts.
1.—Caoutchouc	1
Naphta or Carbon Disulphide	4
Digest in a covered vessel for several days.	
2.—Caoutchouc (finely cut)	1
Chloroform	28
Set aside to dissolve.	
3.—Caoutchouc (finely cut)	20
Resin	3
Shellac	2
Carbon Disulphide, enough to dissolve.	
4.—Isinglass	1
Gutta-percha	2
Caoutchouc	4
Carbon Disulphide	16
5.—Caoutchouc	10
Chloroform	140
Resin	2
Venice Turpentine	1
Oil Turpentine	20

Dissolve 5 parts of the caoutchouc in the chloroform by maceration; melt the remaining 5 parts with the resin, add the turpentine, and dissolve all in the oil; then mix the two solutions.

A contemporary suggests the following for making a cheap cement out of practically valueless goods:

Take some of the nipples, syringe bulbs or other soft rubber goods that have become useless by having become hard, and to be found among nearly all stocks of goods at the present time, place in bottle and pour upon them some petroleum benzin, let stand with occasional shaking, and after a suitable dense solution has been effected, decant and use as a cement. If this answers it certainly will be cheap, for it will utilize what is otherwise a waste.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING POWDERS.

C. B. Hacking, Listowel, Ont.—The following are recommended:

	Gm.
1.—Pyrogallol	0.3
Sodium Bisulphite	1.2
Sodium Carbonate	1.2
2.—Hydroquinone	0.6
Sodium Sulphite	3.4
Potassium Bromide	0.3
Sodium Carbonate	7
3.—Eikonogen	1.1
Sodium Sulphite	2.4
Potassium Carbonate	1.5
4.—Metol	0.8
Sodium Sulphite	5.5
Sodium Carbonate	4.5
Potassium Bromide	0.2

These formulas each yield one powder. The powders should be made up in parchment paper, and carefully inclosed besides in a wrapper of black paper. For use, one powder is dissolved in about 60 Cc. (2 fl. oz.) of distilled water.

For Infants, Invalids and the Aged.

Amongst the many preparations which have been placed before the public as nutritive foods none have commanded higher testimonials nor achieved a more enviable reputation than the well-known *Benger's Food.*

This delicious and highly nutritive preparation is quite unlike most of the so-called infants' foods and is recommended by leading physicians in all English-speaking countries.

The fact that it contains nothing irritating to the most delicate stomach, but on the contrary is easily digested and assimilates readily, makes it the most desirable of foods.

It forms a delicate and nutritive cream, rich in all the elements necessary for the promotion and maintenance of vigorous health and can be taken by persons of all ages from infancy to mature old age with the greatest benefit. Read what portions of the medical press say of it:

The *Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The *London Medical Record* says, "It is retained when all other foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

The *British Medical Journal* says "Benger's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The *Illustrated Medical News* says "Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

This food is now largely advertised and chemists cannot do their customers a greater favor than by bringing it to their notice.

Spring Necessities.

We would call the attention of the trade to advt. of J. Winer & Co., who are offering special prices on goods which are now in demand. They will quote prices exactly as they ship orders, *at once.*

SPRING, 1900

We are prepared to quote Special Prices and guarantee quality to be in every case as required by the **Ontario Government Regulations**, for

Fumigating and Spraying

NURSERY STOCK

Also the following Seasonable Goods :

Paris Green,
Powdered Hellebore,
" Lye 98 Per Cent.

Blue Vitriol,
Insect Powder,
Carbolic Acid.

Cheerfully quoted by return mail in every instance.

J. WINER & CO., -- Hamilton

PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure **PARIS GREEN** manufactured by the

Canada Paint Company Limited

is made from a formula which gives it the highest possible place as an insecticide. As the

Canada Paint Company Limited

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals, they guarantee a uniformly superior article, and always in strict accordance with government standard.

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

MONTREAL

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

60 Seconds make a Minute,
60 Minutes make an Hour, but

Sixty Typewriting Machines

Make the finest equipment in Canada for producing expert operators.

The Central Business College
TORONTO

has that equipment, and besides has the largest staff of expert Teachers employed in any Canadian Business School. This College is open every month in the year and students may enter any time and qualify for business positions on short notice.

Special Summer Term from July 3rd. Catalogue Free.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Sea Bathing Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S

✳ **Pennyroyal** ✳

FOR FEMALES. AND

Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England.

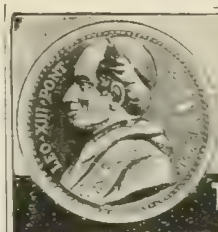
And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*



Gold Medal presented by HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII to M. ANGELO MARIANI for Benefits derived from VIN MARIANI

THE POPULAR TONIC

VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)

NOURISHES—STRENGTHENS—REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN

BOOK OF PORTRAITS & ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE
MARIANI & CO. 52 WEST 15TH ST. N.Y.

Recommended by all who try it.

Written endorsements from 8000 doctors

The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of VIN MARIANI.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, an quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901 and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession, with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the Continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Pinoline as a Substitute for Turpentine.

The ordinary essence of rosin, which is obtained in the distillation of colophony, possesses an unpleasant odor and a blue fluorescence, so that it can only be used for very ordinary varnish and paint, as a material for the production of lamp-black, and in the manufacture of wagon grease, and fetches but very low prices. Now Fr. Boleg has indicated a process which makes it possible to produce from rosin-essence an essence of turpentine which, without any scruples, may be employed in place of the various kinds of oil-turpentine, including even the preferred French or American turpentine, or oils of turpentine, if worked up together with same in a similar manner. The product can be placed upon the market at nearly the same prices.

Boleg gives the following information on this subject: The crude rosin-essence pinoline (specific gravity, 0.900-0.910) is frequently subjected to a simple rectification by means of direct fire in the most favorable case with the use of finely divided direct steam, and with or without admixture of 3-5 per cent. of powdered lime of ½ per cent. of lye. It is, however, much more advantageous to rectify it only with direct or indirect steam, and with employment of a vacuum and a condensor with double discharge, or possibly by the use of an apparatus specially built for this purpose. Therefrom will result paler essences freer from rosin and rosin oil and of milder odor, hence more valuable, and there will be an increased yield of 5-7 per centfl. over the ordinary precarious rectification method. The remaining light rosin oil collected from several distillations is in this case generally rectified separately in a simple distilling vessel by means of direct fire. For a large plant abreast of the times, however, the procedure is insufficient and too incomplete, a more rational method being the following: The rosin-essence weighing 0.885-90 is best treated (washed) with 3-3½ per cent. of soda lye (36-40 deg. Bé) at a temperature of 80-100 deg. C. in a basin, by means of direct steam. After a careful elimination of the latter, which may already be done after one hour, it is washed again with lukewarm water. Next, it is intimately mixed with 2 per cent. of sulphuric acid of 66 deg. Bé at a low temperature (15-25 deg. C.) in another vessel fitted with a mechanical or air-stirrer; after its separation, which takes place in about 3.4 hours, it is again washed with 2 per cent. of soda lye by means of direct steam for a more complete neutralization, and finally rectified in a vacuum like oil of turpentine by means of direct or indirect steam with admixture of ½ per cent. of soda lye (3-5 per cent. of lime water). The perfectly limpid rosin essence, thus treated (refined and double rectified), whose peculiar, but not unpleasant, mildly aromatic odor may possibly be modified still more by the addition of charcoal during the rectification, is now entirely similar as regards quality, including the specific weight, which may be easily kept at 0·860-65, to the commercial oil of turpentine, and can, therefore, be safely employed in all cases in its place, alone or mixed with it. For the purpose of rendering this essence perfectly equivalent to the different turpentine oils of commerce, to give it the distinctive odor, and to make large quantities of it at one time, it has been found of advantage to work it either from the beginning or at the final rectification, together with a large or small quantity of true turpentine oil of Russian, Austrian or German origin, with the pre- or after- distillates of turpentine, which always requires additional rectification, or with the turpentine essence obtained from the root stock or light wood tar oils, possibly with an addition of 25-50 per cent. of crude turpentine at the first or last rectification.—*Nireste Enfindungen und Erfahrangen* (*O. C. and D.*).

Chutama Resin.

Chutama resin is a newly-introduced resin collected on the west coast of Mexico, and used instead of asphalt. It is not known from what plant it comes. 95 per cent. alcohol dissolves 15-75 per cent. of it, the dissolved portion being a brown resin, while indiarubber and impurities remain in the undissolved part. Bisulphide of carbon divides the raw Chutama into two resins, which Valenta calls alpha and beta. The alpha-resin dissolves, and is 68 5 per cent. of the whole. Dried at 120 deg. C., the alpha-resin forms a glassy, pale brown mass with a conchoidal fracture, which sweats when heated to above 100 deg., cent. has a characteristic aromatic smell, dissolves in alcohol, bisulphide, amyl alcohol, glacial acetic acid, chloriform, acetone or benzole, and being a resinic acid, is easily saponified by potash. The saponification number is from 170 to 175, and the iodine number 48. Analysis showed it to contain 74.9 per cent. of carbon, 9.17 per cent. of hydrogen, and 16.14 per cent. of oxygen. The beta-resin is brown and resembles colophony. It, too, is a resinic acid, and dissolves easily in alcohol, amyl alcohol, ether or chloroform. Its iodine number is 68.8, and its percentage composition is 67.9 per cent. carbon, 7.17 per cent. hydrogen, and 25.74 per cent. oxygen.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

Gleanings.

TO POWDER SPERMACETI.

Warm a mortar by pouring into it some hot water; after wiping it dry, place into it the spermaceti and by triturating reduce to the desired fineness, or it can be powdered like camphor by triturating with small quantity of alcohol.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

BASICIN.

Under the name basicin a new preparation of quinine has been placed upon the market. Its composition is not disclosed, but it is certainly a combination into which the alkaloid caffeine enters. Its antipyretic value is claimed to be far higher than that of quinine itself. Epicarin is a new antiseptic, chiefly recommended for dermatological purposes. It is an oxynaphtol-orthoxytoluic acid, of the formula

$$\begin{array}{c} COH \\ C_6H_3{-}OH \\ CH_2C_{10}H_6OH. \end{array}$$

—*Sudd. Apotheker. Zeit.*

IODOTHYMOFORM.

When thymoform is iodized by one of the ordinary methods, a yellow powder rich in iodine is obtained, which is nearly odorless. It dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol and olive oil, but is insoluble in water and glycerin. Dressings impregnated with iodothymoform can be easily sterilized, as the melting point of the compound is above 150° C.—*Rev. Pract.*

GUAIACOL AND CREOSOTE SYRUPS.

The following formulas are given in the *Rev. Med. Pharm.*: *Syrup of Guaiacol.*—Crystallized guaiacol, 7.5 parts; glycerin, 92.5 parts; simple syrup, 900 parts. Dose, a dessertspoonful five to six times daily. *Syrup of Creosote.*—Creosote, 5 parts; glycerin, 80 parts; simple syrup,

915 parts. Dose, the same as that of the syrup of guaiacol.

ADULTERATED INSECT POWDER.

According to the report of Cæsar and Larenz of Halle, certain insect powders are in the market, which, besides artificial coloring matter, contain finely-ground quillaia bark and euphorbium. These adulterations give the powder a more pungent odor and provoke sneezing. On the insects, however, the admixtures are said to have no effect whatever.—*Phar. Cent.*

DETECTION OF SALOL.

This is readily effected (*Jour. de Pharm.*) by placing a little of the sample into a porcelain capsule and adding a few drops of sulphuric acid containing a little nitric acid. On the further addition of ammonia, a yellow, brown and finally green coloration is produced. In presence of resorcin the color will be dark blue, becoming red on addition of water, and blue after addition of ammonia.

GEOFORM AND CREOFORM.

These are formed by the interaction of guaiacol and creosote, respectively, with formaldehyde. The combinations are free from odor and taste, are neither caustic nor irritant, and free from toxic effects. They are soluble in caustic potash solution and are reprecipitated on acidulating the solution. They are soluble in alcohol, ether and hot benzol, insoluble in water and petroleum ether. —*Clinic.*

GUAIAMAR.

Glycerin ether of guaiacol. Recommended for use in phthisis; said to have been used with gratifying results and to be free some serious effects sometimes occasioned by the use of free guaiacol. It has been used in asthma with success; and it is said to have been found useful also as an intestinal antiseptic. Dry, white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, glycerin, chloroform, ether, and in about 20 parts of cold water. Its solubility in water is somewhat increased by the addition of alcohol or glycerin to the solution. Dose from 5 to 20 grains. The following formula is recommended:

Guaiamar	6 drs.
Glycerin	10 drs.
Alcohol	6 drs.
Water, warm, to	2 ozs.

Dose one-half to two teaspoonfuls in water before meals.—*Phar. Rund.*

A NEW TEST FOR CAFFEINE.

A solution of potassium ferro-cyanide is mixed with nitric acid, and heated to the boiling point. On adding to this an aqueous solution containing only traces of caffeine, a deposit of prussian blue is formed. Uric acid and xanthine give the reaction, but not in so well-marked a manner.

TO PREVENT REDDENING OF SALICYLATED TALCUM.

Powders containing talcum and salicylic acid invariably change color, turning reddish, due to the constant presence of iron in talcum. This unpleasant change may be avoided, according to Lanzkopf (*Pharm. Zeit.*) by carefully expelling all traces of moisture from the separate ingredients before mixing them, and then preserving the compound in air-tight containers.

ANTIARTHRIN.

Condensation product of tannic acid and saligenin, deriving its name from its anti-arthritic action. According to Dr. Schaeffer it is stable only in the dry form, solutions decomposing rapidly. Soluble only in alcohol, alkaline solutions, and sparingly so in acetone; best prescribed in form of powders or pills. Because of the presence of a small amount of free hydrochloric acid, it is not permissible to mix it with other chemicals. The dose is six to ten grams daily.—*Zeit. Phar.*

FLAVORING FOR COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

Kendrik, in a paper read before the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, says: "The most pleasantly-flavored emulsion of cod liver oil that it has been my fate to taste is made by the continental method, using a saturated aqueous solution of celery oil as the diluent instead of water. The effect produced is a cross between the taste of bitter almonds and the kernels of walnuts."

CHLORAL HYDRATE AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR COCAINE.

Gioffredi after repeated clinical experiments recommends the use of chloral hydrate in large quantities (3—4 grams) as an antidote for case of cocaine poisoning The reverse relation (cocaine for chloral hydrate), however, does not hold. Paraldehyde and sulphonal have the same property.—*Apoth. Ztg.*

Preservation of Rubber Goods.

Saturation with paraffin is recommended as a practical and effective means of preserving vulcanized rubber articles. The articles are immersed in a bath of paraffin heated to 100° C., and left in the bath one-half to three minutes, according to the size of the objects. After saturation they are either hung up or laid upon wire frames covered with bibulous paper, in a room kept at 100° C. This is for the purpose of removing the externally adhering excess of paraffin, which requires a few hours. The rubber absorbs 2 to 8 per cent. of the paraffin. Form, size and elasticity of the goods remain unchanged by this treatment. Sensibility to light and other external influences, hardening and breaking are much lessened. The power of resisting the action of the chemicals is increased also.

The breaking of rubber articles may be prevented by washing with dilute ammonia or weak alkali solution. Soaking in a bath of a ½ per cent. solution of creolin and rinsing off before using is also recommended to preserve the pliability. Boiling in a solution of soda soap, then rinsing in lukewarm water and immersion in a bath of a solution of ammonium carbonate heated to 80 or 90° C is another method. Carbonic acid is evolved and polysulphides are formed with sulphur dissolved from the rubber. Too strong solutions must be avoided, as they would make the rubber hard on the surface and cause it to crack.

The object of this process is the removal of sulphur, in order to soften the rubber and increase the keeping qualities. Rubber stoppers, tubes, etc., which are used in laboratories, may be kept in good condition by laying them in a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. General rules in the care of rubber articles are avoidance of contact with fats, ethereal or fatty oils. Tubes should not be subjected to great variations in temperatures. Small cracks may be closed by softening the spot with a hot iron, after moistening the place with oil of turpentine. Garden hose should be well dried after using and hung up dry.—*Gummi Zeit.*

Ezcal.

This is a South American drug used by the Indians. A grain of it has the effect of starting an irresistible desire for exertion. The victim begins walking briskly round and round in small circles till he drops dead in his tracks. There is no pain, but much excitement.—*Month. Mag.*

We are Manufacturers of

Cascara Aromatic
Syr. Hypophos. Co.
Syr. Phosphatum Co. (Chemical Food)
Syr. Triple Phosphate
Essence Pepsin
Elix. Lactated Pepsin
Menthymol Antiseptic
Elixir Aromatic (An excellent vehicle for covering taste of quinine.)

OUR CHEWING GUMS

are very fine and yield a handsome profit. Crude Drugs and Condition Powders and Horse and Cattle Foods, with your own name. The lowest prices are what we are striving for with best quality. Try us.

THE
Mackenzie Snyder Company
Limited
785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1838
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

TO THE TRADE :

INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non-poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - Montreal, P.Q.

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
IS THE ONLY Genuine
The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

PRICE TO TRADE $12 DOZ.
RETAILS AT $1.50.

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle — TAKE NO OTHER.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
SOLE IMPORTERS FOR CANADA AND U.S.
21 Front Street West, TORONTO, Ont.
275 to 283 St. Clair Street, CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A

SPECIALTIES

SPONGES—200 lines from which to select. The largest and most complete stock in Canada. Imported direct from the Fisheries.
CHAMOIS SKINS—English, American and French. The celebrated "Electric Chamois," which retains its silky character under all circumstances.
CAPPING SKINS—White Splits and Gold Beater's Skin.
SEA SALT—Guaranteed genuine: imported by us from the Bahama Islands. In bags to retail at 25c. and cartons at 10c.
TALCUM POWDER—Perfumed, at 65c. per doz., or $7.50 gross. Full size tin.
SUSPENSORIES—A full line at popular prices. None better and none cheaper.
FLORIDA WATER—As good as the best. 4$ and $1.75 doz.
TRUSSES—The lines of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co., Limited.
RUBBER GOODS—Everything the druggist requires at popular prices.
SPONGE CABINETS—Silent salesmen. Display the stock and keep it nice and clean.
CORKS—In this line we are CORKERS.

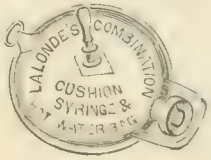
SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington St. E.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper
WHITE AND MANILLA
White and Blue Powder Paper
TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY
Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

Wheat Marrow
AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**
Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.
All druggists should keep it in stock.
Manufactured by
The Express Roller Mills
Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC
COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE
and Hot-Water Bag.



This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,
Sole Manufacturer. *955 St. Catherine St.,*
MONTREAL

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

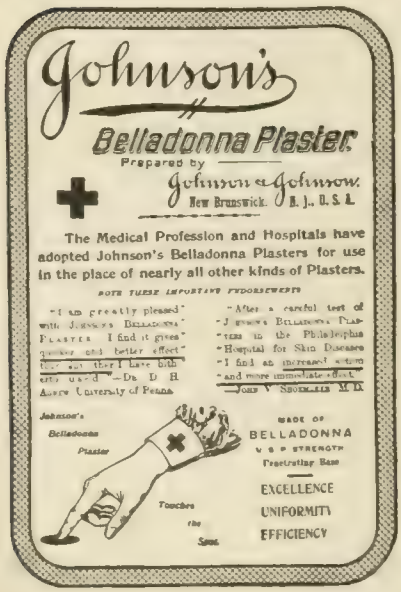
GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactury: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)


Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.
BOTH THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS
"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. I find it gives quicker and better effect than any other I have ever used." —Dr. D. H. Agnew, University of Penna.
"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases, I find an increased action and more immediate effect." —John V. Shoemaker, M.D.
Johnson's Belladonna Plaster
MADE OF BELLADONNA U.S.P. STRENGTH Penetrating Base
Touches the Spot
EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID NON-POISONOUS SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C 6 H 5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi annual examinations in connection with the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held on May 8th and following days. One hundred and twenty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination. The results will be made known next week. It was unfortunate that the place where the examinations were held were so poorly adapted for the purpose, as the weather was cold and the means adopted to heat the building proved entirely insufficient. Many students claim that they were unable to do their work satisfactorily on account of this drawback, and it is to be hoped that the Council will see to it that in future no such cause of complaint exists. The following are the papers submitted :

PHARMACY.

Examiner, F. T. HARRISON, Pharm. B.

Time Allowed : Two Hours.

1. Describe fully the preparation of the two solid extracts of Belladonna official in the B.P., giving reasons for each step, and noting any precautions to be observed.

2 Solution of hydrogen peroxide. Give its preparation, tests for impurities, characters, strength, and outline method of estimating strength.

3. Spirit of nitrous ether. Describe briefly its preparation, state its strength and give method for estimating same. Say in what way it differs from solution of ethyl nitrite.

4. Ether. How is it prepared? What percentage of ethyl oxide does it contain? What are its impurities, and how may they be removed?

5. Give the B.P. official name, and enumerate the ingredients entering into the following preparations: Black wash, blue pill, Dover's powder, chloric ether, Friars' balsam, Plummer's pill.

6. State the strength of the following preparations: Liniment of aconite, solution of ammonia, arsenical solution, solution of mercuric chloride, tincture of nux vomica, ipecacuanha wine.

7. Give the equivalents of the following:

1 Minim of water...in grains
1 Gramme ..... " "
1 Grain ..... " milligrammes
1 Kilogramme ..... " "
1 Litre..... " cubic centimetres
1 Fluid ounce..... " "
1 Gramme of water . " "

8. A mixture of drugs containing tannin, wax, cellulose, starch, sugar, chlorophyll, and an alkaloid extracted first with alcohol (90%) then with cold water and finally with hot water. Where would you expect to find the various drug constituents?

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner, D. S. SAGER.

Time allowed : Two hours.

1. Camphor. Describe (*a*) at length how and from what obtained. (*b*) Fully its characters. (*c*) Give tests for purity. (*d*) State the difference between oil of camphor and camphorated oil. (*e*) Give five preparations of camphor. (*f*) Differentiate by any simple tests, camphor from spermaceti.

2. Colocynth pulp. (*a*) Describe it. (*b*) From what and how obtained. (*c*) Parts used. (*d*) Mention its principal constituents. (*e*) Habitat. (*f*) Preparations. (*g*) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise), powdered colocynth from powdered calumba.

Cubebs. (*a*) State parts used and from what and how obtained. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Constitutents, and specify the active or principal one. (*d*) Preparations. (*e*) How would you differentiate whole cubebs from allspice? (*f*) Cubebs from black pepper? (*g*) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise), powdered cubebs from powdered aloes.

4. Galls. State (*a*) From what and how obtained. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Mention the different varieties, the chief constituents, and state the percentage of the principal ones. (*d*) Give characters and tests of galls. (*e*) Preparations. (*f*) Differentiate powdered galls from powdered opium.

5. Ginger. Give (*a*) Habitat. (*b*) Mention all the different varieties. (*c*) Constituents and percentage of the principal one. (*d*) Five preparations. (*e*) Adulterations of the powdered article. (*f*) Differentiate powdered ginger from powdered jalap.

Sarsaparilla root. Mention (*a*) Habitat. (*b*) Different varieties, and state what is usually considered the best. (*c*) Chief constituents. (*d*) Preparations.

6 Guaiac Resin. State (*a*) From what and how obtained. (*b*) Habitat. (*c*) Characters and tests. (*d*) Constituents, and specify the principal one. (*e*) Preparations. (*f*) Differentiate guaiac resin from resin of scammony.

7. Myrrh. (*a*) From what and how obtained? (*b*) Name its constituents. (*c*) Habitat. (*d*) Mention all other B. P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (*e*) Give preparations of myrrh. (*f*) State any simple tests which would distinguish powdered myrrh from powdered gentian.

8. Nux vomica. (*a*) Describe it microscopically and otherwise. (*b*) Give habitat. (*c*) State all its principal constituents. (*d*) Percentage of chief ones. (*e*) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them—plants and alkaloids as well. (*f*) Differentiate with microscope or otherwise, powdered nux vomica from powdered calumba.

9 and 10. Oral.

BOTANY.

Examiner, CHAS. R. SNEATH.

Time allowed : Two hours.

1. What is a fruit? How classified? Describe and assign to proper class the fruit of the following, viz: Raspberry, apple, maple.

2. Describe the flower and the fruit of the following plants: Dandelion, sweet pea, mustard.

3. Write descriptive notes on the following: Stomata ovule, bast. fibres, gynœcium, chlorophyll.

4. What is meant by placentation? Name and describe the different forms.

5 Name and describe the different ways in which stem branch.

6 What is anthotaxy? Define two kinds and name the principal forms in ach.

7. What classes are grouped under the pteridophyta? What are the common characteristics? Explain the reproduction of any one of them.

8, 9, 10. Oral.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner, J. TOLBERT PEPPER.

Time allowed : Two hours.

1. Write the following prescription in Latin without any abbreviations :

℞ Compound tincture of camphor, one dram ; catechu tincture, one dram; chalk mixture, q.s., one-half ounce. Mix. Send an eight-ounce mixture. Direct. One tablespoonful in water every three or four hours.

2. Make a literal English translation of the following :

Formula e Pharmacopœia Germana excerpta. Pulvis Aromaticus.

℞ Cinnamomi pulverati uncias duas, cardamomi minoris excorticati pulverati unciam unam, radicis zingiberis, et piperis albi singulorum pulveratorum unciæ dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturato serva.

3. Render into full Latin form, with the proper endings, and translate into English, the following abbreviations:

Hor. som. gutt. quibusd. jusc. aven. mane pr. Q.V.

4. If a legally qualified pharmacist makes a sale of anti febrine, laudanum, bromide of potassium, or tincture of belladonna, what must he do to protect himself and safeguard the sale so as to comply with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act?

5. Translate into English the following terms and phrases:

Omni quadrante horæ.
Tussi ingravescente.
Tincturæ drachma ægro sumenda est.
Si malum urgeat.
In alutam extendendum.

6. Give P.B. 1898, doses for the following:

Camphora.	Acetanilidum.
Lithii citras.	Tinct. camph. co.
Sodii salicylas.	Tinct. strophanthi.
Santoninum.	Liq. morphinæ acet
Ext. Filicis liq.	Mist. sennæ comp.

7. Give English translations for the following Latin words:

Coagulum.	Colum.
Cutis.	Dies.
Eupatorium.	Faba.
Fascia.	Ignis.
Pes.	Semis.

8, 9 and 10. Oral examination in reading and translation of autograph prescriptions.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

FRANKLIN T. HARRISON, Phar. D., Examiner.

PART I.

1*a*. Purify and exhibit in granular form the sample of impure chloride of ammonium submitted.

PROCESS.

Dissolve 4 drachms of the chloride of ammonium in 6 fluid drachms of water with the aid of heat, add about 15 minims of solution of ammonia, continue the heat for a short time—filter and evaporate to dryness on a water bath, with constant stirring.

2*a*. Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.

Mercury.....	2 grammes.
Nitric Acid...	6 cubic centimeters.
Lard.....	8 grammes.
Olive Oil.....14	grammes.

Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid without the aid of heat, agitating gently from time to time. Heat the lard and olive oil together on a sand bath, so that the mixture when transferred to a heated earthenware jar, capable of holding ten times the quantity, shall be at a temperature of about 290°F. (143.3°C.) Add the cold mercurial solution very gradually, stirring constantly to promote disengagement of the fumes. After frothing has ceased, the mizture, which should have a temperature of not less than 200°F. (93.3°C.), must be kept stirred until it is cold.

Prepare the above quantity of this ointment.

3*a*. Determine the number of cubic centimetres of $\frac{N}{2}$ volumetric solution of sodium hydroxide requirred to neutralize $10^{cc.}$ of the sample of acetic acid submitted.

PART II.

1*b*. If the sample of ammonium chloride which you had submitted to you for purification was contaminated with iron, would the process of purification you used be satisfactory?

In order to have a granular product is it necessary to stir all the time it is evaporating, or how may you tell when it is necessary to begin?

2*b*. Describe the color and consistence which the ointment should have. What would be the result if sufficient heat had not been used or if it were heated too highly?

3*b*. If $10^{cc.}$ of the acetic acid (sp. gr. 1.008) required for neutralization, $18.5^{cc.}$ $\frac{N}{2}$ volumetric solution of sodium hydroxide, what per ct. of acetic acid was present?

What would you consider the best indicator to use in making this estimation?

OPTICKS?

If you are studying optometry send 10 cents for the Optical Journal Supplement, with articles by Drs. Klein, McCormick, Thompson, Dailey, Hamill, Knowles, McFatrich, and other instructors.

Frederick Boger, Publisher,
36 Maiden Lane, New York

A Monster Train.

The following, taken from a recent issue of the *Free Press*, Winnipeg, is one of the many evidences of the growth of business in this country and especially in the Northwest. Such facts as these are of interest not only to all business men of Canada, but also to those in foreign countries whose ideas of Canada's resources are, as a rule, very misleading.

The biggest shipment of hardware, it is believed, ever made by a wholesale dealer in America, will start for the West at nine o'clock to-morrow morning from the C.P.R. passenger station. It will consist of forty cars and two engines, containing goods from the wholesale establishment of Mr. J. H. Ashdown, of this city. The train will be gaily decorated, and will make the run through to Moose Jaw by daylight.

A special time-table has been arranged by the C.P.R., and the train will be run through as follows: Tuesday (to-morrow) morning, nine o'clock, train leaves Winnipeg; 6.10 p.m. arrives at Brandon, where it will be held until the next morning at nine. It will reach Moose Jaw at 8.35 on Wednesday evening.

The cars are for distribution at various points along the line; and when the train arrives at Moose Jaw the number will be reduced to fourteen.

The goods with which the forty cars of this immense train are to be loaded will be miscellaneous hardware, including every imaginable article "from a Puritan razor to a Myers pump," as expressed by Mr. Ashdown's representative to a *Free Press* reporter.

The moral which should impress itself upon the spectators who see the remarkable train and those who hear about it is that Winnipeg is a wholesale centre, from which the wants of the trade of Manitoba and the Northwest can be fully supplied. The object lesson which is going west to-morrow morning illustrates not merely what this city can do, but what it is actually doing. This shipment is made in the ordinary course of business, and is not merely a spasmodic effort for the sake of effect. No goods have been held back for the purpose of making up this train, but orders have been filled as usual.

CASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.
Subscription price of the PATENT RECORD $1.00 per annum. Samples free.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE

The British Chemists Company,

TORONTO, CANADA,

Proprietors of

DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP
DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S NERVO HEART PILLS
BABY'S LAXATIVE TABLETS
TAIT'S WORM TABLETS, ETC.

desire to call the attention of druggists to the fact that our preparations are all high-class goods, neatly put up, extensively advertised and are fast becoming popular with the people and profession. Our unique and attractive advertising, our facilities for attractive window dressing of drug stores, and our circulating literature are all of the highest class possible to procure. We are about to circulate 500,000 copies of an elegant cloth-bound book in library style, illustrated with half-tone engravings and filled with valuable information, receipts, etc., on the management of infants in health and disease. The demand for our remedies thus extensively advertised in the press throughout the Dominion and our own special advertising, will be great, and the trade should be prepared to meet such demand, especially as our goods will afford so fair a margin of profit to the dealer so fortunate as to have them in stock.

Thanking the trade in advance for their favor and patronage we solicit correspondence from any desirous of further information. Yours fraternally,

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY,
TORONTO, CANADA

CARLSBAD (NATURAL) Salts

"SPRUDEL-SALTS"

(IN POWDER OR CRYSTALS)

For the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Catarrh, Hyperæmia of the Liver, Gallstones, Chronic Constipation, Diabetes, Renal Calculi, Gout and Diseases of the Spleen.

The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

THE WATER IMPORTED IS FROM THE SPRINGS

"SPRUDEL," "MUHLBRUNNEN" or "SCHLOSSBRUNNEN"

IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES EACH

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED)

East Paul's Wharf, 26 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature.

The FLETCHER MFG. CO.

440-442 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Onyx and Marble Soda Fountains

500
Patent Paper Julep Straws.
These Straws are made of Manila Paper and hard, white Paraffine Wax of 140° melting point. They are free from taste or odor, and are not affected by anything used as a drink. They are larger than natural straws and one straw will always suffice. They can never be used but once as they will show the marks of use. Paper Straws are never "musty," and every one is sweet, clean and perfect.

Silver-Plated Counter Fountains

Steel Cylinders

And all requisites for the dispenser of Soda Water.

Liquid Gas,
True Fruit Fountain Syrups

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of
Fletcher's Patent Paper Julep Straws
— Equal to the best made

Write for New Catalogue.

Terms reasonable. We make liberal allowance for old apparatus.

DISINFECTANT

Spooner's Powdered "Phenyle" Kills Germs

Deodorizer, Disinfectant GERMICIDE

The idea, theory and practice of correct sanitation. Awarded two gold medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Board of Health Prof. Ellis' Certificate. No other can compare with it. Protect your home from contagious disease. To prevent such diseases is easier, cheaper and more intelligent and refined than to heedlessly breed them and afterwards endeavor to care them with medicine. It's good for one it's good for all. Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by hotels, public institutions, and by boards of health, by breeders, feeders and raisers of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs, etc. Used and recommended by Seagram's stables. Sold everywhere by Drug Hardware and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails, and 1-lb. packages. **The Phenyle Urinal Cube is the best that is made.**

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handsomest town in Canada, and the only place in the world where COPPERKINE is made

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.

SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY and RAPIDITY

the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes. The only optometer made confining the space used within its own length, making card test distances superfluous. No artificial lights used. Exact figures produced in testing, and no deduction of prescription necessary. Although being a subjective test its principle is such as to make it simpler and more accurate than any objective method. No up-to-date Optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

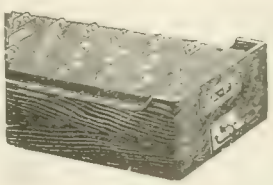
THE JEBB OPTOMETER CO., ORILLIA, Ont.

HELP WANTED.

You will notice in this issue the big list of presents we are giving free with $1.00 or $2.00 mail order of any price tea or coffee, etc., for 60 days or till an agent is appointed in your district. We will give to your customers or friends every article mentioned in the $1.00 or $2.00 list, and if you will canvass a few friends and get us a club order and send us in 25 one dollar orders or 15 two orders, we will present you with a heavy gold-plated watch, closed case, warranted good time-keeper, stem wind and set, beautifully engraved, artistic design, ladies' or gent's size. This extra for yourself, free as a premium, for introducing our tea, etc. A trial order. Agents wanted, salary and commission.

GREAT PACIFIC TEA CO.,
1464 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

A System for Buyers



worth any number of quotation books or pigeon holes for recording, arranging and afterwards finding instantly all quotations and prices that are made you.

$2.25 Shipped on approval. If not satisfactory return it at our expense.

Consisting of 1 quarter-sawed oak desk drawer box, 9 inches long; 400 Record Cards, ruled; 1 set of Alphabetical Index Cards; 1 set of Daily Guides; 2 extra Dividers; "Quotations Received" and "Blank Cards."

New 1900 Catalogue for the Asking.

THE CANADIAN TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

45 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

For Sale at a Reduction

1 Bo-Peep Camera

MANUFACTURED BY

THE MANHATTAN OPTICAL CO., N.Y.

Together with Tripod, Dark Room Lamp, etc., etc. Perfectly new and all complete. Will be sold at a low figure.

BOX 22, CANADIAN DRUGGIST
TORONTO

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to **MUNN & CO.**, who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A **Handbook** of Information concerning **Patents** and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the **Scientific American**, and thus are brought widely before the public with out cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, **361** BROADWAY

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	
50c.	"	3.50	
1.00	"	8.00	
15c.	Rat,	$1.00	
25c.	"	1.75	
50c.	"	3.50	
1.00	"	8.00	

All Wholesale Druggists.

Steamer Garden City

Leaves Toronto every MONDAY & FRIDAY at 5 p.m. for **Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville and Newcastle.**

THURSDAYS at 5 p.m. for **Port Hope and Cobourg.**

Saturday Afternoon Excursions

To Whitby, Oshawa & Bowmanville
Return Fare 50c.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices and at Head Office, Geddes' Wharf, West side of Yonge Street. Telephone 2947. Up-town office, 38 Yonge Street. Telephone 270

THOS. NIHAN, Manager

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and 1½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1 -; FARO," for 1 oz., 1½oz., 2 oz., 3oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1 0; "Lisbon," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d; "SPECIAL VEL," 1 6 per gross. Strong cloth covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post free for 3 6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6oz., 8 oz, and 10 oz, post free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

ARYTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WATERSTON'S DRUGGIST'S Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recogniz-d throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

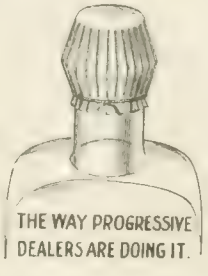
On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

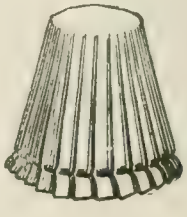
THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

This Way OR



This Way **Which?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

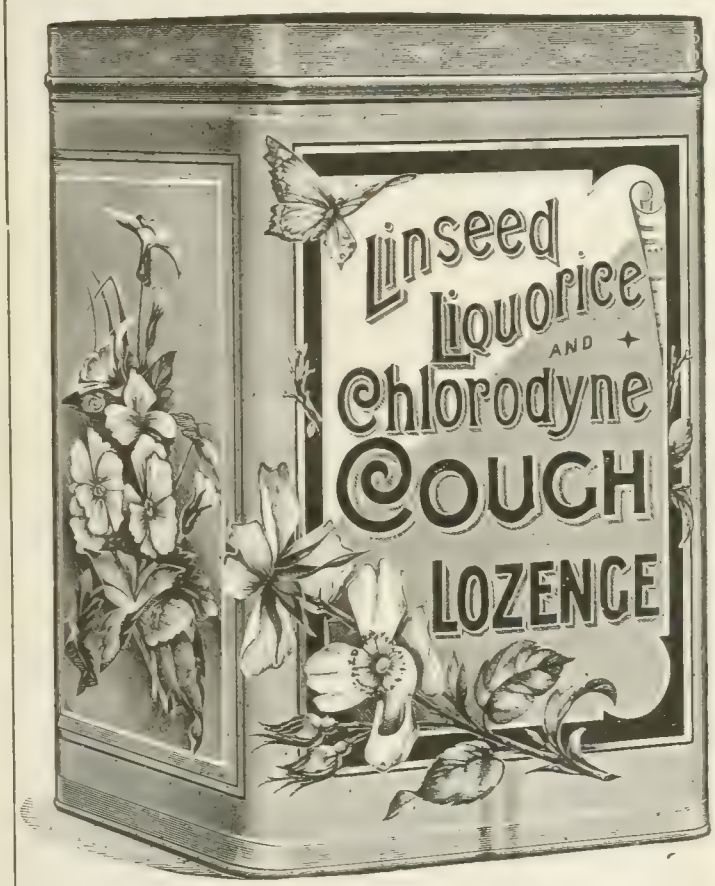
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.



Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips, 10 for 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations .... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations. ... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations 4.00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETTA, PENNA. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids

A PERFECTLY PURE WHEAT FLOUR FOOD

Physicians will be perfectly safe in recommending this at any time, as it will agree with the most delicate stomach.

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

Price, 25c. Per Pound Tin

KERRY, WATSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors

London and Montreal.

Sent Free by Mail

Ladies' or gents' superb ivory handled knife, or gold-plated chain, or beautiful plated scissors, or latest pocket books, or silver butter knife or sugar spoon, or five sheets of latest music and hundred of beautiful novelties of merit (no space to mention here) free with one dollar mail order of our famous any price teas or coffees, cocoas, baking-powder, chocolate, pepper, mustard, ginger, etc., at 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c. a pound.

A $2.00 order by mail gets you any two articles in the $1.00 list, or ½ doz. heavy plated silver forks, or tea, table, dessert spoons, or ½ doz. granite pie plates, or large sauce dish, preserving kettle, or splendid large tea or coffee pot, all Davidson's famous graniteware. Your choice.

Trial order will convince you of the saving and exceptional quality. Agents wanted. Stamp for big prize list. Write to us. Select your prize, or we will for you; 3 and 4 lbs. order of anything, $1.00; 6 and 8 lbs. order, $2.00. Mention what you want, teas or coffees, or some of each.

GREAT PACIFIC TEA CO.,
1464 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

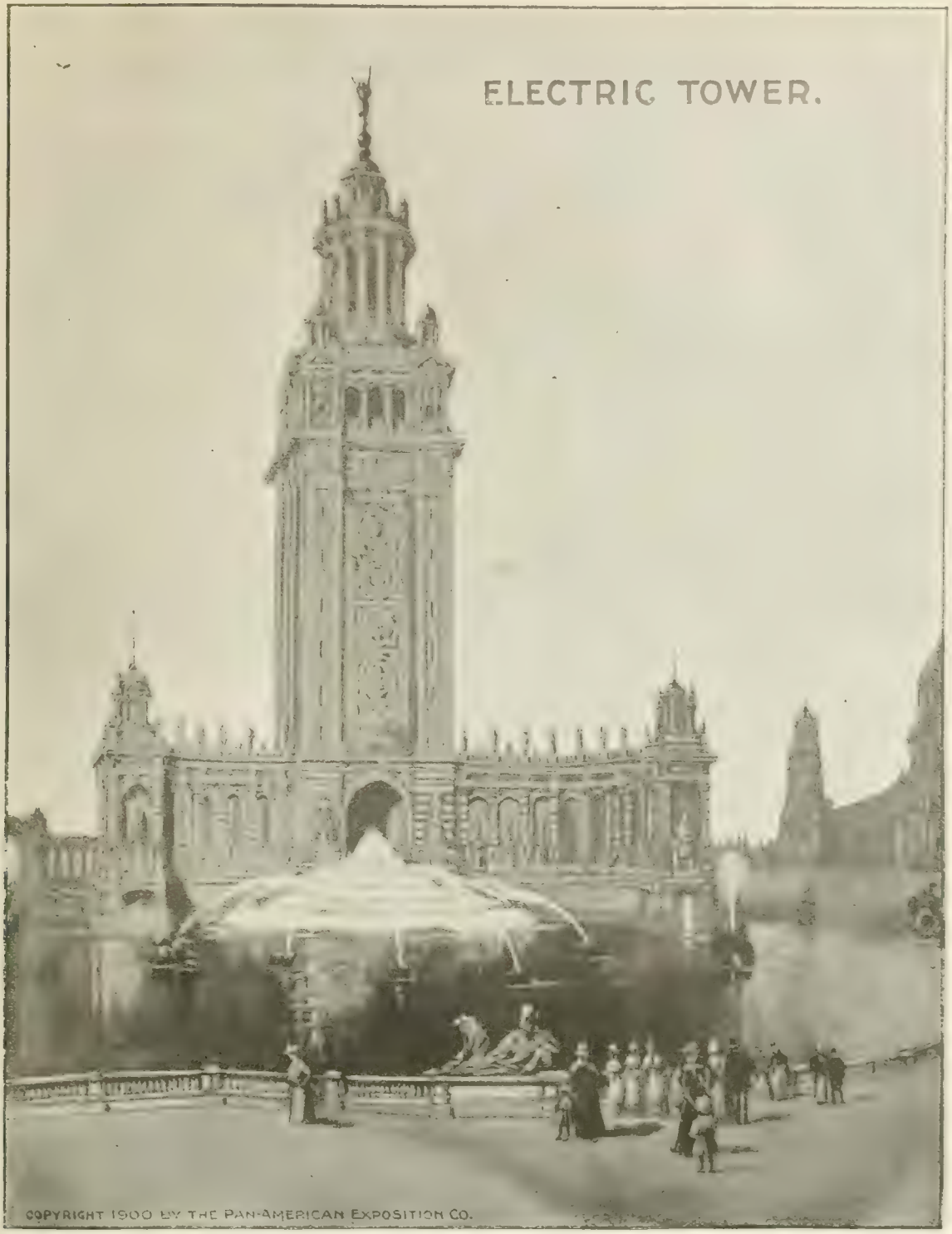
.....IN.....

APOLLINARIS SPLIT SALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial) **REPUTED QUARTS**
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**



The Pan American Exposition.

AN ELECTRIC TOWER 350 FEET HIGH.

The Court of the Fountains is to be the great centrepiece of the Exposition. Here the principal electrical displays are to take place. The court is to be illuminated at night with the diffused light of more than 100,000 incandescent electric lamps, the distribution being so perfect that there will be no shadows. Colors will be extensively employed to produce fantastic effects. The huge steel tower (14), 350 feet high, which stands at the north end of the Court of the Fountains, will be used in the production of extraordinary electric features. One of these will be an electric waterfall, 30 feet wide and of 70 feet descent, from a niche in the tower. The tower itself is of imposing design and intricate workmanship. The many fountains in the great basin of the court will be made beautiful at night by means of electric lights of all colors.

The very extraordinary electrical features of the Exposition are made possible by the fact that electric power from the largest power plant in the world, at Niagara Falls, is to be provided in unlimited quantities. This power plant is only half-an-hour's ride from Buffalo, and is one of the great sights for visitors to the Exposition to include in their itinerary.

To License the Sale of Patent Medicines.

—

The following is the text of the bill alluded to elsewhere in this issue. It is entitled:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE SALE OF PATENT OR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES OR CURES.

Whereas it is necessary and expedient to protect the public against the fraudulent or improper advertisement of drugs, medicines or cures, and against the sale of such of the same as contain hurtful ingredients, and to license the advertisement or sale of patent or proprietary medicines, and for that purpose to appoint an inspector of the same, and to provide for the payment of a license tax in respect of such licenses;

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Where the following words appear in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears:

(1) "Medicine" shall include alll substances intended to be administered internally, or applied externally, to the human body with a view to the prevention, cure or alleviation of any disorder in its functions.

(2) "Advertise" and "advertisement" shall include all things or proceedings intended to attract the attention of the public to any medicine.

(3) "Registrar" shall mean the registrar of proprietary medicines appointed under this Act for the purpose of carrying into effect its provisions.

(4) "License" shall mean a license granted under this Act, and "Licensee" shall mean any holder of such a license.

2. There shall be an officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, to be known as the Registrar of Proprietary Medicines, who shall be attached to the office of the Provincial Secretary. Such officer shall be a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist of at least seven years' standing.

3. The duties of the registrar shall be:

(1) To receive all applications for licenses.

(2) In pursuance of the provisions of this Act to grant or renew, or to refuse to grant or renew, licenses, or to suspend or cancel licenses.

(3) To make and keep a correct register of such licenses, and of the dates of their grant, expiry, renewal, suspension or cancellation, and from time to time to cause to be published the information required to be published by this Act.

(4) To keep on file in his office the documents there filed under this Act.

(5) To receive all money payable under this Act.

(6) To enforce all the provisions of this Act, and to collect by due process of law all the penalties incurred under this Act.

4. For the purpose of his duties under this Act the registrar may require to be made, and may take and receive, affidavits and depositions, and may examine witnesses upon oath; and the registrar shall have the same power to summon persons to attend as witnesses, to enforce their attendance, and to compel them to produce books and documents and to give evidence, as any court has in civil cases.

5. Every application for a license shall be filed with the registrar, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the formula or prescription of the medicine, duly verified by affidavit or statutory declaration of the applicant.

6. All licenses must be renewed yearly, and the application for the renewal of a license must be filed with the registrar at least one month before the expiry of the previous year's license, and must be accompanied by an affidavit or statutory declaration similar to that required in the case of an original application.

7. There shall be payable by the applicant upon each application for a grant, or for the renewal of a license, a license tax of $1,000. This sum shall be deposited with the registrar upon the filing of an application, and shall be returned to the applicant in the event of the refusal of his application.

8. No license shall be granted if the medicine is such that it may be harmful or noxious in the hands of a person ignorant of its composition.

9. If a license be procured by means of any false or fraudulent representation, either verbal or in writing, the registrar shall on discovery of the said fact forthwith cancel the license.

10. No person shall advertise or sell, or offer for sale, any medicine unless the manufacturer or proprietor of the same is a licensee.

11 No person shall advertise any medicine, in respect of which a license has been granted, by any advertisement,—

(1) Which consists in whole or in part of any surgical picture or representation;

(2) Which is of a nature to suggest the means of committing any crime;

(3) Which is offensive in its language or suggestion;

(4) Which is calculated to hold out false hopes of the prevention, alleviation or cure of any disorder of the functions of the body;

(5) Which is, having regard to the formula or prescription filed, fraudulent or misleading in its statement of the curative properties of the medicine.

13. Where an advertisement is published in a foreign country, and copies of such publication are circulated in Ontario, both the person circulating such copies and the person responsible for the publication in the foreign country shall be deemed to advertise in Ontario so as to fall within the terms of sections 11 and 12 hereof.

14 Where a licensee by himself or his agent or agents offends against the provisions of section 11 or of section 12 hereof, the registrar shall upon the first offence notify the licensee and suspend his license until the offence has ceased, and shall upon a second offence, or upon the continuation of the first offence for one month after notice as aforesaid, cancel his license.

15. No action shall be brought against the registrar for anything done *bona fide* under this Act; but any person whose application for the grant or renewal of a license has been refused, or whose license has been suspended or cancelled, may appeal from the decision of the registrar to a judge of the High Court of Justice of Ontario at any time within six months from the date of such refusal, suspension or cancellation; and the court may upon the hearing of the appeal make such order for the grant or renewal of such license, or for the removal of such suspension or cancellation, or confirming such refusal, suspension or cancellation, or for further inquiry by the registrar into the facts of the case and as to costs as to the court shall seem right in the premises.

16. The appeal may be by motion, notice of which shall be served upon the registrar, and shall be founded upon a copy of the proceedings before the registrar, certified by the registrar; and the registrar shall upon request of any person desiring to appeal, and upon payment of the sum of five cents per folio, furnish to any such person a certified copy of all the proceedings, reports, orders and papers upon which the registrar has acted in making the order complained of.

17. A list of licensees, with the names of the medicines in respect of which the licenses are issued, shall be published once in every three months in the *Ontario Gazette*, and in one daily newspaper of the city of Toronto, and in one weekly newspaper in each county and district town in the province; and the production of any such paper containing such list purporting to be issued by the authority of the registrar shall be *prima facie* evidence in any court or before any magistrate of the existence at the date of publication of the licenses therein set forth.

18. If any person wilfully procures or attempts to procure himself to be licensed under this Act by making any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbal or in writing, he shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, incur a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500; and every person knowingly aiding and assisting him therein shall for such offence, on conviction thereof, incur a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $100.

19. Any person who shall, contrary to the provisions of this Act, advertise or sell or offer for sale any medicine, the manufacturer or proprietor of which is not a licensee, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace incur a penalty for the first offence of not less

Continued on Page 122.

Two New Lines of Five-Cent Cigars

Specially adapted for **Fine Drug Trade**

A. W. C. and MAGNOLIA

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Tobacconists **TORONTO**

ELECTRIC CARS AND CIGARS

ARE you ready with a complete stock of good Cigars to meet the increased Spring demand? Now is the time when a smoker smokes the most—when he can get out doors, into the sunshine, or the electric cars, perhaps.

Send me an order for an assortment of a thousand of my Cigars to retail at 5 and 10 cents. Let me put in one or two hundred each of my leaders, the "PHARAOH," 10 cents, and the "PEBBLE," 5 cent Cigar. Money back cheerfully any time within six months if the order dosen't please you and your customers too.

TERMS:
5 per cent. 30 days—4 months net.

J. BRUCE PAYNE
Cigar Manufacturer
GRANBY, Que.

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS
AND
MFRS' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug. and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523 VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE **RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR**
AND **EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR**

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN ONT*

The Latest Novelty

ON THE ENGLISH MARKET

PRICE
F.O.B. London, 18s. per Gross, to sell at 10c.

MADE
in all Perfumes and packed in beautiful boxes

APPLY TO MAKERS,
THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., ENGLAND

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so ;

If you are the only druggist in your town ;

If there are not over five druggists in your town ;

If our missionary has not called on you ; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :	Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c.	$1.50. Profit, $1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

SEASON 1900.

ADAMS

Root & Ginger Beer

Are to the front as usual.

In spite of the advance in the price of bottles, cartons, boxes, in fact almost of every thing which enters into their manufacture, we are not advancing our prices this season.

But our customers wanting Gross prices, will have to order Gross lots.

10c. Size Makes 2 Imp. Galls.
25c. " " 5 " "

We also continue to carry in stock **Helde's** Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, Confectionery in 5lb., 6lb. Bottles, and in bulk. **Chapireaus's** Cacheteurs and Cachets. **F. C. & Co's** Celery Caffeine Bromide, etc.

Canadian Specialty Co

118 Front St. East, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.

Cigar Nomenclature.

In a recent number of *The American Druggist*, Mr. W. E. S. Fales gives some explanation in reference to the trade terms used in the cigar business. These may be of interest to a large number of our readers who handle cigars. He says:

"Most of the trade terms in the cigar business are plain English. A few require explanation. The price is based on the thousand, and not the box. A forty-six-dollar cigar means $46 per thousand. Sometimes the phrase 'per mil' or 'per em' is employed.

"To indicate the color five Spanish terms are used: Claro (light), Colorado-claro (light red), Colorado (dark red), Colorado-maduro (red ripe, *i. e.*, red brown), and maduro (ripe, *i. e.*, dark brown).

"They are often, although incorrectly, translated very mild, mild, medium, strong and very strong.

REGALIAS

"The words indicating size and quality are lamentably mixed up. In the beginning most of them indicated quality rather than size. Veguera originally meant the finest quality of cigar and regalia the second best. The first word is never seen in a price list nowadays, while the second, regalia, means a high grade cigar of a size ranging from medium to large. The largest is the regalia imperial, then follow regalia sublime, regalia perfecto, regalia especial, regalia de Paris, regalia del principe, regalia excellente, regalia chica, regalia Americano, regalia Favorita, regalia Espanola, regalia comme il faut, regalia Victoria, regalia selecta, regalia chiquita, regalia Emperatriz, regalia predilecto, regalia chica extra, regalia Patti and regalia real.

"As the price ranges from $97 to $228, it is clear that the word no longer means the second best quality of tobacco. The R. chica and R. chiquita are scarcely more than half as large as the R. imperial, so that the word does not mean any exact size.

TERMS OF SIZE AND SHAPE.

"In the main it may be said that the following names indicate size or shape:

"Perfecto, a cigar whose fire end is brought down almost to a point, so that the cigar is spindle-shaped.

"Panetela, a cigar long, thin and cylindrical.

"Serpentino, caoba, a cigar curved by braiding three or five together.

"Cheroot, an unpointed cigar thicker at one end than the other.

"The word comes from Portuguese, which borrowed it from Hindoo, which got it in turn from Tagal. It is applied to Brazilian cigars (*e.g.*, Bahias), Indian cigars, Burmese and Manila. Usually it means Manila cigars or cigars made in the same shape.

"Stogie—(from Conastoga, Pa.). Originally a single leaf of domestic tobacco rolled into a crude cylinder. Nowadays applied to a domestic cigar made of filler and wrapper unpointed and unfinished.

"Concha, a size small to medium.

"Brevas, a size small and short.

"Liliputano, a size very small.

"Bouquet, a size small to medium.

"Reina (also Reina Victoria, R. Maria Victoria, R. especial and R. fina), a size, medium to large. Originally the quality was high, but it now varies as may be seen by the price-current, $90, $160 and $211.

"Mex., Mexican tobacco.

"Yara, a coarse but highly-flavored tobacco grown in Eastern Cuba.

"Sumatra, a leaf grown in Sumatra remarkable for its thinness and strength. It is used for wrappers."

How to Make a Fountain Pay.

"KEEP SWEET."

It goes without saying that everything about the soda fountain should always be kept clean, neat and orderly. Keep in mind that warm or hot soda is wanted in winter only, and that in summer a liberal supply of ice is needed.

ICE GLASSES AND SYRUPS.

It is not necessary to waste ice, it wastes fast enough, but do not be stingy with it. It cannot be disputed that soda tastes better out of thin glasses than thick ones. Use pure and wholesome syrups, cream, etc. Make them so good that every one who drinks at your fountain will be so satisfied and pleased that he will say to his friends, "B's soda is the best I ever drank.

SPECIAL DRINKS.

Have one or two special drinks of your own that no one else has, help them along with some advertising, such as window strips, neat fountain signs, etc. Also, have the advertised popular special drinks such as coca cola, champagne soda, Mont serret lime juice, etc.

SOME DON'TS.

Don't let anything run entirely out.

Don't let the cream get soft.

Don't let any sour syrup remain in jar.

Don't let empty glasses stand on counter; wash them immediately after being used or at least remove them out of sight.

Don't let the counter be sticky.

Don't use soiled towels, always have them clean and sweet. Soap and water are cheap.

Don't keep customers waiting; prompt and polite attention pays well.

THE FOUNTAIN.

My location would determine the size and capacity of my fountain. In the heart of city have a large fountain, in a less travelled vicinity a smaller one. In the fashionable residence district a handsome fountain is needed. I would not put all my money in the fountain alone, reserve a portion for accessories and to make things convenient, so that customers can be waited on quickly and without flurry.

SURROUNDINGS.

Have running water, good fan and stools, at least a half-dozen of the latter. I went into a drug store, one day last summer, to get a glass of soda. While drinking my soda I looked up at the mirror. What did I see? A card sign suspended from the top of fountain, almost hiding the mirror entirely; the title or headline of this card was "Hair Hints." Fancy having hair hints mixed with your soda water. Delicious, isn't it?

SIGNS.

Should you use any signs at all, have them neat and well lettered. If you can't make them perfect yourself, better have them made for you, the expense is small, and a good sign will pay for itself in a short while. Soda signs increase your trade wonderfully.

KEEP POSTED.

For the last three years my employer and I have made it a practice to stop in different drug stores and get a glass of soda and see how they draw and serve their soda; see whether their syrups are perhaps better than our own. In this way you can keep posted with what your brother druggists are doing and catch some good pointers.—*The Spatula.*

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

I am satisfied that there is no exception to the rule that a competitor should never be directly or indirectly referred to in an advertisement. I see daily ridiculous departures from this rule. I am daily in receipt of advertisements in which one business firm has referred to its competitor in abusive language.

I have known one man to waste his advertising space in order to call his competitor a "pig." Now, in my opinion, the man who pays for newspaper space in order to call his competitor a "pig" has not learned the first principle of advertising, which is courtesy to one and all alike. A business man who will publicly refer to his competitor as a "pig" is liable to lose his temper any day, and call a good customer a "pig." At least that is the impression an advertisement of this kind will make upon a reader.

* * *

I don't believe that ads. with display lines that read: "Seven Buckets of Blood, or the Monkey's Revenge," will attract bargain hunters, especially women, to a retail store.

It is a fact that I have before me at this writing an advertisement written by a Dakota jeweller with the headline quoted above.

Another of this business man's ads. starts with the headline, "I am a Chump." It seems to me that this headline constitutes a timely but unnecessary admission; it's true on its face.

* * *

Business men who pay for expensive space in newspapers in order to abuse their competitors, or to be funny or cute, do worse than waste their money. In abusing their competitors they simply advertise them. They help their competitors to draw a crowd. It is possible to say so frequently in public print that your competitor is the biggest rascal in America, that people will have a curiosity to see them, just as they do to see a celebrated murderer or a celebrated horse thief. It isn't to your interest to send people to your competitors' stores upon any errand whatever—not even one of curiosity. Leave your competitor alone, and attend strictly to advertising your own business.

* * *

Don't be cute or funny in your advertising. A clown is a very funny man in a circus, but he isn't an individual that you seek after with whom to do business, or that you ask to your home in a social way.

* * *

The retail advertiser in a small country town—say of from two to five thousand inhabitants—has a special problem in advertising.

There are probably but two or three newspapers at his command, in which he can advertise profitably. After he has covered these newspapers, he must fall back for additional advertising upon special lists of people. Take a town of three thousand inhabitants in a county in which there are only eight or ten thousand people. Suppose the town to be the county seat and the principal town in the county. A retailer in that town should have lists of their names and addresses. One list should be of married women, another of unmarried women, another of married men, and another of unmarried men. The lists should be subdivided into country people and town people. They should be still further subdivided according to the tastes of the people with whom the dealer is actually acquainted.

* * *

When a retailer has the people of his county divided up into lists in this way, he is in a position to hammer at them with postal cards offering special bargains and calling attention to special bargains and calling attention to special goods.

Suppose it is a retail jeweller. We will say that there are 500 men and youths in the county who ought to buy a watch, or a neat watch chain, or a nice scarf pin, or a shirt stud. The retailer writes an advertisement and has it printed on the back of 500 postal cards. He mails these postal cards to his special list of 500 men and youths. He can quote prices and at the same time feel that his competitor does not know just what he is doing as quickly as when he quotes prices in the newspapers—it takes a little longer for the news to get around to him. By the time the news has reached him, the retailer has switched off that list and has started in on another.

I will suppose there are 500 women in the county who want to buy silverware. The retailer sends out postal cards and quotes prices on desirable things in that line. He tells about how pretty the silverware is, and how cheap, and how he happened to get it cheap. He can be more personal and more familiar than in his regular newspaper advertisements.

* * *

Mind you, this style of advertising will not take the place of newspaper advertising. It is subsidiary; it is something additional. It is a little extra that milks the last dollar of possible profit out of a small territory—where the population is so small that a store really has a hard problem before it in order to exist. It is simply a side issue that picks up the odds and ends of sales that the newspapers don't get.

Credit and Failures in the Drug Business.

By W. A Hover, Denver, Col.

Chairman Committee on Credits and Collections, N.W.D.A

The prime requisite for credit and the foundation of credit is honesty and integrity. Next capital and experience. With full assurance of the first requisite the credit man can afford to take some chances on the other two. With a combination of the three you have an ideal basis for credit. The applicant may fill two of the requirements but lack experience, without which future success is necessarily in doubt. To this extent the applicant's credit is necessarily affected.

In addition to the fundamental requirement for a basis of credit numerous other questions enter which are well known and recognized by all credit men, as, location, the applicant's method of doing business, applicant's habits, personal expenses and contingent demands that are made upon him, all to a greater or less degree should be thrown into the balance in determining the proper line of credit to be extended.

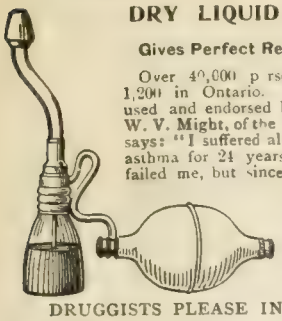
Generally speaking, in my judgment the retail drug trade of the United States will compare favorably with any line of mercantile business and much better than many lines of mercantile business from a credit man's standpoint. The condition of the retail drug trade throughout the country at large, I think, will compare very favorably with the condition of trade in other lines. In the congested centres the department store problem seriously jeopardizes the welfare of the retail druggist, but in no less degree than nearly every other line of mercantile business.

The lack of proper business methods is to a great extent responsible for the majority of failures in the drug trade. In my judgment the proper conduct of the affairs of a retail drug store are even more important than ability of the owner

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.



Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

This is a special that will bring the best class of customers to your toilet counter.

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Here's a dentifrice that grows in favor with the drug trade month by month and year by year.

Druggists who watch their customers wants have satisfied themselves that this is a dentifrice that they can safely recommend—that gives them customers that come back again and again because they have bought a satisfactory article.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy **FREE.** Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills, 2/- free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Do You Carry in Stock

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT -- WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers, and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1 80 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.
132 Victoria St., TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
WITH A COMMON PEN.
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

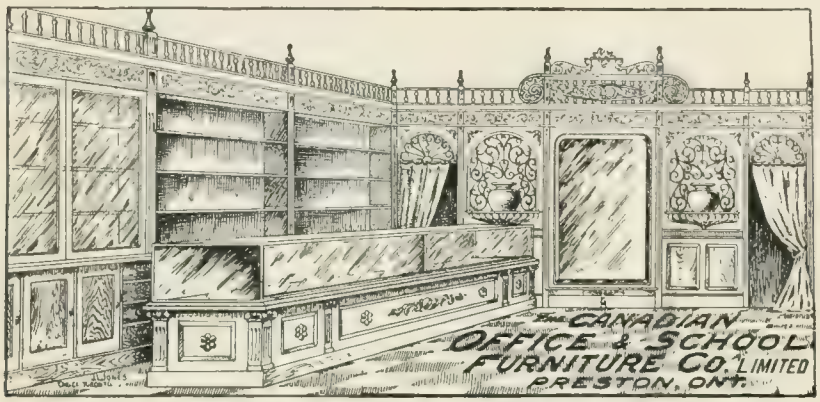
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

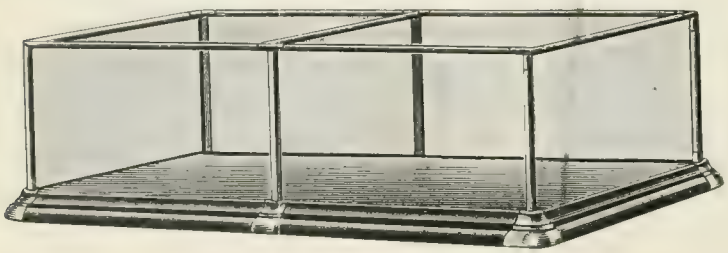
NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



London Show Case Works



Manufact rers of Show Cases in all the latest designs

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear

Winckler Antigastralgic Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms app ar. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, **Montreuil, Seine.**
MONTREAL **M. DECARY.**
TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited**

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Near Paris
MONTREAL, **M. DECARY.**

TORONTO: **The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.**

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street.
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

to give correct answers to the many technical questions propounded by the average state board of pharmacy. And I believe from a material standpoint that schools of pharmacy should give the same thorough attention to practical business methods and the practical handling and management of a store, as they do to the treatment of the professional side of the question. A man may be ever so good a pharmacist but be utterly unable to make practical money-making use of his knowledge. On the other hand, he may be very inefficient so far as technical knowledge is concerned, but make from the standpoint of dollars and cents a success of his business.

There should be established in every school of pharmacy a department the province of which is to give an insight into the practical workings and the proper handling of the mercantile side of the drug business, dealing with the proper methods of keeping accounts, keeping up stock, of buying and selling, of the care and proper display of goods and the general management of the business. With such training our schools of pharmacy would turn out a class of graduates the favorable influence of which would in the course of time be manifest on the books of every credit man who has to do with the passing of credit on this branch of trade.

Help in Case of Accidents.

The following useful hints, suggested by a contemporary, should receive a prominent place in every drug store, not only for the immediate use of employees, but also for the information of the general public :

Drowning.—1. Loosen the clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently, but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient ; compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. Don't give up ! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits, in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and limewater.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whisky, brandy, etc.

Fainting.—Place flat on back ; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death.—Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh ; if dead, the hole will remain ; if alive, it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light ; if alive, they will appear red ; if dead, black or dark.

Fire in One's Clothing.—Don't run—especially not down stairs or out of doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire in a Building.—Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with a woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. Don't get excited.

Fire from Kerosene.—Don't use water, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table cloth or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas.—Get into the fresh air as soon as possible, and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals ; also, two to four drops of tincture nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

The man who has made a success makes a mistake if he takes it easy and neglects his business. His business will neglect him if he does so.

To Banish Mosquitoes.

Oil of Cloves and the Mosquito.

1. The *Indian Medical Record* has a statement by a native surgeon to the effect that the oil of cloves is abhorrent to the mosquito. It is his habit to pour three or four drops of the oil on his pillow on going to bed. The insects never trouble him after that. Those of his family and friends who have tried the experiment report similar gratifying results. The oil of cloves has been recommended by some observers as an external application to allay irritation from the bites of insects.

Liquor Insecta Fugans.

2. Sodium borosalicylate..... 2
Decoction of quassia..... 98

An effective application to horses for keeping off flies and mosquitos is :

Carbolic acid..... 2 fl. ozs.
Oil of pennyroyal..... 4 fl. "
Spirit of camphor..... 4 fl. "
Oil of tar ..... 8 fl. "
Glycerin ..... 4 fl. "
Lard oil..... 8 fl. "

Mix.

3. Vomacka proposes the following : 100 parts each of coarsely powdered thyme leaves, lavender flowers and insect powder, ninety parts of saltpetre, twenty parts of gum tragacanth, and sufficient water, containing nine parts of chlorate of potassium, to make a mass.

4 Dr. A. E. Ebert says that when oil of pennyroyal is called for as a remedy for mosquitos, give the following mixture, and label it "Essence of Pennyroyal for External Use :"

Oil of pennyroyal..... 1 fl. oz.
Castor oil..... 3 fl. ozs.
Alcohol..... 12 fl. ozs.

Mix.

Another is :

Eucalyptol..... 5 parts.
Talcum..... 10 "
Corn starch..... 85 "

Especially adapted for parties camping out. It may be rendered more effectual by replacing 50 per cent. or more of the starch by naphthalin.

Mosquito Powder.

5. Naphthalin..... 1 av. oz.
Talcum..... 2 av. ozs.
Starch..... 16 av. ozs.
Oil pennyroyal..... 2 fl. drs.

Mix. Reduce to fine powder. Rub the powder into the exposed parts of the body.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

Formulary

WINE OF COD LIVER OIL AND IRON.

1 Gaduol	64 grn.
Alcohol	4 fl drs.
Fuller's Earth	4 drs.
Peptonized Iron	2 drs.
Water	2 fl oz.
Sugar	2 oz.
Port Wine	to make 1 pint.

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol and triturate well with the Fuller's earth. Dissolve the peptonized iron in the water, add the wine and sugar, and mix thoroughly with the gaduol mixture. Let stand for a day, shaking occasionally, then filter, passing sufficient wine through the filter to preserve the volume.

2 Gaduol	64 grn.
Alcohol	1 fl oz.
Magnesium Carbonate	2 drs.
Peptonized Iron	2 drs.
Water	2 fl oz
Port Wine	11 fl. oz.
Simple Elixir	to make 1 pint.

Mix as in the preceding.

ELIXIR OF IRON PEPTONATE.

C. H. Howard, Ph. G., has published (Spatula) the following method for preparing elixir of peptonate of iron which is claimed to give excellent satisfaction :

Peptone (medicinal)	G	5
Solution dialyzed iron	Cc	20
Solution soda, 5 p.c	Cc	2
Aromatic elixir	Cc	30
Alcohol	Cc	10
Water, enough to make	Cc	100

Dissolve the peptone in 200 Cc of water, strain, and add to the solution of iron diluted with 200 Cc of water. Then add enough of a dilute solution of soda to exactly neutralize the mixture. This is shown by the character of the precipitate, which at the end of the reaction collects in large flakes and separates rapidly from the clear liquid. Wash the precipitate by decantation several times with water, and drain on muslin or on a filter. Transfer the precipitate to a capsule, add the solution of soda (2 Cc) diluted with 8 Cc of water, stirring immediately and continuously until dissolved; then add 20 Cc of water, the elixir and the alcohol, and, lastly, sufficient water to make 100 Cc. Care must be taken throughout the manipulations to avoid loss and so weaken the solution. This solution contains 0·7 per cent. of iron corresponding to 1 per cent. of ferric oxide.

Neutral wine or any other vehicle may be substituted for the elixir.

TOOTHACHE PILLS.

The *Zeitschr. d. allg. Oesterr. Apoth. Verein* gives the following pill masses as toothache remedies :

1. Paraffin	98 parts.
Carbolic acid, crystals	2 parts.

Melt together and, when cool enough, make into little pills.

2. Paraffin	12 parts.
Rosin (pine)	14 parts.
Oil of celery	4 parts.
Creosote	4 parts.

Melt rosin and paraffin together, add the oils, and mix thoroughly.

3. Oil of cloves	1 part.
Oil of cinnamon	1 part.
Black pepper	4 parts.
Sodium chlorate	4 parts.
Gum arabic	4 parts.

Mix.

4. Salol	10 parts.
Paraffin oil	10 parts.
Larch turpentine	10 parts.
Wax	70 parts.

Mix.

5. Spermaceti	2 parts.
Chloral hydrate	2 parts.
Carbolic acid	1 part.

Melt the spermaceti and dissolve the choral and acid in it. Saturate a pledget of cotton in the mixture and pack it into the cavity of the tooth.—*Nat. Druggist.*

TRANSPARENT COSMETIC.

Tallow oil	8 ozs.
Cocoa-nut oil	2 ozs.
Soda lye (specific gravity, 1 336)	5 ozs.
Strong alcohol, 00	5 fl. ozs.
Canada balsam	¼ oz.
Cassia oil	15 min.
Oil of cloves	10 mins.
Oil of lavender	10 mins.
Oil of citronella	10 mins.
Oil of thyme	10 mins.
Glycerin	1 oz.

Melt the fats together; mix the soda lye and alcohol, and warm over a water-bath, then mix with the melted fat and keep well stirred over the water-bath until a portion being removed sets to a soap-like firmness. Then remove from the heat, and mix in the perfume, Canada balsam, and glycerin, and cool as rapidly as possible by standing the vessel in cold water. A tin vessel is best for making this preparation. When nearly cold it may be run into the desired shapes or moulds.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

SOME NEW HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES.

The present day method of making up perfumes is simple, indeed ; the essential oils are dissolved in the spirit, distilled water (if any) is added, then the mixture is very slightly tinged, to imitate the color of the natural flower, with either aniline or tinctures of camwood or red sanders for red, and tinctures of aloes, saffron, etc., for yellow hues.

Bottles of all varieties are to be had of all the druggists' sundriesmen, while exceedingly pretty stock labels are supplied by the many firms of printers making a speciality of chemists' labels :

Petaline.

5 gallons	spirit.
1 "	distilled water.
½ "	lavender.
2 oz.	oil of lemon.
2 "	" lemongrass.
2 "	" fennel.
2 "	" bergamot.
1 "	" thyme.
1 "	" wild thyme.
1 "	" myrtle.
1 "	" marjoram.
½ "	" peppermint.
½ "	" wormwood,
2 fl. drs.	" sage.

Mix, tinge with tincture of aloes.

Gloriola.

1 gallon of spirit.
3 pints of orange flower water.
1 " lavender water.
8 fl. oz. ext. jasmin.
2 fl. oz. ess. bergamot.

Mix color as above.

Silosia.

1 gallon ext. roses triple.
½ " " orange.
½ " " violet.
½ " " jasmin.
1 fl. oz. rhodinol.
2 fl. drs. ess. lemon.

Mix, tinge with cannabis indica.

Sweet Summer Buds.

1 gallon ess. new mown hay.
1 " ess. wood violet.
1 " lavender water.

Mix.

Renarez.

1 gallon ess. apoponax.
½ " " white rose.
½ " " wood violet.
2½ fl. oz. ext. musk.

Mix, tinge red.

Nyspeon.

1 gallon ext. roses (pomade).
1 " " violettol.
18 fl. oz. ext. rose triple.
18 " " cassia.
1 " " oil of bergamot.
14 " " civet.

Mix.

—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

McLaughlin's "Real Fruit" Juices

—AND—

CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893. They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.

Price $2.25 per Imp. Gal.

Special price in quantity.

Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Navel Orange, Blood Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Red Cherry, Lemon, Lemon Sour, Grape, Peach, Ginger Ale, Sherbet, Root Beer, Nectar, Claret, etc.

Our Lemon and Orange

Are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost impalpable powder.

Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outfits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., etc. Price lists on application.

Montreal Depot: The Toronto Pharmacal Co., St. James St.

J. J. McLaughlin

Manufacturing Chemist

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne St., Toronto

"The book forms a valuable addition to photographic literature."—Photo Beacon.

Modern Photography

In Theory and Practice

This is a complete guide to Photography for the amateur and covers every branch of the art. Exposure, Development, Fixing, Washing, the Dark Room, Intensification, Reduction, Retouching. Negative Faults and Remedies, Printing, Toning, Mounting, Handling all Modern Printing Out and Developing Papers as Aristo, Kirklands, Delta Matt, Ferrogallic, Monocrome, Uranium, Bromide, Velox, Platinotype, Carbon and Pigment; Freak Photographs, Duplicators, Imitation and Genuine Moonlight Views, Cloud Photography, Use of Screens, Flash Lights, Lantern Slides, Transparencies, Use of Non Halation Plates, Packing of Plates, Theory of Exposure, Use of Stops, are all thoroughly covered; 250 pages, 18 full-page and 55 small illustrations and one photograph. Second edition.

In Sea Green Cloth, Gold Stamp, $1.00
In Heavy Paper Covers, ... 75c.

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

"Handled with a fullness not often met with in elementary manuals."
—The London Photogram.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST
TORONTO, ONT.

ON 'ITSEM'

HOUSEHOLD DYES

THE CLEVER WIFE RELIES

Because they are the most vivid, lasting, and perfect dyes made. They dye all materials all shades. Extremely easy and clean to use. Made up in handy glass tubes, price 10 cents per tube.

N.B.—An "ITSEM" Black Dye IS Black.

Sold by Chemists.

"ITSEM" HOUSEHOLD DYE CO.,

44 Farringdon St., London, or Borough Mills, Bradford

Greig Manuf'g Co., Montreal.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

....ALSO....

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

"Short Talks on Advertising"

224 pages, 123 illustrations; sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Paper binding, lithographed cover, 25 cents.
Cloth and gold, gold top, uncut edges, $1.00.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES,
Vanderbilt Building New York

"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—*Geo. P. Rowell.*

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Write us for prices on the following goods:

Pharmaceutical CASTOR OIL

(The finest goods on the Canadian market.)
Packed 2 tins in cases, weight 75 lbs. oil.

1st Pressure Castor Oil

Packed as follows: 2 tins in cases, 4 tins in cases ½ bbls. and bbls.

2nd Pressure Castor Oil or East India Castor Oil

Packed same as 1st Pressure.

Glycolum

(Liquid Vaseline). A white and colorless oil used extensively for nasal and spraying purposes.

Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Straw Refined Seal Oil, Pale and Straw Seal Oil, Sperm Oil (pure), Bicycle and Sewing Machine Oil, Pine Tar (in tins and bottles).

PETROLATUM
Snow White, Lily White, Cream White, Extra Amber, Amber, Yellow, Veterinary.
} Bbls., ½ bbls., 50 and 25 lb. tubs, 10, 5 and 1 lb. tins, gross, ½ gross and ¼ gross.

Atlantic Refining Co.

TORONTO

J. Ed. Terryberry

Practical View

PHOTOGRAPHER

39 King Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Amateur Photo Finishing. Views of all kinds taken to order.

Lantern Slides, Enlargements, Etc. Price List for Finishing mailed upon application.

Photographic Notes.

The Bicycle and the Camera.

The combination of cycle and camera seems to be a perfectly natural one. The camera enthusiast has adopted the bicycle as by far the most convenient means of transportation available for his purpose. In this way the love for the camera preceded the love for the wheel, and had little effect upon the camera trade. On the other hand, in many cases the possibilities and attractions of the camera were first made known to the cyclist through his trips into the country. His desire to recall the pleasant scenery of the rural districts after the image in his mind has faded away, has resulted in countless instances in the purchase of a camera. For the camera expert the bicycle multiplies the range over which he may travel comfortably on his photographing expeditions. For the bicycle rider the camera is attractive because of its usefulness in collecting permanent souvenirs of enjoyable trips and occasions. A day's ride through the country will show plainly how often the attractions of cycling and photography are combined. Hand cameras of the snapshot variety are, of course, the most satisfactory for carrying upon a wheel, as the tripod makes quite an appreciable encumbrance. The demands of the increasing number of cyclo-photographers has led the luggage-carrier manufacturers to design carrying devices that are especially convenient for carrying the camera on the bicycle. Some of the camera makers also supply bicycle attachments with their goods. Some cyclists carry the camera upon the handle bar and others strap it upon the rear forks just above the wheel, while cycling cameras are so constructed that they may be suspended from the upper bar of the frame near the steering head.

The method most frequently adopted is to sling the camera across one shoulder, field-glass fashion, but that too has its drawbacks. Even if we admit that 4x5 is large enough for direct work, the smallest 4x5 camera with three double plate-holders is too large to be carried comfortably under the arm; and if pulled round so as to hang on the back, and the strap in some way fastened so as to keep it there, it will avenge itself by a bumping that will seriously interfere with the comfort of the rider and endanger the plates too.

A folding camera as large as whole plate, with holders, etc., may be safely carried in one of the triangular cases made to fit in the frame of the bicycle. It should be well padded and tightly packed, when there will be but little jarring.

The best carrier is the knapsack. A 4x5 camera with three double plate-holders—quite enough for one day's work, where *pictures* rather than mere photographs are in the aim—may be wrapped in the focusing cloth and placed in a knapsack of leather or other suitable material, which properly strapped and the straps crossed in front, can be carried, not only without the slightest inconvenience, but almost without conscious knowledge of its presence.—*The Camera and Dark Room.*

Banff Hotel and Canadian National Park.

Notes on Hand-Camera Work.

So many amateurs are now to be seen running about with a hand-camera that one is often led to wonder what becomes of all the exposures which are continually being made. One thing is almost certain—that not more than fifty per cent. of the snapshots made with hand-cameras produce satisfactory negatives. Doubtless this is partly owing to many of the "snapshottists" having but a limited knowledge of photography, and thinking that all that is necessary is to press the button to secure a perfect representation of the view in front of the camera.

Many failures with hand-cameras are due to the plates being very much under-exposed. The shutter is either worked at too high a speed or the lens stopped down too much. As a rule, the lens should be used with full aperture when taking an instantaneous photograph, and the shutter should always be worked as slowly as the subject will allow. This will secure a more fully-exposed negative, giving more detail in the shadows. It is seldom necessary in ordinary work to give a shorter exposure than one-thirtieth of a second, while for many subjects one-tenth or one-fifteenth of a second is plenty fast enough. It is not necessary to use a steam hammer to crack nuts.

An important point to be remembered is that the camera should be held per-

fectly still when making an exposure. A deep breath should be taken, and the camera pressed firmly against the body. The exposure is made while holding the breath, taking care to release the shutter as gently as possible, or the picture may be blurred through the movement of the camera.

A great defect in many hand cameras is their want of register between the image formed by the finders and the actual image formed by the lens on the sensitive plate. This is especially the case with those fitted with some of the brilliant types of finders. When viewed from different positions, the image seen in many of these finders varies considerably, according to the position from which it is viewed. Personally, I much prefer the ordinary ground-glass finder, for the image, although not so sharp and clear, is much more to be relied on when once the proper amount of view has been gauged. This may be done by exposing a plate, and comparing the amount of view included on the negative with that shown by the finder. If the finder includes more of the view than the plate, it may be painted along the edge with opaque varnish, or strips of black paper may be gummed along.

When pictorial work is to be attempted, a camera with focusing arrangement should be chosen. For general work a rapid rectilineal lens of from 5½ in. to 6 in. focus may be used with advantage on a quarter-plate. A lens of shorter focus tends to exaggerate the perspective.

As to the plate-changing arrangement, dark slides are, in my opinion, the most reliable and satisfactory. With the magazine type of camera the plates generally stick at some critical moment, and no matter how much the camera is knocked and banged about, they refuse to budge. The use of dark slides permits of plates of various rapidities being used and exposed in any order, according to the subject and condition of the light.

For summer work, a very rapid plate is seldom necessary, except for badly-lighted views. For instantaneous work in the winter, howewever, special rapid rates will be found advantageous. For time exposures a slow plate should always be used, as the fineness of grain will be appreciated when making lantern slides and enlargements, for which purposes hand-camera negatives appear to be well adapted.—*P.S. in Photography.*

A Cheap Tray.

By James E. Taggart.

A very cheap and easily-constructed, yet serviceable, toning tray may be made of wood and then coated with asphaltum varnish. This varnish is perfectly impervious to water, and seems to have no effect on the toning bath.

To make such a tray, procure some three-eighth inch wood, such as one may get out of a soap box, procurable of any grocer. Cut the box apart at the corners and with a saw rip out four strips, for sides of tray two and a half inches wide, or the depth you wish tray to be.

Glacier Station and Hermit Range, B.C.

Plane both sides smooth. Now, to make a tray with sloping sides and yet make water tight joints may seem a little hard for some, but it is easy enough if you go about it in a systematic way. I made three last winter without the least bit of trouble with their leaking.

The first thing necessary is a mitre box. What is that? some may ask. It is simply the bottom and sides of a long, narrow, shallow trough, made by nailing three boards together. Now take a fine toothed saw, and cut horizontally across the trough at an angle of about seventy degrees, and perpendiculary at an angle of ninety degrees; be particular about the ninety degree angle, but let the other take care of itself.

The mitre box being done, take one of the strips for the sides of the tray, lay it down flat in the box, and, using the cut in the box as a guide, saw off the end of the strip; reverse and cut the other end of the strip, making it as long as the tray is desired. Proceed in the same manner to cut the other side and the ends, being sure that the two sides are exactly the same length and the ends the same. Fasten the strips together with slim nails, as you would a box. Then plane the edges—beginning at one side, take off a shaving—then the end, then the other side, then the other end, going around the edge this way until the bottom edges are perfectly flat and even, thus making a tight joint where the bottom is put on.

Take a board of sufficient size for the bottom, plane smooth on both sides, cut a trifle larger than is necessary, and fasten in place with nails, putting them about two inches apart all the way round. With a nail-set, go over the whole tray and drive each nail head an eighth of an inch below the surface. Now, with plane, smooth off all projecting edges, and finish with sandpaper.

Procure of a dealer in paints, etc., one-half pint of asphaltum varnish, and apply three or four coats to the tray inside and out, letting it dry a day or more between coats. The varnish should be thick enough to fill up all seams and make them water-tight. If you have made one seam that is worse than the rest and persists in leaking, give it an extra coat of varnish, using it quite freely, then set the tray to dry in such a position that the varnish cannot flow away from the seam. Quite a bad fit can be made water-tight in this way.

The last coat of varnish should have three or four days in which to harden before it is put into use; then, while I do not know that it is necessary, yet as a precautionary measure, I wash the tray thoroughly before using the first time. To wash, set it under the tap and turn the water on over-night, or several hours at least.—*Photo-Beacon.*

Development of Over-exposed Plates.—So far the addition of a large quantity of a potassium bromide solution has been always recommended for the good development of over-exposed plates. Lately it has been discovered that both tarter emetic and oxidized amidol devel-

We are not in any trust or combine, but aim to give the best value at the lowest prices, and DO IT.

We Can Save You Money

—ON

Your Prescription and Stock Orders

Write Us for Price List and Printed Matter.

All Prescriptions Returned Same Day as Received.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

RIVALS THE LIGHT OF THE SUN

Silent Salesman TRADE MARK

ILLUMINATED CASES CAN BE SEEN AT CANADIAN REFERENCES:

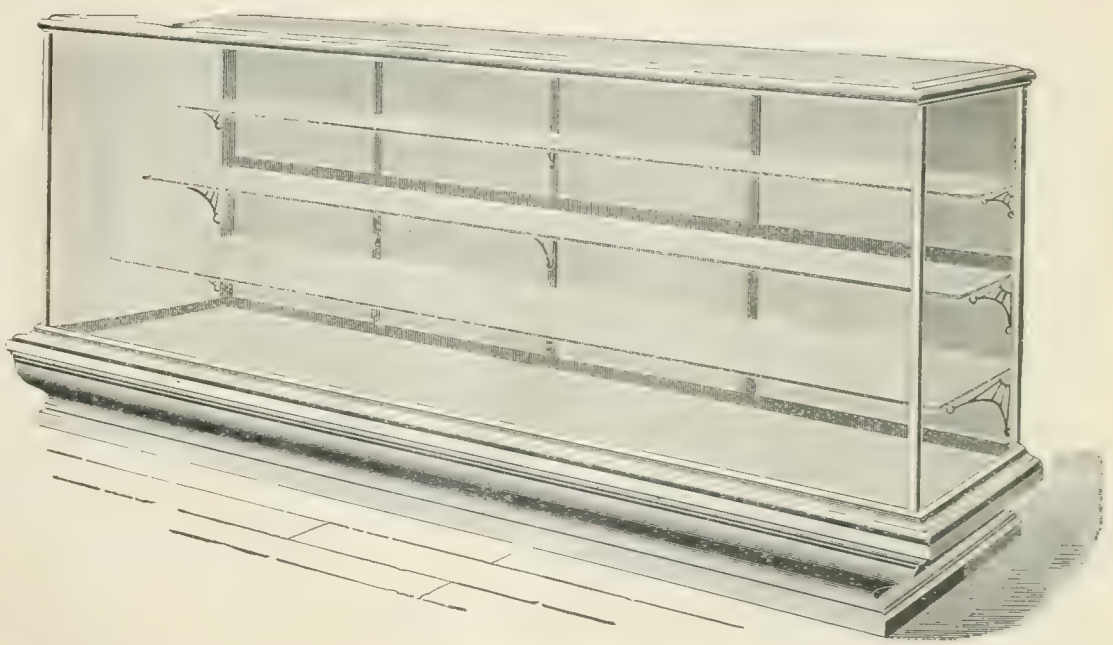
W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.; LANE & Co., Halifax, N.S.; F. J. MILLER, Walkervill , Ont. LETENTRES & ARSENAULT, Montreal; CHANDLER & MASSEY Co., Toronto, Ont.

Our Illuminated Show Case will increase your sales 50 per cent.

Send for descriptive circular.

We make all kinds of Modern Show Cases for inside and outside use.

We also make Metal Store Front Sash.



JNO PHILLIPS & CO.
Limited
ESTABLISHED 1864.
DETROIT, - Mich.,
AND
WINDSOR, Ont.

Address all communications to Detroit.

Patented in United States and Canada, (JOHN PET., Patentee)

Gillett's Cream Tartar

Is guaranteed to be over

99 per Cent. Pure.

Packed in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and 350-lb. barrels.

WRITE FOR PRICES

GILLETT'S CHEMICAL WORKS

TORONTO, ONT.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Announcement

....OF THE....

Canadian College of Optics

THIS COLLEGE STARTS ON ITS CAREER with the elements which assure success, viz.: **First,** to be entirely independent of any optical company or any of their employees. **Second,** to have as its principal instructor one of highest reputation, with practical experience and careful training, a serious, earnest, successful teacher, relying solely upon honor and merit for patronage. **Third,** our aim and efforts will be to turn out practical opticians able to correctly fit any eye with glasses and any face with the proper frame. **Fourth,** having nothing to sell our students will not be loaded up with goods but carefully advised what and where to buy their outfit. In this alone we can save students many dollars. **Fifth,** the reputation possessed by any other optical institution in Canada was previously made by our instructor. **Sixth,** ours is the only Canadian college with an oculist as teacher. **Seventh,** ours is the only Canadian college which has an instructor that is enaged in practical fitting. **Eighth,** we attend to trifles which make perfection, realizing, however, that perfection is no trifle. **Ninth,** personal instruction and practical fitting of customers will be an important feature not attempted by competing schools. **Tenth,** about 75 per cent. of all graduate opticians in Canada obtained their course of instruction from our principal teacher, Dr. W. E. Hamill. This speaks volumes. **Eleventh,** our Diploma is the handsomest extant and will always everywhere stand for merit won by the student passing an honorable examination—and can never be obtained like some other diplomas. **Twelfth,** the fee for tuition is as low as that of any other reputable optical teaching body.

NEXT CLASS JUNE 4th.

Send for Free Prospectus and see what hundreds of past students have to say.

Address,

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

11 King Street West **TORONTO**

oper are very suitable means of removing the fault of overexposure. If a very much overexposed plate be bathed in a weak violet-colored solution of amidol and then dried, and afterwards developed in a hydro-quinone soda developer, a dense negative is always obtained. A solution of tartar emetic 2% to 3%, used in the same way will have the same result, if, to each fluid litre of the developer used, 1½ to 5 grammes of potassium bromide be added. The use of a 0.1% solution of phenylindiamin for about two minutes will be found equally effective; this need not be oxidized.—*Chronik.*

PENCIL MARKINGS ON BROMIDE PRINTS.—The pencil-like markings, which are sometimes seen on bromide prints, are caused by the delicate surface of the paper having been roughly handled, rubbed or scratched.

The markings can be easily removed from the prints when wet by taking a pad of cotton wool dipped in methylated spirits, and gently rubbing.

TO RESTORE YELLOW ALBUMEN PRINTS.—To restore yellow albumen prints they must be washed in warm water, laid face downwards on a glass plate, and the backs cleaned with a sponge. They are then completely bleached in the following bath:

Bichromate of potash.....	30 grms.
Common salt.....	30 "
Hydrochloric acid.....	1.5 "
Water	1000 c.m.

After bleaching they must be carefully washed and developed in hydroquinone, by means of which a picture with black tones is obtained. The development and bleaching must be done in the dark-room.

A Warning to Druggists.

It is stated that complaint has been made to the Ontario License Department of infringement of the License Act by some druggists, who, it is claimed, are selling soda water mixed with some liquor flavors, or liquor of some description, without the necessary license.

The Act declares that a chemist or druggist selling any such mixture of soda water flavored with liquor is liable to a fine of $50.

The department, we understand, are taking steps for the enforcement of the Act.

There never was a successful man who was perfectly satisfied. The unsuccessful ones are never satisfied.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Instructor of the Canadian College of Optics.

The Canadian College of Optics, which makes its announcement on another page of this journal, needs perhaps a little explanation, but no apology, on my part. An optical school, institute or college should above all things be free, so far as its teachers are concerned, to impart as best they can the knowledge of optics to students attending, without any interference with the students or teachers by wholesale optical firms or their employees. So far as Canada is concerned all optical institutes, or so called opthalmic colleges, in the past have been controlled for the benefit of some wholesale optical house.

In future, so far at least as the Canadian College of Optics is concerned, there will be no cause of complaint because of efforts to load the students up with optical goods. To turn students out competent opticians will be the sole aim and effort of the teachers, not one of whom will be connected directly or indirectly with any wholesale optical firm.

I have taught for years for one or other of the principal wholesale optical houses, and know thoroughly the tactics they use to secure students for their schools, and also know the methods they adopt in bestowing diplomas and in inducing students to purchase goods. I have long felt as I now feel, that it would be a boon to students to obtain their knowledge from an independent school where the instruction of optics and the educational interests of the students were of prime importance.

A school from which a diploma would mean something; always indicating merit on the part of its possessor, and not a mere evidence of being a favorite student or a purchasing customer. To my mind diplomas can never have any real value attached to them so long as they are issued by a school connected in any manner whatever with a wholesale optical house. What value would a pharmacist attach to a diploma from some wholesale drug house, or a jeweller to a diploma from some wholesale jewellery house from which they buy goods? The diplomas issued by the Canadian College of Optics will be the handsomest extant, but can only be obtained by passing a satisfactory examination or by graduate opticians who have passed a satisfactory examination conducted by the principal instructor of this college. This will create a standard diploma throughout Canada, and employers will thus be able to select the proficient from the pretentious opticians.

This move on my part would have been made long ago but for the fact that I realized that without the influence of some wholesale optical house and their travellers and employees it would be impossible for any teacher to succeed until he had gained the reputation and prestige which would overcome the combined opposition and influence of the principal wholesale optical houses. To conduct a college along these lines I invite the co-operation of the hundreds of my past students who have "passed a satisfactory examination."

Co-operation is all the more important now to prevent the country being flooded with cheap opticians, for it is a well-known fact that the two principal whole sale optical firms which previously were at keen warfare now sit down and sup with each other out of the same bowl, and it is currently reported that their interests are practically identical—which I believe to be true from statements made to me by their commercial travellers and from the fact of their prices being the same and other reasons in my possession which will be forthcoming at the proper time.

The Canadian School of Optics, therefore, is born to fill a glaring gap with full assurance of success for the reasons given above.

The unbecoming methods adopted by some schools to obtain students will be foreign to us, and we will rely for success by imparting the most thorough and practical course possible and the superior optical knowledge and practical efficiency of our graduates. The first class will commence June 4. The tuition fee will be as low as any other reputable school. Address all communications to W. E. Hamill, M.D., 11 King street west.

Some people put advertising "on the shelf" and there's where their goods stay too.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised. Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

Continued from page 114.

than $50 nor more than $100; for the second offence of not less than $100 nor more than $500; and for any subsequent offence of not less than $200 nor more than $1,000.

20. Any person who shall, contrary to the provisions of section 11, or of section 12 hereof, improperly advertise a medicine shall, on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, incur, in addition to any other penalty in this Act provided, a penalty for the first offence of not less than $20 nor more than $50; for the second offence of not less than $50 nor more than $200; and for any subsequent offence of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

21. None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to the advertisement or sale of herbs as gathered, or of uncompounded extracts not advertised as medicines, or of any medicine described as such in the British Pharmacopœia, or of any mechanical device to be used in aid of the crippled or sick, nor to the sale of any medicine upon the prescription of a duly registered medical practitioner.

22. It shall be the duty of every County Crown Attorney and District Crown Attorney to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act, and for that purpose to act under the instructions of the registrar; and the fees due for their services in that regard shall be paid by the registrar.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May, 1900.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May is a bright and dainty Springtide number, full of timeliness and variety. "A Klondiker's Diary," from Seattle to Dawson City, pictures step by step the hard road travelled by the gold-seeker in Alaska. Joaquin Miller writes upon the thoughtful and poetic side of life in a Klondike cabin.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is the subject of a highly-picturesque character study in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for May, entitled "Oom Paul: a Living Legend." The sketch includes a prepossessing account of "Auntie Kruger," the President's wife, and is illustrated with some unique portraits. Ethel West also gives some racy extracts "From the Dairy of Tant' Anneitje, of Hoogte Kloof, Transvaal."

Bret Harte's inimitable story, "How Reuben Allen Saw Life in 'Frisco," heads the short fiction in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for May. Egerton Castle's dashing "Bath Comedy" nears its climax. Other contributions in the current number of this magazine are: "Women in Club Life," by Jennie June Croly; "May Parties Hereabouts," by Roselle Mercier; "Bird Mimics and Others," by J. Oliver Nugent; and verse by Frank L. Stanton, E. Pauline Johnson, Ruth Reid, Ralcy Husted Bell, Jennie Betts Hartswick, Florence M. Metcalfe and Harold Bolce.

A man without ambition is a failure.

A man with ambition but without judgment is a failure.

A man who has made all the money he needs generally keeps in the traces to get all the money he wants.

The man who has "made his pile" should get out of business and give his successors a chance.

It is said that workers in vanilla factories are afflicted with headache, lassitude, muscular pains, skin diseases, etc.

In the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for May, there are interesting sketches of Generals Joubert and Cronje, Commandant Botha, and other military leaders of the Boers, illustrated from photographs.

FOR SALE.—DRUG BUSINESS, IN A GROWING town of 1,000 population. All cash trade. Reason for selling, ill-health. For information apply to "S" care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

ADVERTISING IN "THE CANADIAN DRUGgist" brings excellent returns. Our advertisers say so.

DRUG Business at Prince Albert, N.W.T. Finest opportunity in the Territories, handsomest store west of Winnipeg. Fixtures, California redwood; lighted by electricity; heated by furnace; stock and fixtures about $4,000. Reasons for selling, ill health. Apply
W. J. MITCHELL, Winnipeg
or care of Canadian Druggist.

Situation Wanted.

SITUATION wanted in N.W.T. or B.C. Manager or Assistant. Registered in N.W.T. Six years' English experience in London and Manchester. Seven years in business in N.W.T. Photographer. Age 33. Address, WILLEY, Drugs, Saltcoats, N.W.T.

FOR SALE

FOR CASH, a first-class Drug Business in the best town in East Kootenay, on the C.P.R. Daily trains. Population over 2,000. A company pay roll of between $25,000 and $30,000 per month. Only drug business in town. About a $6,000 stock, well assorted, new and in good condition. Good prescription trade. For full particulars apply "KOOTENAY," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

P.S.—Reason for selling, illness.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands
For Sunburn and Tan
For Gentlemen after Shaving
For the Nursery

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to May 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	80	85
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	18	20
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	36	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb		20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	33
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	5
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 25	2 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	7 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	50	1 85

Business Tips.

In **Stationery**, the advertisement of **Buntin, Gillies & Co.** on first page of cover should interest every dealer.

"The Ideal Food" is the term applied by physicians to **Somatose** and its combinations. It has fast won its way into favor with the medical profession. See advertisement of **Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co.**

Samples and price lists of **Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Sundries, Trusses, etc**, will be gladly forwarded by **Powell & Barstow**, 58 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E., England, if you mention this journal.

The **Me-Mosa Co.** have something special to offer this month. Read their advertisement.

A full supply of **Merck's Preparations** in the original packages are now stocked by the **Lyman Brothers & Co.**, Toronto. Everything in their line by return mail or express.

Nothing more saleable, seasonable and profitable than a reliable **Disinfectant**, such as **Spooner's Phenyle**. Have you it in stock?

Special Lines adapted to the requirements of the drug trade are advertised in this issue by **Saunders & Evans**. Read their announcement.

One of the most delicious and also most nourishing of wheat foods is the **Wheat Marrow** prepared by **W. Mack**, of Cornwall, Ont. It is one of those special lines which it will pay druggists to handle.

Have you read the **Special Offer** of **Raymond & Co.** They want to send you something of value and charge nothing for it.

The **Dry Liquid Treatment**, advertised by **Dr. J. M. Sawers**, has proved wonderfully efficacious in the treatment of **Asthma**. It will pay druggists to investigate.

Common Sense appeals to all intelligent readers and **Common Sense** is the dread of **Rats, Mice, Roaches, etc.**

Do not fail to read the announcement of **Parke, Davis & Co.** on the last page of cover.

Paper Boxes and **Lithographed Labels** are a specialty with the **Dominion Paper Box Co.** See their advertisement.

Nepenthe heads the first page of cover with an advertisement and **Nepenthe** heads the list as an opium preparation which comprises all the desirable therapeutic properties of the drug without any of its drawbacks.

Watch for the new advertisement of the **Atlantic Refining Co.** in next issue. Quotations of all their lines promptly given.

Just in Season.

Perhaps no better-selling nor satisfaction-giving article of its kind is on the market to-day than Adams' Root Beer.

Those who have handled it in former years are sure to repeat their orders and it finds new friends continually. This, and its companion article, Adams' Ginger Beer, are prepared by the Canadian Specialty Co., 118 King street east, Toronto, who will gladly furnish show cards, etc., to all druggists applying for them.

Guaranteed Over 90 Per Cent. Pure.

This is the standard of the cream of tartar sold by E. W. Gillett, Front street, Toronto. It is of their own grinding and is of the highest possible standard of purity.

This article is put up in one-pound air-tight tins or in kegs. Prices of this and all the lines offered by this firm may be obtained by dropping a card to their address and mentioning THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

A Good Investment.

Sixty typewriting machines of the newest and best models represent a nice little sum of money. The investment of the required amount has been made by Mr. W. H. Shaw, principal of the Central Business College, Toronto, in behalf of the young people who attend his school, by purchasing fifty new Underwood machines and ten samples of other standard kinds.

The Central Business College is the first Canadian school to adopt the Touch method of typewriting, which requires a scientific fingering of the keyboard and the use of all fingers of each hand. Under the direction of a special teacher the students in this school can scarcely fail to become expert typewriters, and we are not surprised to learn that the graduates of the shorthand department of this college are always successful in filling the best situations going.

For All Business Men.

We would direct the attention of manufacturers and wholesale dealers especially to the *Classified Business Gazeteer* of Canada and Newfoundland for 1900.

This directory contains complete classified lists of the business and professional people in every city, town and village in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, also a description of each place, giving population, distance from nearest important points, banks, express companies, telegraphs, telephones, railroads and other means of traffic, as well as the leading features of the district, whether agricultural, mining, lumbering, etc.

It will not be merely a list of the leading firms of principal towns, but a complete directory of all people engaged in business in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland at the close of the Nineteenth Century.

We can furnish a limited number of this work if early application is made at $3 per copy or $3.50 post paid. THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS

Civil & Mechanical Engineers. Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering. Bachelors in Applied Sciences. Laval University. Members Patent Law Association. American Water Works Association. New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q. Surveyors Association. Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers

OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE B'LD'G., MONTREAL CAN. ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glyceole o') per oz	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, b	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	85	90
Raw, gal	80	85
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1165
TURPENTINE, gal	95	00

Drug Reports.

Business keeps up well. Citric, tartaric, carbolic and tannic acids are high, and may advance further. Bromides are all higher. Camphor keeps moving upwards. Glycerine gradually advancing. Chloride lime and caustic soda very firm at high figures. Demand for hellebore and paris green has commenced. Large demand for moth camphor balls; stocks at the moment are very light among jobbers. Quinine firm. No special change in values to note.

English Market Report.

LONDON, May 15th, 1900.

The following goods are higher:

Gum camphor.
Carbolic acid.
Castor oil.
Linseed oil.
Cod liver oil.
Saffron.
Anise seed.

Those which have declined are:

Quinine.
Menthol.
Oil anise.
Oil cassia.
Ergot.
Buchu leaves.
Sarsaparilla root.

Quicksilver is somewhat easier in price but mercurials generally are unchanged. Opium is firm at former quotations. Glycerin remains firm. The position of iodine and its preparations are unchanged from our last report.

IN HOT WEATHER
COOLING DRINKS are DELICIOUS
AND VENDORS OF
SODA FOUNTAIN BEVERAGES
WHO ARE LIVE MEN
MAKE MONEY.
Dubelle's Book
OF NEARLY
FIVE HUNDRED FORMULAS
IS THE
ONE YOU WANT.
It contains receipts for cooling summer drinks, flavor, extract, essence, fruit juices, punches, meads, mixed drinks, phosphates, lactarts, fruit juice shakes, fruit syrup, &c.
Ask for Dubelle's Soda Fountain Requisites.
Price, by mail, $2.00.

Patents
Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.
Correspondence Solicited
JOHN A. SAUL
LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

FIRE!

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire which partially destroyed our premises on the 4th inst., we are pleased to say that we are again in running order, and will be able to give the best attention to our customers' interests.

We thank our numerous friends for their great kindness and help in our distress.

The Bryant Press
44 Richmond St. West.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, JUNE, 1900. No. 6

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
- Exactitude in Compounding.
- Advice to the Business Beginner.
- Medical Supply Houses.
- Train Your Clerks.
- The Camphor Monopoly.
- A Frank Attack.
- The Sale of Liquor in Manitoba.

CORRESPONDENCE.
- Giving Copies of Prescriptions.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

TRADE NOTES
- Montreal Notes.
- Personals.
- Tendered a Dinner.

Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia.
Toronto Retail Druggists.
Ontario College of Pharmacy.
Bachelor of Pharmacy.
U.S. Pharmaeopœia.
University Examinations.
South African Notes.
Menthol Preparations.
New Business Methods.
No Money in it.
Novel Uses for the Telephone.
Valuation of Insect Powder.
The Soda Water Fountain.
Castor Oil.
Get Physicians to Help.
For the Window.
A Publisher's Announcement.
Extreme Cold Don't Kill Germs.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
FORMULARY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
Growth of Canada's Export Trade.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Proprietary Association of America.
BUSINESS TIPS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Exactitude in Compounding.

The average Canadian druggist buys American bottles, graduates, etc., and uses them without considering for a moment that they do not comply with the requirements of the Imperial system which ought to be his guide. In filling physicians' prescriptions strict exactness should be observed, yet the druggist in Canada who fills an eight-ounce bottle, American make, when an eight-ounce mixture is called for, does not dispense the doses prescribed, as his mixture is weaker than it was intended to be. The variation in measures was quite forcibly brought to the attention of the writer by the experience of an American photographer, visiting Toronto, who destroyed several valuable solutions by using Imperial measures in attempting to compound his formulas without thinking of the difference in strength resulting.

The following comparison of fluid measures shows at a glance the difference :

Apothecaries' Measure, U. S.	Imperial Measure British.			
	Pints.	Fl. Ozs.	Fl. Drs.	Mins.
1 gallon =	6	13	2	23
1 pint =		16	5	18
1 ounce =		1	0	20
1 drachm =			1	2.5
1 minim =				1 04

Imperial Measure, British.	Apothecaries' Measure, U. S.			
	Gal.	Pts.	Ozs.	Drs.	Mins.
1 gallon =	1	1	9	5	8
1 pint =		1	3	1	38
1 ounce =				7	41
1 drachm =					58
1 minim =					.96

An eight-ounce mixture U. S. measure would therefore contain 160 minims or nearly 3 fluid drachms more than the British and the doses would be about 4 per cent. weaker than was intended.

If there is any science in pharmacy the duty of its votaries should be to make it as nearly exact as possible. When the physician prescribes 25 grains of a substance for each dose he doesn't desire the compounder to dispense 24. Yet the careless measuring of fluids may bring just such a result. The practice referred to is so common in Canada that we feel justified in drawing the attention of the trade to it as we do not think that Canadian dispensers have any desire to be less particular than those of any other country and we feel satisfied that commerce and custom are more to blame than anything else.

Advice to the Business Beginner.

Taking it for granted that you understand thoroughly the character of the business upon which you are entering, and that general rather than specific hints will aid you, the following is tendered for your thoughtful consideration.

In buying, deal only with those of established reputation for business integrity and of good circumstances. They have too much depending on their business conduct to be induced to do you a wrong. Their circumstances will enable them to give you better bargains and to deal more leniently with you in matters of credit, and their advice and support may enable you to pull through the preliminary difficulties which all beginners have to contend with.

Be cautious in starting. Your ideas beforehand will change with your experience afterwards. The old adage of "Creep before you walk" is an apt one in its application to the business man. If obliged to give security in the form of notes, arrange to so divide them that they will not mature in such a way as to put you in the power of the holder should he seek to use it. Recollect you cannot blame others for looking after their interests if you fail to look after your own.

There are two reasons why the public will deal with you—their convenience and their confidence—therefore cater to their

convenience as they put that first, their confidence you will get if you deserve it. Study the kind of trade you can most readily obtain, and capture it if possible.

Train your clerks to be prompt in attendance upon customers, to be civil and obliging at all times, and to act for you as thoughtfully as they would were the business their own.

Be a worker yourself. Example is better than precept, and as success without effort falls to the lot of but few, we would advise the exercise of that active energy which always commands a reasonable reward. Avoid the methods of the men who buy anyhow, who sell anyhow, who collect anyhow, who pay anyhow, and who meet an ultimate settlement by a compromise anyhow.

Medical Supply Houses.

If we were asked as to which kind of business injured druggists most—departmental stores or medical supply houses—we would be at a loss to answer. The first robs him of trade, but the second deprives him of the essence of his business—dispensing. The departmental store may use the druggists' goods as a bait to draw other trade, but the medical supply man is in business for what it is worth, pure and simple.

We cannot but feel that the rapid increase of such houses in Canada bodes ill for the future of true pharmacy, and that their prosperity indicates more than their merit.

Medicine and pharmacy should go hand in hand, and they doubtless would do so but for reasons which the drug trade has not yet seen fit to take special pains to learn.

The medical man, who has the ability to cultivate a paying practice, doesn't want, and really hasn't time, to usurp the rights of the pharmacist; and the pharmacist, who has the ability to cultivate a paying dispensing business, shouldn't want to get in such a way as to alienate the professional sympathy and relationship which should exist between him and the physician. There is no doubt that faults exist on both sides and that, in addition, the overcrowded condition of both professions is largely responsible for the makeshift efforts to better their financial positions; but this feature of the case is not likely to better itself for some time to come, and meanwhile the two are drifting so far apart that the physician will soon be a prescriber and compounder of other people's formulas, and the pharmacist a vendor of his own.

A reference to the prescription files of any druggist will reveal a prescribing system with which the pharmacopœia has but a trifling relationship, and the skill of the compounding pharmacist less.

The druggist has placidly permitted unqualified men to come in and deprive him of both his trade and his reputation. He may feel too independent to solicit the doctor's patronage yet stands aside for less capable men.

These conditions do not promote the welfare of the physician's patient. We do not believe they benefit the physician; but, we are convinced, they put money in the pocket of the supply doctor and injure the fame and prosperity of the pharmacist.

Train Your Clerks.

There are few things that will be of greater value to the druggist than the careful training of his clerks. They may come to you well educated, and their intelligence and aptitude may be of a high order, but these alone will not secure for either you or themselves the best results which can be attained. Everything you know about your business which proves of value to you in the conduct of it will prove of value to them and to you if imparted to them by you.

A young man's manners may make his fortune, but his knowledge and use of it will be needed to make yours. One hour spent in imparting your ideas of business methods will give him a share of what you may have acquired by years of experience and reflection. The simple fact that you take personal pains to instruct him will inspire in him an interest in your business which could not be secured as well in any other way.

During your absence your clerks must represent you, and the more they know of your methods and plans the better they will do it. Show them how you want work done, then show them that you have confidence in their ability to do it, and they will soon merit the confidence you place in them.

The young man who fails to reciprocate the interest you take in him is certain to be a failure in your business, and the sooner you advise him to seek another avocation in which he can take an interest the better for both. In the training of those who are intelligent enough to aspire to a professional position, bear always in mind that the exercise of reason rather than that of command will produce the best results. Strive always by encouragement to bring out the best that is in them and to so train them that the faculties, energies and abilities they possess may be used to your advantage and to the future prosperity of the possessor.

The Camphor Monopoly.

As stated in our last issue, Messrs. Samuel & Co., an English firm, have secured the Formosa Camphor Monoply for the next ten years, the only other competitors being narrowed down to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Mr. Yokoyama, the latter representing a syndicate of French and Japanese capitalists.

The agreement under which the monopoly was given stipulates that Messrs. Samuel & Co. shall pay to the Formosa Government 95 yen (1 yen about 45 cts.) per picul for first class, and 85 yen for second class camphor, the government buying it in the first place at 35 yen per picul. The contract also provides that the company must place it upon the Hong Kong and London markets at certain stipulated prices, and must also furnish security to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 yen. As the production of camphor throughout the world amounts to about 6,000,000 catties, of which Formosa produces 5,000,000, it will be seen that both the government and the firm securing the monopoly are in a fair way to secure large profits.

The camphor exports at Japan in 1899 amounted to about 1,650 tons, valued at about $870,000 in round numbers. There is now in the possession of the Formosa Government nearly 1,500,000 catties of camphor, and one of the stipulations of the contract is that the firm must take this amount first out of their hands.

It is stated that in Java, Sumatra, Borneo and Japan the supply of camphor will soon be exhausted, but in Formosa there is an ample supply for at least 80 years, and as 50 years suffices to bring a camphor tree to maturity this may be looked upon as a sort of perennial mine, provided the planting is done judiciously. All shipments of camphor will hereafter be made from the ports of Kelung and Tamsui, in the prefecture of Taihoku.

The *Ceylon Observer*, in a recent article, advocates that more attention be given to the cultivation of the camphor tree in India, and states that in the Hokgela

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

Essential Oils

We Handle

THE D & O BRAND

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES FROM 1 OZ. UPWARD.

These Goods are the STANDARD OF QUALITY of their kind, and our supplies are specially selected and put up for us by the manufacturers, DODGE & OLCOTT, New York.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

We invite your order for

E. & Co's. Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points excellence FLAVOUR EFFERVESCENCE APPEARANCE

Our 5lb gold-lacquered cans are handsome and attractive. It sells conveniently at retail in our 1lb. bottles and 6oz Blue Magnesias.

6oz Bottle **GRAPE SALINE** 25c.

This pleasant fruit salt is in steady demand, its merits having secured wide recognition. For an agreeable, mild aperient or to provide a pleasant cooling draft, there is nothing better than Grape Saline. Sells at 25c; costs $1.80 per dozen.

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.

The Elliot & Co., Limited

...Toronto

On the March!

Our army of travellers go into active service again in the course of a week or two, for about the **first of July** they will be on the march—East, West, North and South, on a friendly invasion, with our new line for 1901.

We are able to speak almost boastfully of the phenomenal success of our last season's line, but promise you that the 1901 line will discount it by long odds; and experience of the trade has proven that a good selection of

Staunton

Wall Papers

offers attractions that are pleasing to your customers and profitable to you.

The new season's line has many striking and original features. Every pattern is a good one, and will help to fully maintain the high reputation the house enjoys for making and selling popular, quick-selling lines and that assure you substantial profit.

Be on the lookout for one of our men—wait until he gets to you before you place your order.

M. STAUNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS **TORONTO**

Gardens, the plants are growing rapidly and look healthy, and the opinion is that in the higher districts in India the tree might be cultivated to advantage.

There is no doubt that as Formosa now furnishes the chief camphor supplies of the world prices will be regulated entirely by the company holding the monopoly.

A Frank Attack.

An esteemed correspondent, Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Victoria, B.C., has taken us severely to task for an editorial in our last issue on the abuse of prescriptions by druggists. Mr. Jackson does not believe that the onus should be all put upon the druggist, and asserts that if the physician desires to limit the use of his prescription he can do so by writing upon it "not to be repeated," when the druggist could put the responsibility upon him in refusing to renew, and permit him to fight it out with his patient. The fact of the matter is that the shifting of the responsibility is the cause of the whole trouble, neither the doctor nor druggist having the moral courage to act as both know would be for the best. The druggist doesn't want to risk the loss of a customer by appearing more strict than custom would warrant, and the doctor doesn't want to have to fight it out with his patient, as our friend puts it. Rather than do this he takes the easier, more politic and more lucrative course of putting up his own prescriptions, as, by this means, he can absolutely control his practice without harming or wounding the feelings of anybody, except, of course, the druggist.

We do not admit we were in the slightest degree wrong in our contentions in our editorial, but must admit our appreciation of the frank manner in which our correspondent has taken us to task for our apparent going back on our own profession. Our sympathies are at all times with the druggist, but our judgment will not always act in accordance with them. We would like very much to see every doctor write his prescriptions, and have them dispensed by the druggist, yet we know that the physicians all over Canada are daily adopting a policy which cuts out the druggist from participation in their practice, except as a convenience, and we are convinced that the causes we have mentioned are very largely responsible for this state of affairs.

We will be glad to have the views of a number of our drug friends who must be interested in this matter, and whose opinions would weigh very much in generating a policy beneficial to the trade at large.

The Sale of Liquors in Manitoba.

A bill has just been introduced by the Hon. Hugh J. MacDonald, Premier, in the Legislative Assembly, Manitoba, entitled the "Liquor Act," which is intended to regulate the sale of liquor in that province, or as the preamble of the act puts it, "to suppress the liquor traffic in Manitoba by prohibiting provincial transactions in liquor." The act makes the wholesale and retail druggists of the province the sole vendors of spirituous liquors, which according to the bill include "all spirituous and malt liquors, and all combinations of liquor and drinks and drinkable liquors which are intoxicating."

Two sets of licenses are to be granted, namely, "the druggist's wholesale license," and the "druggist's retail license," the former giving authority to a chemist or druggist duly registered as such under the act relating to the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, to sell subject to the provisions of the act, alcohol not exceeding in quantity 10 gals. at any one time to a person for mechanical or scientific purposes, and to sell to a registered medical practitioner, and to a druggist holding a druggist's retail license, liquor not exceeding in quantity 5 gals. at any one time.

A druggist's retail license entitles a duly registered chemist or druggist to sell liquor for medical purposes, and only in quantities not to exceed 6 oz. at any one time, and that only under a *bona fide* prescription from a registered medical practitioner, or if for sacramental purposes it may be sold to a minister of the gospel upon his written or printed affidavit according to a schedule which is set forth in the act.

A record of all sales either by the wholesale or retail druggist must be kept in every case in books specially prepared for that purpose. This record must state the time when sale was made, and the name and address of the person to whom it was sold.

In reference to the wholesale license it is stipulated that a holder of the license shall carry on "exclusively the business of selling drugs and drug sundries by wholesale or in unbroken packages," and that the premises shall not be opened after 7 o'clock Saturday night until 7 o'clock Monday morning, and from 8 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning on the other nights in the week.

The amount of fees charged under the act is for each druggist's wholesale license $250, and for a druggist's retail license $50. All applications for licenses must be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant and two reputable persons verifying the statements made in the application, and bonds must be given by the applicant or principal for $500, and two securities of $250 each.

The act also provides that the building for which the license is granted must be suitable for carrying on the business in a reputable way and in conformity with the act, and the licensee must have in such business a stock of drugs to the value of $1,000 if in a city or town, and if elsewhere of at least $500. It also gives permission to a regular physician to give to his patients a written or printed prescription, stating in the prescription the disease for which it is given, or he may administer the liquor himself, but no such prescription is to be given except in cases of actual need, otherwise it would be held to be an evasion or violation of the act, and would be subject to the prescribed penalty.

It will be seen that the sale of liquor for domestic purposes will be confined exclusively to the wholesale and retail drug trade (permission being given to manufacturers of liquor in the province to produce the same for sale outside the province).

As this bill has only been introduced, it is probable that some amendments may be made before its final passage through the legislature, but as it has been introduced by the Premier as a Government measure, it is altogether likely that it will pass without material amendments.

A question has been raised by the Hudson Bay Co. as to the validity of the act, they claiming that under the terms of the sale of their former rights they are entitled to sell liquor without any regulation by the Provincial Government. This, we understand, will be made a test question after the bill passes the House.

The Sale of Liquor in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors except for medical, sacramental, scientific or mechanical purposes. The sale will be confined to druggists, both wholesale and retail. We have not yet received a copy of the bill, so that particulars are not available.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Giving Copies of Prescriptions.

MR. EDITOR,—I have to take exception to the tail end of your article under the above title in the May issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. It is possibly true that some dispensers passively permit the abuse through force of habit and for gain; they may also do it to retain the goodwill of their customer irrespective of further immediate gain. Of course physicians are not like anybody else; nothing they do is through force of habit and for gain.

You say specific prescriptions should not be turned into general receipts either by the desire of the patient or consent of the dispenser. You also say that until the druggist shall adopt such a course as will enable the prescriber to carry to an intelligent conclusion, etc., etc., we shall feel privileged to justify a practice now becoming quite common, etc., etc. In this particular I think you have got the wrong sow by the ear; it needs very little intelligence to see that the physician has entirely within his power the protection of his own property, the "prescription." It is his place to protect it, and not the dispenser's, who has troubles of his own. All that is required is for the physician to write on his prescription, "Not to be repeated," or "For Mr. B—— only," which should be respected as much as the directions for taking, or putting on a poison label. The patient could read, and would accept these restrictions better from his own physician than from the dispenser, who could explain the danger of taking the medicine continuously or of giving it to his neighbor, and if not satisfied let him go back to his physician and fight it out. As far as the dispensers of B.C. are concerned, we are saved from the wrath of the patient by a law which we passively obey through force of habit and for gain. The patient can demand the return of the prescription, and we dare not refuse. Once upon a time we had a medico who was a member of our Provincial Parliament, and who in his wisdom (?) introduced a clause in the act making the prescription the property of the patient. That settled it. Why did he not introduce a clause compelling the physician to give the patient a written prescription instead of mixing the dose in his own office? Also a clause making it illegal for the physician to use private formulas so contracted as to prevent any but one dispenser from being able to understand his prescriptions. Should like to see further comment under above title.

Yours truly,

W. JACKSON.

Victoria, B.C., May 25, 1900.

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in Laval University, Quebec, June 12, under the presidency of Mr. A. Robert. A number of Montreal members were present. The following gentlemen were elected to council for the ensuing two years: Messrs. J. Cantin, J. Lachance, R. W. McMichael, A. B. J. Moore, J. T. Picotte, of Montreal, and J. C. Sullivan, of Richmond. Messrs. J. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; J. E. Dube and H. Willis, Quebec; C. J. Coverton, J. E. Tremblay, and A. J. Lawrence of Montreal, remain in office, as members of the council for another year.

A handsome bronze statue was presented from the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to Mr. Alex. Larue, of Quebec, for his valuable services rendered to the association at different times, but more especially during the sessions of the Legislature of 1898 and 1899. The presentation was made as a souvenir on the occasion of his recent marriage.

The election of the officers for the association will take place July 21, the council electing its own officers.

In the evening the annual banquet was held in the Chateau Frontenac, Mr. Alexis Robert presiding, and about forty members of the association, and a few invited guests.

"For an Empire."

If there is one name more than another that ranks high amongst the lovers of art, especially in matters of Christmas cards and holiday novelties, it is that of Raphael, Tuck & Sons.

The imprint of this firm means excellence of design and harmonious decoration. Their collection for 1900 1901 is comprehensively Imperial, and will certainly be appreciated throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter are Canadian representatives of this house, and their travellers will have a full line of samples, from which a selection can be made. The "Empire" series will undoubtedly be the general favorities for the coming season, and the dealer who makes this a specialty cannot go astray.

Optical Students.

The following students have just completed a course in optics at the Canadian College of Optics, under the instruction of Dr. W. E. Hamill:

W. C. T. Bethel, Pembroke.
W. J. Aelick, Manitowaning.
J. D. Bower, Perth,
Major Kelley, Meaford.
A. H. Humphries, Arthur.
H. S. Hamill, Garden Hill.

The Canadian College of Optics will hold its next regular course early in September. Students purposing attending are advised to go over the work by a correspondence course during the hot weather. If you are interested write to Dr. Hamill, 11 King street west, for fuller particulars.

Staunton's New Samples.

On another page M. Staunton & Co. announce the starting away of their travellers with their 1901 line of wall paper samples, and promise the trade a bigger and a better selection of popular quick-sellers, in splendid designs and color effects, than they have ever had the pleasure of starting their men out with. They say, "the 1901 line will discount last season's by long odds." THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST readers to a man will, no doubt, see the Staunton line before placing an order for wall papers for the new season's trade.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the W. A. Lyon Co., of this city. This firm is acknowledged by all to be one of the most progressive companies in the photographic supply business in Canada. They are now of thirty odd years' standing. The first of February, 1899, the new company was formed, and it took over the management of the old business and added extensively to their premises.

This year they have gone into the manufacturing of hand cameras, and have termed them the very appropriate name of "Instimo," which means, as explained to us, instantaneous and time. They have utilized all their experience and put in all the best points of all known cameras, so that "Instimos" in the future may be reckoned on as leaders.

Again, knowing that the demand for cameras requires the very cheapest and the very best, therefore "Instimos" vary in price from $1.50 to $50. If our readers intend purchasing a camera, we would advise them to see the "Instimo."

DON'T SELL NON-SECRETS

Unless you have confidence in the goods
and the house that manufactures them.

DON'T EXPERIMENT--MAKE SURE

Our formulæ are old friends
and have proven satisfactory

We are the Pioneers
We Lead
Others follow

❋

"STEARNS' QUALITY"
IT COUNTS

❋

OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
WE SAVE YOU $ $ $ $

❋

Write us, or wait for our salesman

FREDERICK STEARNS & Co

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

Windsor, Ont.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE, 1 lb. packets and ½ lb. packets
PIL. CANNABINE PHOSPHITE
" " " and CREOSOTE

WE ARE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR ABOVE

The Model Nurser — The Model Sterilizing Bottle

MADE BY
The MODEL NURSER Co.
New York

LYMAN'S PURE INSECT POWDER

is being put up in **Quarter Pound, Half Pound** and **One Pound Cartons,** as well as in bulk. Every retailer will appreciate being able to buy a **Pure Powder,** put up in a handsome carton, ready to hand to a customer at simply an advance on cost of bulk to cover cost of package.

Insect Powder Guns

HELLEBORE ROOT
Our Own Powdering

This being an unpleasant article to handle, you will be glad to know that we put it up in **Quarter Pound, Half Pound** and **One Pound Cartons**

SUMMER SELLERS

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper
" Mosquito Oil
" Syrup of Blackberry and Jam. Ginger
" Magnesia Citrate
Log Cabin Root Beer

PETROLATUM, in 5 oz. Screw Cap Bottles

ISHAM'S WATER

BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMP.

CONDITION POWDERS
We make a Specialty of Mixing Special Formulas

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited
Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

Bennett's Drug Cabinet

Will Save Time and Waste

by keeping in a systematic manner your herbs and drugs. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

PRESERVES DRUGS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

DUST AND INSECT PROOF

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

DEFIES MICE AND WORMS

Cabinets containing 50 drawers, 4 x 4½ x 10, made in oak, with bronze pulls, only

$15.00

Cabinets supplied any style or size. Apply to the patentee and manufacturer--

J. S. BENNETT
70 Sheridan Avenue - - TORONTO

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chaffing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited,

FACTORIES: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Trade Notes.

H. W. Hardy & Co. are opening a new drug store at White Horse Rapids, B.C.

The business of the Nyassan Medicine Co., Ltd, of Truro, N.S., is being wound up.

R. W. McClung has purchased the drug business of C. F. Oke, Crystal City, Man.

A. G. & H. E. Davis have purchased the drug business of Charles E. Jones, Victoria, B.C.

O. Brault has purchased the drug business of C. M. Desislets, St. Denis st., Montreal, Que.

A. J. Matheson has purchased the drug business of McLaughlin & McEwan, O'Leary, P.E.I.

H. Reynolds, of the Medical Hall, Wellington street, Point St. Charles, is opening a branch drug store in Montreal.

Rowland & Galbraith have opened a new drug store at 285 Gerrard street E, two doors from Parliament street, Toronto, Ont.

Fire destroyed the chemical warehouse of Tellier, Rothwell & Co., St. Dizier street, Montreal. The entire stock was a complete loss.

The Hudson's Bay Company have opened a drug department in their block of stores in Winnipeg, Man. Charles W. Campbell, formerly with Cairnewes & Lawrence, London, Ont., is manager.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Edmond Giroux, jr., proprietor of the "Pharmacie Nationale" on St. Lawrence street, is over his difficulties and will continue the business in his own name.

It is reported that Mr. L. A. Baridon, of St. Catharines, corner of St. Denis street, has sold out his pharmacy to a licentiate at present residing in St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

It is thought that Dr. Kerry, a son of one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Association may be induced to accept the position of lecturer on Materia Medica at the Montreal College of Pharmacy vacant by the death of Dr. T. D. Reid. Dr. Kerry is lecturer on pharmacognosy at McGill Medical College and is a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province and has had a vast amount of practical experience in handling drugs in the laboratory of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.

A resolution of sympathy for the family of the late Dr. T. D. Reid, professor Materia Medica and Dean of the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy, was passed at the annual meeting of the college.

Mr. Deselet, of St. Denis street (opposite the end of Cherrier) has sold his business to Mr. Brault, late of St. Denis street, corner of Dorchester.

Mr. Frank Woolley, pharmacist, of Notre Dame, who was recently married to Miss Wolhans, has returned to business and looks well and hearty.

Personals.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. E. Scarff, druggist, 2262 St. Catharine street, Montreal, met with a serious accident a few days ago when boarding a street car. He sustained a complicated fracture of the right arm.

J. E. Roy, druggist, Montreal, Que., who for a number of years has occupied the position of examiner in Materia Medica for the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, has sent in his resignation, as well as that of member of the Council of the association.

J. N. Woodwards, druggist, Vancouver, B.C., and who was a graduate of the O.C.P. Class of '95, died May 24 at his home in Vancouver. Deceased had been ailing with consumption for the past two years, and had spent some time in California seeking relief, but without obtaining any benefit.

At the recent examinations held at Toronto University Medical College, Mr. Paul L. Scott, druggist, of Paris, Ont., and who has for some years been on the examining staff of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, succeeded in winning a gold medal. Mr. Scott and Mr. C. A. Bell divided the honors in standing at the head of the class.

Mr. Earl Richardson, who for the past five years has been on the office staff of The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto, on the eve of his departure for Montana was presented by his fellow employees with a gold locket and chain as a token of the esteem in which he was held. The presentation was made by Mr. Grant Noble, who spoke in felicitous terms of the kindly feeling existing between all members of the staff.

Tendered a Dinner.

(From our New Brunswick Correspondent.)

Dr. C. McQ. Avard, who has been associated with Dr. Wm. Rockwell, of Joggin Mine and River Hebert, for the past four years, and who is leaving to take up the practice of his profession at Shediac, was tendered a complimentary supper by his numerous friends and well-wishers at Como's Hotel, Jogins, N.B., on Tuesday evening, May 22.

R. Archibald, Esq., Manager Canada Coal and Railway Company, the chairman, after the toast of "The Queen" had been drunk, proposed Dr. Avard's health and presented him, on behalf of those present and others who were unavoidably absent, with a set of medical works as a memento of the pleasant relations which had existed for years, and expressed the hope that in his new field of labor he would meet with at least as much success, both professional and social, as he had here.

Dr. Avard responded briefly, thanking his friends for their good wishes, and, after the usual toasts and the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen, the gathering dispersed.

Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

At the recent examinations held in Vancouver on April 4 and 5 the following were the successful candidates: H. E. Davies, licentiate; F. J. McKenzie, certified clerk; and O. T. Reinhard, preliminary.

A. H. Burkell, Grad. O.C.P.; J. Frankum, Grad. Mont. College Pharmacy; and R. Duckering, Grad Pharm. Soc. of G.B., were granted registration as licentiates.

The annual meeting and dinner of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association will be held this year in Victoria, on June 14.

Toronto Retail Druggists.

A meeting of retail druggists of Toronto was held in the Temple Building on Thursday, June 7, to discuss commercial interests. The attendance was small, but those present decided to organize a drug section to co-operate with the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. An adjourned meeting will be held this week, when the organization will be effected and officers chosen.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the recent examination at the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

The John Roberts' scholarship—G. Tamblyn, Whitby.

The John Roberts' medal—G. Tamblyn, Whitby.

Reversion—O. R. Mabee, London.

College gold medal — G. Tamblyn, Whitby.

College silver medal—P. J. Nolan, Ottawa.

D'Avignon medal (dispensary)—C. J. Dickson, Galt.

Heebner medal (pharmacy) — O. R. Mabee, London.

Chambers' medal (chemistry)—F. W. E. Keyes, Ottawa.

Fotheringham medal (materia medica) —A. A. Lister, Brantford.

Scott medal (botany)—B. F. Souch, Bowmanville.

THE HONOR LIST.

Honor list (in order of merit)—G. Tamblyn, Whitby; P. J. Nolan, Ottawa; F. W. E. Keyes, Ottawa; J. A. Scott, Tavistock; A. Litter, Forest; O. R. Mabee, London; A. A. Lister, Brantford; Ernest Hayes, Ingersoll; L. C. Wilson, Collingwood; J. C. Mills, St. Mary's; R E. Young, Walkerton; Wm. Teeter, Hamilton; D. M. Ross, Treherne, Man.; V. F. Kincaid, Brockville; W. H. Wiles, St. Mary's; C. D. Clendenan, Guelph; A. H. Box, Renfrew; J. B. M. Hodgins, Ottawa; N. E. Suddaby, Berlin; B. F. Souch, Bowmanville; T. G Patterson, Toronto; J. A. Simpson, Chesley; A. E. Roberts, St. Thomas; J. W. T. Collins, Manitoba; A. C. Symmes, Ottawa; H. H. Wallis, Paris.

THE PASS LIST.

Pass list in alphabetical order—J. M. Adams, Drayton; A. G. Brown, Toronto; H. D. Biden, Amherst, N.S.; T. E. Caldecott, Toronto; C. E. Chambers, Toronto; M. A. Collett, Toronto; Charles Collins, Niagara Falls; C. F. Covernton, Montreal; W. H. Crossley, Peterboro'; C. V. Connelley, Paris; W. F. Davidson, Toronto; F. H. Dennis, Toronto; E. R. Des Rosiers, Ottawa; C. J. Dickson, Galt; R. A. Douglas, Markdale; S. W. Fisher, Toronto; H. B. Gourley, Ottawa; L. Gourley, Galt; W. J. Graham, Ottawa; R. W. Grieve, Sault Ste. Marie; A. E. Helmer, Ottawa; H. S. Hamill, Port Hope; O. H. Hewitt, Penetang; W. A Hertel, Hamilton; E. H. Hunt, Pakenham; C. D. Kerr, Ottawa; R. S. Lang, Ottawa; H C. Layman, Kingsville; E. A. Labonte, Montreal; V. Le Doux, Montreal; F. J. Lee, Rockwood; A. E. Le Francois, Toronto; J. H. Lines, Hanover; T. J. Leitch, Toronto; A. Mack, Rodney; E. R. Mahon, Woodstock; S. J. Manchester, Ottawa; F. W. Marlatt, St. Thomas; W. McK. Messer, Bluevale; F. J. Mitchell, Strathroy; H. G. Mitchell, Stratford; H. L. Mitchell, Stouffville; T. J. W. Mitchell, Toronto; O. J. McDougall, Point Edward; Walter McKay, Port Colborne; F. L. McIntyre, Grand Valley; E. B. Ostroom, Alexandria; R. C. Post, Trenton; W. T. Rapley, Strathroy; E. A. Rea, Stratford; H. J. Rea, Toronto; F. A. Rutherford, Chatham; A. A. Schiedel, Bridgeport; E. G. Seyler, Waterloo; John Shurie, Trenton; C. B. Smith, Orangeville; S. K. Smith, St. Mary's; R. R. Stepler, Strathroy; James Tasse, Ottawa; J. W. Thompson, Toronto; F. L. Traynor, Carleton Place; C. N. Wheatley, Guelph; A. E. Woodroofe, Woodstock; E. J. Wollard, Lindsay; J. G. Wright, Toronto Junction; J. F. Webb, Newmarket; H. E. Yeomans, Mount Forest; H. T. Young, Toronto.

Completed—Passed in separate subjects—B. R. Budgeon, Allandale; F. L Houghton, Toronto; S. M. Tarrant, Picton; A. E. Williams, Hamilton; H. S Young, Toronto.

Passed in part subjects—Chemistry—E. H. Allen, Kingston. Dispensing, prescriptions, materia medica, botany—H. S. Begg, Kingston; E. A. Dickson, Exeter. Dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, botany—A. C. Douglas, Collingwood. Dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, materia medica—C. H. Duncan, Millbrook. Dispensing, chemistry, materia medica, botany—Wm. Enony, Stouffville. Dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry, materia medica—G. W. Ferrier, Toronto. Dispensing, pharmacy, materia medica, botany—J. P. Taylor, Lindsay.

Owing to the delay in announcing the results of the examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the examinations conducted by the University of Toronto for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy were postponed until Friday, May 25.

Too much talk and too little work is responsible for the non-success of many a man.

Bachelor of Pharmacy.

The following have passed the examination for the degree of Phm.B. Thirty-four graduates presented themselves for this examination, all of whom succeeded in securing the coveted Phm.B.: A. H. Box, A. G. Brown, T. E. Caldecott, W. H. Crossley, F. H. Dennis, C. J. Dickson, S. W. Fisher, A. E Le Francois, H. B. Gourlay, G. W. E. Hayes, W. A. Hertal, C. D. Kerr, V. F. Kincaid, J. H. Lines, O. R. Mabee, S. J. Manchester, J C. Mills, H. L. Mitchell, T. G. Patterson, E. A. Rea, A. A. Scheidel, J. A. Scott, J. S. Shurie, F. A. Sitter, B. F. Souch, A. C. Symmes, W. Teeter, H. H. Wallis, J. F. Webb, C. N. Wheatley, W. H. Whiles, A. E. Woodroofe, J. G. Wright, H. E. Yeomans.

U.S. Pharmacopæia.

COMMITTTEE OF REVISION.

The eighth decennial convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopæia was held at Washington, D.C., commencing May 7, President, D. H. C. Wood, in the chair. The report presented by the committee showed that as a result of publishing the work on its own account a surplus of $12,000 was on hand, notwithstanding the fact that the Pharmacopæia is sold at $250 per copy, as against the former price of $400.

The convention has decided on two innovations, viz., the introduction of doses, in which will be given the *average* dose of the preparations and also admitting proprietary remedies into the Pharmacopæia.

It is intended to form the convention into a permanent organized body, which will be duly incorporated.

The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. H. C. Wood, Pennsylvania.

First vice-president, Dr. A. B. Prescott, Michigan.

Second vice-president, Dr. O. A. Wall, Missouri.

Third vice-president, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, New York.

Fourth vice-president, Dr. N. S. Davis, Illinois.

Secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Missouri.

Assistant secretary, Dr. W. G. Mattle, District of Columbia.

Treasurer, Dr. W. M. Mew, United States Army.

Trustees: S A. D. Sheppard, Massachusetts; A. E. Ebert, Illinois; W. S. Thompson, District of Columbia, Chas. Dohme, Maryland; Geo. W. Sloan, Indiana.

WRITE US FOR A

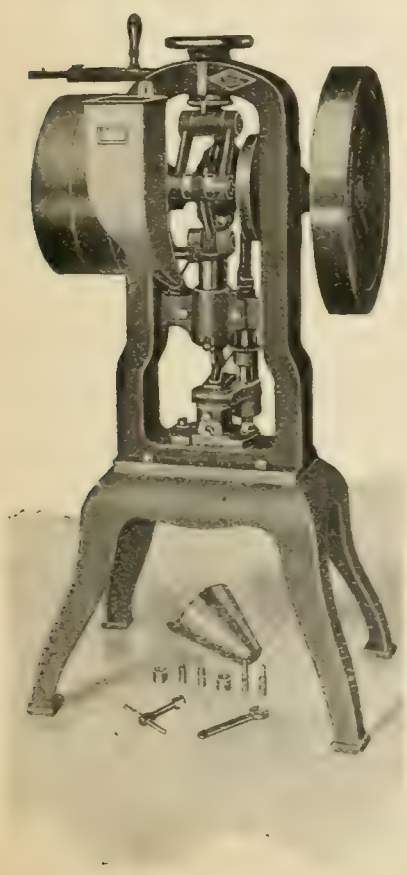
Wilson's FLY PAD Window Display

Equally attractive day or night, and will largely increase your sales of this profitable article. Demand larger than ever.

Archdale Wilson & Co., - Hamilton

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

COLTON'S IMPROVED SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE



Excels Them All...

Simple and Reliable Adjustments for regulating both the weight and pressure of tablet, without the use of wrenches; Perfect Alignment of Punches; How easy to adjust lower punch flush with the top of die; Its convenience in extracting shoe and other parts; The increase of power with our toggle equipment and its capability of compressing at the rate of 120 tablets per minute.

These are a few of the good qualities of importance which embody our **SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE**, the merits of which we **Absolutely Guarantee.**

Arthur Colton

MANUFACTURER OF

Pharmaceutical Machinery

DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.

1900

The FLY CATCHER for this year is

Indian Fly Trap

BECAUSE:

IT can be carried about without danger of soiling dress or fingers.

IT can be hung up.

IT is not an unsightly, sticky sheet but a prettily-shaped placque.

ITS manufacture is a HOME INDUSTRY.

70 per cent. profit to the Druggist.
Of all Wholesale Houses.

JOHN HISLOP & CO

28 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL.

For An Empire!

June, 1900.

To Our Friends

THE dauntless spirit of our times cannot fail to leave its impress upon individual thoughts and aspirations. It necessarily influences our personal ideals, our various actions.

It is doubtless due in part to this influence that our own ideals have already outstripped the Kingship of the Christmas and New Year Card trade bestowed upon us by the unanimous voice of Press and Public these many years back, that mere regal sway contents us no more, that we aspire to a still loftier pinnacle; in short, that we have begun to sigh for the Imperial Diadem and are making a bold bid **"For an Empire"** in the world of Art.

And truly it is an Imperial Collection of New Century Christmas and New Year Cards, Calendars, Gift Books, Toy Books, and Art Novelties in general that we have created for season 1900-1, and which we unhesitatingly bring forward in support of our claim.

1,200 entirely new sets of cards embodying some three thousand individual designs may well be deemed an **"Empire"** creation for a single season, and ranging as these do over upwards of 100 separate and distinct styles, the achievement, an unprecedented one even in our annals, becomes still more remarkable.

We hope to make the greatest **"Art Empire"** the world has ever seen, and privileged as all the world is to share in the benefits attendant on the expansion of this **Empire**, we venture to hope not only for your cordial recognition of our claim, but for your valued and constant support of our policy, to enable us to worthily carry on the labours and burdens of an **Empire** weighted with vast responsibilities, but fraught with so much that is ennobling and elevating to mankind.

Our Travellers Will Wait on You Shortly.

Raphael Tuck Sons Co., Limited
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER
TORONTO

University Examinations.

The following are the papers submitted at the recent examinations at Toronto University for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy :

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

Examiner : CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH.G., PHM.B.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following preparations with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order and cleanliness in which each dispensing desk with its stock of utensils is left, will be rated.

DANIEL GEDDES.

R.	Hydrargyri oxidi rubri	℈ j.
	Glycerini	fℨiv.
	Amyli	ℨi.
	Aquae	m.lx.

Misce secundum artem ft. ung.

Sig. Applica cum frictio ad genam dextram.

MASTER GRAHAM SCOTT, GLENSIDE.

R	Olei jecoris aselli	fℨiss.
	Olei menthæ p'p.	gtt.v.
	Pulveris acaciæ	q.s.
	Aquam ad	fℨiv.

M. ft. mist.

Sig, Capiat coch. med. ex. cyatho lactis post prandium et cœnam quotidie, et mitte Emp. Epispastic. q. s. extende in emp. adhes. et pone post aurem sinistrem hor. somni.

JAMES KEMPTHORNE.

R	Pulv. opii	0.065.
	Acidi tannici.	0 098.

Fac pil. et mitte tales undecim.

Sig. Una hora decima matutina et hora septima vespertina sumenda.

MISS IRENE RUTLEY.

R	Camphoræ	gr. xvi.
	Pulv. rhei	gr. xxiv.
	Pulv. opii	gr. ij.

Misceantur bene ft. pulvis et mitte in chartas octo.

Sig. Exhibe unam omn. hor. quadrante donec leniatur dolor.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner : GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. Detect the acid in substance marked "A."

2. Detect the base in substance marked "B."

3. Detect the acid and base in substance marked "C."

4. Detect the acids and the bases in substance marked "D."

INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Examiner : GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. Explain the meaning of the following terms : (*a*) basic salt ; (*b*) carbohydrate ; (*c*) ester ; (*d*) tertiary alcohol ; (*e*) phenol ; (*f*) amide. Give an example of each.

2. What is meant by Mendelejeff's classification of the elements? Illustrate your answer by reference to lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium and caesium.

3. Write an account of the chemistry of lead and its medicinal compounds.

4. Illustrate by chemical equations the following reactions :

(*a*) Ammonium nitrate heated.

(*b*) Hot strong sulphuric acid on mercury.

(*c*) Nitric acid on silver.

(*d*) Ferric chloride treated with hydrogen sulphide.

(*e*) Solution of potassium hydroxide treated with chlorine.

5. Describe one method of preparation for each of the following compounds : Ethyl nitrite, ferric sulphate, mercuric chloride, hydrogen sulphate, red phosphorus.

6. Write the structural formulæ of the following organic compounds : Ethyl acetate, aniline, phenol, resorcin, phenyl acetamide, glycerine.

7. Give a short account of the chemistry of the paraffins.

MATERIA MEDICA, ETC.

Examiner : J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

1. Expand into full Latin and translate into English, the following abbreviations : S A.R., ph. pr. conc., vas. vitr., cyath, vinar., hor. viii. a vespert.

2. Give the maximum doses of the following preparations : acet. scillæ, extr. bellad. inf. digitalis, mist. sennæ co., sp. camphoræ, ol. phosphoratum, tr. nuc.vom. tr.rhei, tr. hyoscyami, tr. calumbæ, ac. mur. dil., ac. carbol., vin. ipecac., pulv. ipecac. co., syr. chloral.

3. Write notes on the *Glucosides* and *Chlorophyll* as common plant-constituents.

4. Give source, habitat, active principle, and therapeutic action of : croton bean, strophanthus seed, valerian root, assafœtida, and spanish fly.

5. Write full *Materia Medica* notes on *Cinchona.*

6. Describe a normal sample of *cubeb berries,* distinguishing it from three other drugs with which it might possibly be confounded.

PHARMACOGNOSY.

Examiner : J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B. A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

1. Name the gross specimens submitted, giving their numbers.

2. Name the microscopic specimens submitted, with their numbers.

3. Oral, in both.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner : FRANKLIN T. HARRISON, PHAR.D.

1. LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.

Ammonium carbonate .....50 grammes.
Acetic acid } of each a sufficient
Distilled water } quantity.

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in ten times its weight of distilled water ; neutralize with acetic acid ; add sufficient distilled water to produce one thousand cubic centimeters of the solution.

Test.—A little of the solution, heated in a test tube to expel carbonic anhydride, should be neutral or only slightly acid to test papers.

Prepare 100^{cm3} of solution of ammonium acetate by the above B. P. formula.

2. Determine the strength of the tincture of iodine submitted, using $\frac{N}{10}$ volumetric solution of sodium thiosulphate.

Make the report as follows :

Tincture of iodine taken.... ^{cm3}

$\frac{N}{10}$ solution of sodium thiosulphate used ..... ^{cm3}

Grammes of iodine in 1000^{cm3} of tincture.....

3. Find the specific gravity of substance submitted.

PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner : FRANKLIN T. HARRISON, PHAR.D.

1. Give critical notes on the preparation of the following : Syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine, solu-

tion of bismuth and ammonium citrate, lead plaster.

2. Give the official name and enumerate the ingredients entering into the following preparations: Elixir of vitriol, black draught, spirit of sal volatile, Donovan's solution.

3. Say in what way and from what cause the following preparations are liable to differ from the standard of strength and purity given in the B.P. and state briefly how such difference may be indicated: Mercury ointment, light magnesia, precipitated sulphur, arsenical solution.

4. Tincture of opium. Say how it is prepared. Give outline of process of assay and state clearly manner of standardization.

5. Outline a process for the assay of an alkaloidal drug which also contains tannin and a fixed oil.

6. Incompatibility. Classify and define. Are the following substances incompatible and if so in what way, if any, may such incompatibility be overcome?

(*a*) Mucilage of gum acacia and tincture of ferric chloride.

(*b*) Iodine and strong solution of ammonia.

(*c*) Arsenical solution and solution of strychnine hydrochloride.

(*d*) Pyrophosphate of iron and diluted phosphoric acid.

7. Syrupus ferri iodidi—

Iron, in wire	25 grammes.
Iodine	83 "
Refined sugar	825 "

Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

(*a*) Describe accurately how you would proceed in preparing the above, with notes as to precautions to be observed, etc.

(*b*) To what extent, if any, is the iron or the iodine in excess of that theoretically required to combine with the other?

(*c*) State the strength of the finished product and give method for estimating same.

(Fe = 55.6. I = 125.9.)

BOTANY.

Examiner: A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

1. Write short notes on phyllotaxy—dichotomy— chlorophyll — pollen — metabolism.

2. How is a fruit formed? Classify fruits. Compare the fruit of a raspberry with that of a strawberry.

3. Trace fully the development of the ovule of a phanerogam. How does the ovule of a conifer differ from that of an Augiosperm?

4. State how algae agree with and differ from fungi.

5. Describe fully the nutritive and reproductive processes in the mosses.

6. Compare the structure of the stem of a fern with that of a dicotyledon.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.

Examiner: A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

1. Specimens A and B. Describe and compare.

2. Specimen C. Refer to its order, giving reasons for so doing.

3. Specimen D. Describe fully.

4. Microscopic. Draw and describe the sections.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: Chas. F. Heebner, Ph G., Phm.B.

1. Translate the following prescriptions:

(*a*) ℞. Quininæ sulphatis, grana sedecim;
Strychninæ sulphatis, grani duas quintas partes;
Acidi hydrochlorici diluti, minima octoginta;
Tincturæ zingiberis, drachmas duas et dimidiam;
Tincturæ cardamomi compositæ, drachmas duas cum semisse;
Syrupi, sesunciam;
Aquæ unciam et drachmas duas.
Misce secundum artem fiat mistura.
Signatura. Cochl. parv. ex cyatho aquæ p. c. sumendum.

(*b*) ℞. Cinchonæ cort. cont. ℥iij
Coque in aquæ puræ f℥xvj
Adjice sub finem coctionis
Serpentariæ radicis cort. ℥ij
Stent per horam et colaturæ adde
Spt. cinnamomi f℥iss
Acidi sulphurici diluti f℥iss
Signa. Cyathus mane iterumque hora ante prandium stomacho vacuo sumendus.

2. Give average adult dose, also average dose for child three years of age, of each of the following: (*a*) Hydrargyri perchloridum, (*b*) tinctura opii, (*c*) syrupus ferri iodidi, (*d*) spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, (*e*) tinctura rhei composita.

3. Expand and translate the following: (*a*) H. S., (*b*) O. N., (*c*) Emp. Lyth., (*d*) P. M., (*e*) F. L. A., (*f*) P. C., (*g*) Bis. ind., (*h*) M. D. S.

4. Translate the following: (*a*) sexagesima pars horæ; (*b*) pro ratione ætatis; (*c*) ad quartem vicem; (*d*) Aluta; (*e*) In lagenam bene obturata; (*f*) medicus; (*g*) balneum calidum.

5. In an half-litre mixture having an aqueous menstruum, how much of each of the following salts can be dissolved: (*a*) potassium chlorate; (*b*) acidum boricum; (*c*) ammonium chloride; (*d*) sodium bicarbonate; (*e*) iodine; (*f*) salol; (*g*) potassii tartras acidus.

6. Criticise the following prescriptions; point out cases of incompatibility, where they occur; and state if the mixtures can be satisfactorily dispensed, and give method:

(*a*) ℞. Paraffini molle 30·0
Zinci oxidi 4·0
Glycerini 5·0
Tragacanthæ 5·0
M. ft. ung.

(*b*) ℞. Argenti nitratis ℥j
Aquæ font. Oj
Solve ft. lotio.

(*c*) ℞ Liq. hydrogenii dioxidi f℥j
Potass. permanganatis gr. L
Aquam ad f℥gj
Mice ft. lotio.

(*d*) ℞. Copaibæ
Tinct. ferri perchlor.
Tinct. cantharidis aa 10·0
Glycerini 20·0
Syrupi 50·0
M. ft. mistura.

(*e*) ℞ Potassi iodidi ℥j
Spt. ætheris nitrosi f℥j
Tinct. ferri. perchlor. f℥iss
Tinct. gentianæ compositæ f℥iss
Glycerini f℥ss
Aquam ad f℥iv.
M. ft. mist.

7. Write dispensing notes on the incorporation of alkaloids with fatty bases, as in the preparation of ointments, suppositories, liniments, etc.

The Indian Fly Catcher.

This is a new article which has been introduced by Messrs. J. Hislop & Co., Montreal, manufacturers of The Indian Catarrh Cure, which has obtained a remarkably large sale in a short time.

The "Fly Catcher" should prove an equally good selling article. It is made of a thin cardboard or rather compressed pulp, of circular shape, and coated with an adhesive or "sticky" composition. It is designed to be hung up, thereby doing away with the annoyance of having an unsightly mass of flies in an exposed place.

CANADIAN
MILITARY
PATRIOTIC

School Blanks

ABSOLUTELY
DISTINCTIVE
AND ALONE

Our line of Scribblers and Exercise Books for the new school term is one full of interest for every bookseller, stationer and druggist. Twenty-five new designs have been added to the best of last season's covers. Each is a work of art in color, representing some popular military, patriotic or Canadian event, interpreting the spirit of the day. Nothing so elaborately beautiful, attractive and catchy has ever before been prepared in Scribbler and Exercise Books. Some of the special ones are :—

THE YOUNG HERO

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

Copyright song "The Man Behind the Gun" on back cover.

"OUR BOBS"

Lord Roberts' arrival at Modder River. Biography of Lord Roberts on back cover with cut of Lord Roberts' son, Lieut. H. C. Roberts, V.C., who fell mortally wounded at Tugela River, December 15, 1899.

SONS OF THE EMPIRE

Copyright song "Sons of the Empire" on back cover.

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN

Copyright song "Soldiers of the Queen" on back cover.

WHEN JOHNNY CANUCK COMES HOME

Copyright song "When Johnny Canuck Comes Home" on back cover.

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

With pictures of Canadian Officers.

OUR HEROES

Union Jack Design, with groups of Canadian Soldiers. Copyright song "Johnny Canuck's the Lad," and also copyright song "Soldiers of Canada" on back cover.

KIMBERLEY

Pictures of Defenders and Chief Officers of Relieving Army on front cover. Story of seige and relief on back cover.

LADYSMITH

Pictures of Defenders and Chief Officers of Relieving Army on front cover. Story of seige and relief on back cover.

THE HERO OF MAFEKING

Life-like Picture of Major-General Baden-Powell on front cover. Story of seige and relief of Mafeking and sketch of Baden-Powell on back cover.

CANADA WAS THERE

On front cover, Charge of Canadians at Sunnyside, from actual photograph. Copyright song "Young Canada Was There" on back cover.

A display of these in window and counter in time for the Fall school term will mean a big grist of business to your store.

Travellers are now on the road with samples. Be sure you see them.

Complete Catalogue with telegraph code sent on application.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

W. J. GAGE & CO.

LIMITED

PUBLISHERS, WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

54, 56, 58 Front Street West,
1, 3, 5 Piper Street, - **Toronto, Ont.**

"SEE MY WRITING"

"I revel in my freedom. Compare it with the first you saw from my pen." So writes a teacher from North Simcoe who spent a term with us last summer. We can develop good business writers because we have two of the best penmen in the country on our staff. We are quite as strong-handed in every other department.

ENTER ANY TIME. NO VACATIONS.

Special Summer Term from July 3rd. Our circulars explain, write for them.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

TORONTO

W. H. SHAW, Principal

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
TORONTO, ONT., IMPORTERS

TOWLE'S

FOR FEMALES. ✳ Pennyroyal AND ✳ Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

THE POPULAR TONIC
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
NOURISHES—STRENGTHENS—REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN
Recommended by all who try it.
Written endorsements from 8000 doctors
The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of VIN MARIANI.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England.

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the Continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

South African Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

South Africa is the cynosure of the Empire—and the world; Cape Town is the metropolis thereof. It is here, then, one expects to learn how the war wages. But Cape Town can tell you nothing. Read the newspapers published in that benighted city, and you will gather that so many vessels have arrived with supplies, so many more Canadians who will either lasso or scalp the Boer, or that the Australians are sending over another lot of bushmen, but up-to-date war news—never. When there is any good news the High Commissioner sends it to the newspaper offices, who in turn issue a special, consisting of a small slip of paper, for which a charge of a penny is made, and that's how the metropolis of South Africa learns what little it is possible to learn of the progress of the war. Any other city of the Empire would grumble, situated as Cape Town is, the port from which nearly all operations are conducted, but that city has seen too much of war and other exciting moves to take anything outside actual bombardment other than the usual course of events as experienced in everyday life. The troops from all quarters of the Empire located in the vicinity have done much to impress Cape Town of its importance. The Canadians hustled round, and in turn were looked upon as rare specimens of humanity. The Africander had summed up a Canadian from the West as follows: He would ride a horse anywhere and any way; carry a lasso, gun and, last but not least, a big scalping knife. It was the latter instrument which carried such weight. No doubt they woke up in the morning fully expecting to hear of a terrible deal in scalps, and retired quite disappointed to learn such had not taken place.

Before leaving Table Bay, I visited the military hospital camps in the Cape peninsula, besides going through the ordinary military buildings which serve the same end in more peaceful times. The arrangements are by no means so perfect as magazine writers have led us to believe they would be, in their elaborate accounts written when war was only "imminent." For all that though the R. A. M. C. discharges its work in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. "We are looking after 'Tommy' well this time," said the officer who showed me round. "A little too much red-tape, perhaps," he went on to say, "but other nations can look at our work—I think we still lead." On turning the thing over in my own mind, I came to the conclusion that this particular branch of the army had not done it all themselves. Prominent British ladies took up the work in a way unmistakable. So have Canadian and Australian sisters—the good, practical women that they are—and it is then that you begin to see that the ignorant orderly is sent to fill a position more congenial to his abilities and the trained Sister with common sense at her command steps in. So you see that it would be hardly fitting to go on in the old style, and the R.A.M.C., is all the better for the infusion of outside help.

Two Red-Cross trains run over the Western railroad of the Cape Colony. They consist of six vestibuled cars, the third one forming kitchen and pharmacy, while the others have been altered to meet the purpose. In the next war, trains may also be provided as part of the necessary outfit of the army; meanwhile these two trains were hurriedly fixed up by the C.G.R.R. at their Salt River works, and they answer admirably

As I write this the vessel by which I am a passenger is riding at anchor at St. Helena. Up in the hills yonder beyond the town are located the Boer prisoners, which include Gen. Cronje (of Potchefstroom fame), and Col. Schiel. After a sojourn of four years in various parts of South Africa I am not at all sorry to kick the hot red sands from off my boots for a few months so as to enjoy a three-months' holiday in the Old Country.

U.S.S. *Gaika* at sea. FINIS.
May, 1900.

Menthol Preparations.

The *Giornale di Farmacia* (*National Druggist*) gives the following formulæ for menthol preparations:

MENTHOL VINEGAR.

	Parts.
Menthol	3
Vinegar	97

Mix. Use as an addition to gargles.

MENTHOL TOOTHACHE DROPS.

	Parts.
Menthol	8
Chloroform	8
Alcohol	84

Mix. Impregnate cotton with the preparation and press the same into the cavity of the aching tooth.

MENTHOL CHOLERA DROPS.

	Parts.
Menthol	6
Tincture of ginger	8
Tincture of opium	10
Hoffman's anodyne	76

Mix. Give from 10 to 15 drops every half-hour in Asiatic cholera.

MENTHOL ICE.

	Parts.
Spermaceti	10
Paraffin oil	10
Menthol	10

Melt the spermaceti and paraffin together, and add the menthol.

MENTHOL OIL.

	Parts.
Olive oil	84
Menthol	16

Heat together in the water bath until the menthol is dissolved.

MENTHOL WINE

	Parts.
Menthol	2
Cognac brandy	6
Glycerine	6
Tokay wine	86

Dissolve the menthol in the brandy, and add the other ingredients to the solution.

MENTHOLIN.

	Parts.
Menthol	10
Alcohol	78
Stronger ammonia water	12

Dissolve the menthol in the alcohol and add the ammonia. Use as a smelling salt.

MENTHOL SNUFF.

	Parts.
Menthol	15
Boric acid in powder	30
Ammonium chloride	55

Mix.

MENTHOL CHLORAL

Melt together at a temperature not over 30° C. (86° F.) equal parts of menthol and chloral hydrate. Used in facial-neuralgia, etc.

MENTHOL SALVE.

	Parts.
Paraffin oil	5
Lanolin	85
Menthol	10

Melt the lanolin in the oil, and add the menthol.

Poverty is the only burden which is not lightened by being shared with others.—*Richter.*

A busy man's time is valuable. If you take such a man's time without good reason you are obtaining money under false pretences.

It is no trouble at all to sell goods that the public wants. But it requires genius to coax people to buy unsaleable merchandise.

New Business Methods.

The keynote of business to-day is to give as much as possible for a dollar. The keynote of all business methods under older business methods was to get as much profit out of a sale or out of dollar as possible. The differences are as wide as midday and midnight. The competition developed by modern trade and industry has brought about the condition of things which makes it wiser and more enlightened policy for the manufacturer or shop keeper to give as much as possible for one dollar, one dime, or one cent.

The greatest merchants of to-day are those who study to give their customers all they can for the money paid to render the very best service in every possible respect; not merely to take dollars over the counter, but to see that the customer on the other side of the counter is pleased and served, and is made to feel that the seller is interested not only in the transfer of an article for a given sum, but that he is actuated by a broader and deeper motive than the mere fact of making a sale.

The whole trend of modern society is in that direction. It is an evidence of our modern progress. It is a measure of it. Mere buying and selling is an incident of life. The human mind is enlarging and comprehends that there is something else in the world besides making money and doing business. This may seem somewhat moralizing, but the principal thought to be enunciated is sound, solid business. In every industry there is a strong movement towards superiority in goods rather than to a competition in price. There is a tendency towards the establishment of a reputation for square dealings, which is pleasing and encouraging, no matter from what standpoint we look at it.—*Confect. Jour.*

Selecting a Name.

The failure or success of an article often depends on its name.

In selecting a name, care must be exercised; think it over; consult someone about it; think how it will look in print; and whether or not it will wear.

It is not a very easy task to pick a suitable name; avoid such names as Eureka, Champion, and the like; they have been done to death because of overwork.

A name, to be successful, must be short, easily pronounced, and easy to remember; avoid, if possible, a name with the letters "u" and "n" in it; it is so easy for a printer to get those letters transposed.

Try, if you can, to get a word of not more than three syllables; a name of 12 letters is large enough.

Popularize a name by using it as much as possible; get it on all of your stationery, and give it a prominent place in your advertising.

It is surprising, but nevertheless true, that a good name will help the sale of an article; a bad name will kill a good article very quickly.

After all, there is everything in a name. —*Advisor.*

No Money in It.

When the weather is hot there may be some excuse for a man's getting impatient —but there's no money in it. When trifling annoyances accumulate, and when a stranger comes in and inconsiderately demands all sorts of accommodations, you have a right to protest vigorously—but there's no money in it. When business is dull and the bills are coming in discouragingly fast, you have a right to grumble—but there's no money in it. When things go wrong and people are unreasonable and the boy breaks more than he is worth, you can look sour and storm around—but there's no money in it. But Puck says that the man who laughs at his troubles will after a time have nothing to laugh at.—*The Spatula.*

Novel Uses for the Telephone.

Indianapolis telephone subscribers have made arrangements with the central office to have their telephone bell act as an alarm clock. Orders have been left there for the purpose, and the manager has a regular schedule of calls from 4.30 to 7.30 a.m. Persons who wish to take early trains out of town leave orders with the manager, and there is no danger of missing their trains. It has also frequently happened that a subscriber has left word to be called at one-hour or two-hour intervals during the night where he has had to take medicine, and much worry has been saved thereby.

Chloreton is a name given to solid aceton-chloroform $(CH_3)_2\,C(OH).\,CCl_3$.

The Highest Pharmacy in Europe.

A pharmacy at St. Moritz, Switzerland, which is kept by an Englishman, is very high. The town is situated at a point 6,087 feet above the level of the sea. Every European language is spoken at St. Moritz, while the natives employ the Romanische, which is a kind of Russian salad of Italian, German, French and Spanish. It is remarked that at St. Moritz water boils at 90° F, and so rapidly cools again. Snow may fall there at any season of the year.—*Chem. and Drug.*

Valuation of Insect Powder.

The value of insect powder has been found through experiments of Dowzard (*Rev. Int.*) to be proportional to its content of ether-soluble constituents. A good powder contains five to nine per cent. of ether-soluble substances. These may be determined by macerating two gm. of the sample in a tightly-stoppered bottle with 56 Cc. of ether, with frequent shaking during two hours, then removing twenty-five Cc. of the clear ethereal solution, evaporating to dryness and weighing the residue. Similar results were obtained by Durant, who regards 5.25 per cent. of ethereal oil and soft resin, obtained by evaporating the ether solution, as a minimum requirement. It is also demanded that the extract be free from chlorophyll. The degree of fineness of the powder has also considerable influence on its effect. —*Apoth. Ztg.*

Do Everything Well.

Be content with doing one thing at a time. Do that thing well. Try to do it better than it was ever done before by yourself or anyone else. Apply this rule to advertising, window and department trimming, etc. Advertise well, display well. Catch the eye. Convince the mind. Sell the goods.

Treat Them Well.

When a customer gets the worth of his money he patronizes you again. He is likely to speak well of you; at least he will not speak ill. But if he gets the worst of the transaction, or, more properly speaking, if he does not get the worth of his money, he becomes aggressive, and turns other possible customers from you.

Why it is so Popular

We import a select **Cascara Bark** We do our own grinding. We do not add any foreign purgative or Cathartic. It is the Extract from the bark alone, made in such a way as to be most agreeable to the taste. Possessing the full medicinal strength —twice that of some, equaling any. IN PRICE no higher than the cheap grades. Consult your own interests by proving the truth of these statements. Specify **AROMATIC CASCARA**, made by

THE—
Mackenzie Snyder Company Limited
785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

—WE IMPORT—

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.
TORONTO

SPECIALTIES

SPONGES—200 lines from which to select. The largest and most complete stock in Canada. Imported direct from the Fisheries.
CHAMOIS SKINS—English, American and French. The celebrated "Electric Chamois," which retains its silky character under all circumstances.
CAPPING SKINS—White Splits and Gold Beater's Skin
SEA SALT—Guaranteed genuine: imported by us from the Bahama Islands. In bags to retail at 25c. and cartons at 10c.
TALCUM POWDER—Perfumed, at 65c. per doz., or $7.20 gross. Full size tin.
SUSPENSORIES—A full line at popular prices. None better and none cheaper.
FLORIDA WATER—As good as the best. 45 and $1.75 doz.
TRUSSES—The lines of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co., Limited.
RUBBER GOODS—Everything the druggist requires at popular prices.
SPONGE CABINETS—Silent salesmen. Display the stock and keep it nice and clean.
CORKS—In this line we are CORKERS.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington St. E.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA
White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

Wheat Marrow

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.
All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT**

LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC

COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE
and Hot-Water Bag.

This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retails at $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

J. LALONDE,
Sole Manufacturer. *955 St. Catherine St.,*
MONTREAL

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Boud's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactury: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

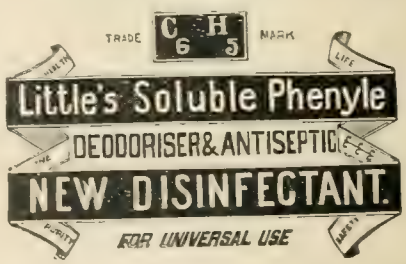
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

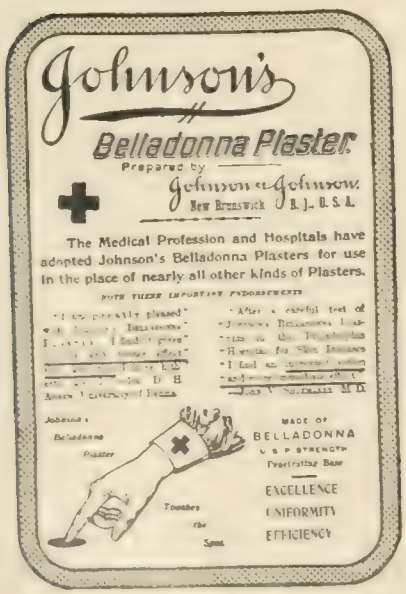
Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



The Soda Water Fountain

As the season is now on when the owner of a soda water fountain expects to reap his harvest, we have collected from various sources a number of formulæ for syrups, ices, etc., which may prove valuable to many of our readers :

CREAM FOR SODA FOUNTAIN

Egg	No. 1
Sugar	pd. 1
Milk	pt. 1

Mix, and strain if necessary.

ICE CREAM.

Cream	pt. 3
Milk	pt. 1
Sugar	oz. 12
Ext. vanilla	dr. 4

Dissolve the sugar in the cream and milk ; strain and freeze. When nearly finished add the extract of vanilla.

COFFEE EXTRACT.

Mocha coffee	pts. 4
"Old Government" Java coffee	pts. 8
Rio coffee	pts. 4
Glycerin	pts. 3
Water	enough.

The coffee should be freshly roasted and reduced to a moderately fine powder. Put into a vessel provided with a tightly-fitting cover, and pour over it 10 parts of boiling water to which the glycerin has been added. Put on the cover and close tightly. Now wrap the vessel in a blanket or felt, to preserve the heat as long as possible, and set away in a warm place one hour and a-half. At the expiration of this time pack into a percolator and exhaust with boiling water until 32 parts of percolate are obtained.—*National Druggist.*

COFFEE SYRUP.

Mocha coffee	½ lb.
Java coffee	½ lb.
Boiling water	1 gal.
Granulated sugar	10 lb.

Boil together, or pass through a suitable filter coffee-pot, until 1 gallon of infusion is obtained ; let it settle and add the sugar.

TEA SYRUP.

Good black tea	3 ounces.
Boiling water	1½ pints.

Pour the boiling water on the tea in a porcelain or earthenware vessel, cover closely, and infuse five minutes. Pour one pint of this infusion (adding more water if necessary to make up the measure) through a coarse straining cloth, without pressure. In this dissolve one and a-half pounds of granulated sugar by agitation. For "iced tea" take one ounce of this syrup, one-quarter ounce fresh lemon syrup, two teaspoonsful powdered sugar, two spoonsful crushed ice, one slice lemon. Draw on soda with coarse stream, stir with spoon, and serve in large glass.

SOLUTION OF ACID PHOSPHATES

Potassium phosphate	80 grs.
Magnesium phosphate	160 grs.
Sodium phosphate	80 grs.
Calcium phosphate	240 grs.
Ortho-phosphoric acid	8 ozs.
Water, to make	128 ozs.

KOLA PHOSPHATES.

Fluid ext. kola	½ oz.
Soluble essence lemon	¼ oz.
Essence vanilla	3 drs.
Solution acid phosphates	1 oz.
Comp. extract taraxacum	2 ozs.
Syrup, to make	1 pt.

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE

Syrup strawberry (juice)	6 ozs.
Syrup lemon	1 oz.
Fresh infusion wild cherry	1 oz.
Acid tartaric	2½ drs

Dissolve the acid in the infusion and add with the lemon syrup to the syrup of strawberry. Serve without foam in thin mineral glass.

EGG PHOSPHATE

Orange syrup	1 oz.
Pineapple syrup	1 oz.
One egg.	
Acid phosphates	6 dashes.
Lemon juice	6 dashes.

Shake, strain and add soda water, using a fine stream freely. Sprinkle mace on top.

KOLA CELERY TONIC

Fluid extract kola	½ oz.
Port wine	1 pt.
Tincture celery seed	2 ozs.
Raspberry juice	4 ozs.
Fruit acid	1½ ozs.
Syrup	1 gal.

Use one ounce of this syrup in eight-ounce mineral glass one-third full of crushed ice. Serve "solid" with straws.

GRAPE SHERBET.

Sherbet syrup	1 oz.
Grape juice	1 oz.
Ice	½ glass.

Fill with soda. Mix and decorate with fruits.

MINT SYRUP

Oil spearmint	30 m.
Simple syrup	1 gal.
Soda foam	1 oz.
Evergreen, q.s.	

Cut the oil with a small quantity of alcohol and add to the syrup. Color a light green with methylene blue, dissolved in water and add the foam.

MINT JULEP.

Loaf sugar	4 cubes.
Extract mint	10 drops.
Prepared milk, 1 dessertspoonful.	
Hot soda sufficient to fill cup.	
Whipped cream, 1 tablespoonful.	
Grated nutmeg, q.s.	

FROTHING MIXTURE.

Gum arabic, granulated	4 ozs.
White of eggs, fresh	4
Cold water	12 ozs.

Dissolve the gum in the water and add the egg. Two or three ounces of this mixture to each gallon of syrup.

GINGER PUFF.

Ginger syrup	1 oz.
Lemon syrup	1 oz.
Cream	1 oz.
Whipped cream	1 spoonful.

Fill the glass with ginger ale, stir, and top off with whipped cream, or almond cream. Serve with straws and paper napkin.

GINGER MINT.

Prepare a syrup as follows :

Peppermint essence	½ oz.
Ginger essence	1 to 2 ozs.
Water	q. s.
Syrup, enough to make	32 ozs.
Magnesium carbonate	½ oz.

Mix the peppermint intimately with the magnesium carbonate, add two ounces of water, mix again, filter, and add through filter enough water to make two ounces of filtrate. To the latter add the remaining ingredients. Serve like ginger-ale syrup.

FRUIT NECTAR.

Raspberry syrup	1 pt.
Grape-juice syrup	1 pt.
Raspberry vinegar	2 ozs.

Serve in mineral water glass.

RASPBERRY WINE SYRUP

Raspberry wine	8 ozs.
Acid phosphates	4 drs.
Gum foam	4 drs.
Simple syrup, q. s	8 pts.
Coloring, q. s.	

Mix thoroughly.

BANANA SYRUP

Cut the fruit in slices and place them in a jar ; sprinkle with sugar and cover the jar, which is then enveloped in straw and placed in cold water, and the latter is heated to the boiling point. The jar is then removed, allowed to cool, and the juice is poured into bottles.

BANANA CREAM

Shaved ice	½ tumblerful.
Banana syrup	2 fl. ozs.
Cream of milk	8 fl. ozs.

Shake well, add a few pieces of banana, and fill with soda water, using the fine stream, and serve in a 12 oz. tumbler with a spoon and straws.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

Best chocolate	½ lb.
Gelatin	3 ozs.
Water	4 pints
Sugar	7 lbs.

The chocolate and gelatin are dissolved in the water by boiling, and then the sugar is added and stirred until dissolved; or:

Chocolate	½ lb.
Glycerin	12 fl. ozs.

Heat together on hot water bath until the chocolate is melted, constantly stirring, and then add enough syrup to make 1 gal. The syrup must be added in small portions at first, under constant stirring, and the result will be a superior syrup. Extract of vanilla may be added if it is desired to further improve the taste.

COCA MALT SYRUP.

Extract malt	4 ozs.
Coca cordial	1 oz.
Cherry syrup	10 ozs.

Mix. Trim with fresh cherry.

COCA MALT PHOSPHATE SYRUP.

Extract malt	4 ozs.
Coca cordial	1 oz.
Syrupy phosphoric acid	½ dr.
Lemon syrup	10 ozs.

Mix. Trim with sliced lemon.

LACTO MALT SYRUP.

Extract malt	4 ozs.
Vanilla syrup	8 ozs.
Fresh cream	4 ozs.

Trim with grated mace.

GINGER BEER SYRUP.

Tincture ginger	½ fl. oz.
Tincture lemon	2 fl. drs.
Tartaric acid	1 dr.
Syrup	to make 20 fl. ozs.

A tablespoonful of this to a tumblerful of water.

ORANGE STREAM

Shaved ice	½ tumblerful
One egg	
Vanilla syrup	1 fl. oz.
Orange syrup	1 fl. oz.
Ice cream	1 tablespoonful.

Add a few dashes of bitters, rum and orange extract. Fill the glass nearly full of cream, shake well, grate a little nutmeg on top, add a little soda water—using fine stream—and serve with spoon and straws.

MARSHMALLOW SYRUP.

Rock-candy syrup	7 pts.
Powdered gum arabic	10 drs.
Orange flower water	4 ozs.
Citric acid	4 drs.
Water	q. s. add 1 gal.

CHERRY SYRUP.

Cherry juice	1 gal.
Water	1 gal.
Sugar	24 lbs.
Citric acid	3 ozs.

Or the cherry juice may be mixed cold with three to five times its volume of simple syrup and citric acid in the proportion of forty to sixty grains in one pint of syrup.

ORANGE FRAPPE

Glass half full fine ice.
Tablespoonful powdered sugar.
Juice of one orange.
Two dashes lemon juice.
Dash raspberry syrup.

Fill with soda and stir well, strain into a mineral glass, and serve.

BLACKBERRY FRAPPPE

Juice of 1 lemon.	
Blackberry syrup	½ oz.
Raspberry syrup	½ oz.

Fill a 14-ounce glass two-thirds full of shaved ice. Shake well; don't strain; ornament with fruit and use real straws.

CHOCOLATE FRAPPE.

Frozen whipped cream, Shaved ice	q.s.
Chocolate syrup	2 ozs.

STRAWBERRY WATER ICE.

Strawberry juice	2½ pts.
Simple syrup	3½ pts.
Water	3 pts.
Juice of one lemon.	
Orange flower wate	½ dr.
Carmine	15 dps.

RASPBERRY WATER ICE.

Raspberry juice	1½ pts.
Lemon juice	½ pt.
Simple syrup	3 pts.
Water	3½ pts.
Carmine	10 dps.
Caramel	10 dps.

Mix and freeze and serve as directed.

PINEAPPLE WATER ICE.

	Pints.
Pineapple juice	2½
Juice of two lemons.	
Syrup	3
Water	4

LEMONSHERBET.

	Pints.
Lemon juice	2
Simple syrup	4
Water	6
White of one egg.	

Mix and freeze.

CHOCOLATE AND MILK.

Chocolate syrup	2 ozs.
Sweet milk	sufficient.

Fill a glass full of shaved ice, put in the syrup and add milk until the glass is almost full. Shake well and serve without straining. Put whipped cream on top and serve with straws.

EGG AND MILK.

One egg, 1 ounce Catawba syrup, 2 teaspoonsful of ice, milk q.s.; shake and strain.

EGG SODA

One egg, ½ ounce lemon and vanilla syrup, 1 ounce pure cream, 2 teaspoonsful shaved ice; shake and strain.

ICE-CREAM SHAKE.

One egg, 1 ounce marshmallow syrup, small quantity of ice-cream.

LIME-JUICE FLIP.

One egg, 1½ ounces lemon syrup, 2 teaspoonsful of lime juice, 2 teaspoonsful of ice; shake and strain.

EGG CHOCOLATE.

One egg, 1 ounce chocolate syrup, 1 ounce of sweet cream, 2 teaspoonsful of ice; shake and strain.

KOLA PHOSPHATE.

Fluid extract kola	1 oz.
Soluble essence lemon	½ oz.
Comp. tinct. vanillin	6 drs.
Acid solution phosphates	2 ozs.
Rock candy syrup to	32 ozs.

SODA MINT MIXTURE.

Many people suffer from hyperacidity of the stomach, particularly during the spring and summer, when considerable quantities of fruit and vegetables are eaten. The most agreeable form in which to give an antacid is in the shade of soda mint dissolved in carbonated water, formulas for which are given below:

1. Sodium bicarbonate 2 drs.
   Arom. spt. ammonia 1 dr.
   Peppermint water 8 ozs.
2. Sodium bicarbonate 2 drs.
   Sugar 2 drs.
   Arom. spt ammonia 15 ms.
   Peppermint water 8 ozs.

ORANGE CHOCOLATE.

Extract vanilla	1 oz.
Orange flower water	2 oz.
Chocolate syrup	1 gal.

Serve with cream in a soda glass.

This was supplied to the Spatula by L. W. Marshall, as well as the two following:

ALMOND CHOCOLATE.

Extract almond	4 dr.
Chocolate syrup	1 gal.

Serve with cream in a soda glass.

ORANGE FERRONE.

Elixir iron phosphate	6 oz.
Elixir gentian	8 oz.
Vanilla syrup	8 oz.
Raspberry syrup	1 pt.
Orange (fruit) syrup	2 pt.

Serve plain, using 2 ounces to a 12-ounce glass.

Egg Lemonade.

Break one egg in soda glass.
Lemon syrup, 1¼ ounces.
Six or seven dashes of lemon juice.
Dash of shaved ice.
Shake well; add soda, pass from one glass to another, and serve.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.

"Niagara to the Sea"

AMERICA'S GREATEST SCENIC LINE

Steamers leave Toronto, 2.30 p.m., daily (except Sunday), calling at Rochester (Charlotte), tri-weekly Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Port Hope and Cobourg, alternate days; Kingston, Ontario; Clayton, N.Y.; Gananoque, Ont.; and Alexandria Bay, N.Y.; and all intermediate ports, passing through the beautiful scenery of the 1,000 Islands, and shooting all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, where connection is made with palatial steamers for Quebec, Murray Bay and the Saguenay.

HOTELS:

"MANOIR RICHELIEU," at Murray Bay, Que.
"TADOUSAC," at Tadousac P.Q.

Owned and operated by the R. & O. N. Co., beautifully situated and replete with all modern improvements. Send two cents for booklet containing full description of the hotel. Write for our illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," to

JOS. F. DOLAN
2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE
128 St James St., Montreal, Que.

L. H. MYRAND
Quebec, P Q.

OR TO

THOS. HENRY, Traffic Manager, Montreal, P Q.

PURE PARIS GREEN

The Pure **PARIS GREEN** manufactured by the

Canada Paint Company Limited

is made from a formula which gives it the highest possible place as an insecticide. As the

Canada Paint Company Limited

manufacture direct from the essential chemicals, they guarantee a uniformly superior article, and always in strict accordance with government standard.

CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited

MONTREAL

The only manufacturers in Canada of

PURE PARIS GREEN

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and 1½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; FARO," for 1 oz., 1½oz., 2 oz., 3oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "Lisbon," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1 6 per gross. Strong cloth covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2oz., 3 oz. 4 oz., 6oz., 8 oz, and 10 oz, post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

ARYTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WATERSTON'S DRUGGIST'S Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

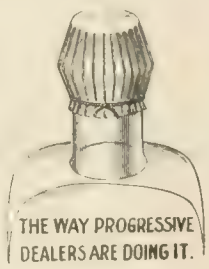
On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

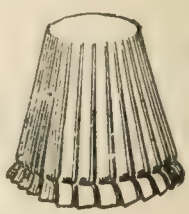
THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank.

This Way OR



This Way **Which?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

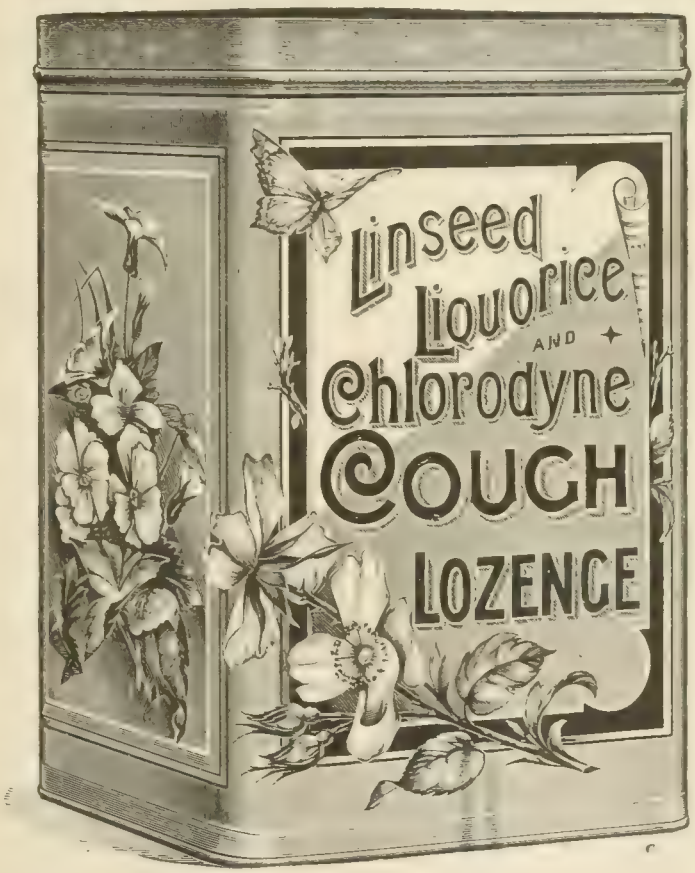
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.



Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations 4.00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENNA. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

ALSO

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.
Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

INTERESTING NEWS. . . . .
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M.D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

	$
Spatula	
Etidorhpa, by J. U. Lloyd	2 00
Journal of Applied Microscopy	1 00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1 00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall	1 5
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 50

Address, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

BEST PRICE LIST. . . . .
MONEY-MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Castor Oil.

SYNONYMS: RICINUS OIL, PALMI CHRISTI OIL.

Castor oil is generally extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Linn.) of the order Euphorbiaceæ, but other species of the genus are also used.

After flowering *Ricinus communis* forms a seed which contains 40 per cent. of oil when husked. Its native country is India, where are also cultivated *Ricinus viridis* (Willd), *Ricinus ruber* (Rumph), *R. Americanus*, *R. inermis* (Jacq), *R. lividus* (Willd), and *R. Africanus*, and perhaps others. Although India possesses nearly a monopoly of the castor oil farming, the Antilles, North America, Algeria, and more recently Italy, press large quantities of home grown seeds.

The Egyptians were well acquainted with the castor oil plant, and yet its cultivation is a thing of comparatively recent date. The oil is thick and transparent, and nearly colorless, and has a feeble taste. which becomes acrid and biting in old oils.

Besides its use in medicine, castor oil is used by the soapmaker in enormous quantities for the manufacture of glycerine toilette soap, and with potash gives a hard soap, in which respect it differs from other vegetable oils. Blown oil is simply castor oil oxidised by hot air, and is used for the preparation of varnish. This oxidised oil is insoluble in spirit, and miscible with petroleum. Another important use of castor oil is in Turkey red dyeing. It is also used as an illuminant and a lubricant, as well as in the dressing of leather.

The seeds of *Ricinus communis* attain a length of about half an inch, by a third of an inch in width. The shape is ovoid with one side slightly depressed, while the other bears a longitudinal ridge. This ridge forks towards one end of the seed, and at the other it ends in a depressed pentagonal umbilicus. The husk is brown with grey dots. The seed of the *Ricinus americanus*, grown in the Mauritius, only differs from this description in having a nearly black husk, and the grey scarcer and paler. The seed of *Ricinus inermis* is less flattened than that of *Ricinus communis*, and the ridge is not so marked, while the umbilicus is covered with a reddish-brown skin with light brown spots. *Ricinus viridis* seeds from the Congo are smaller, the ridge is not so well marked, and the opposite side is depressed little or not at all. The umbilicus is blackish and almost triangular in shape. The husk is greenish brown, and abundantly spotted with light grey.

The seed is enveloped in a parchment like skin consisting of polygonal cells. It can easily be removed after a soaking in water. Under it is another skin, very thin, but very hard, and consisting of sclerenchyma. The germ lies in a very abundant albumen, the parenchymatous and very thin walled cells of which contain oily drops, together with crystals and aleurone grains.

Cultivation of Ricinus communis.- The seed is sown at the beginning of April, and sometimes even in March, if the weather permits. The sowing is done like that of maize in a light damp soil free from excess of clay. When the seedlings are of some size, and show from four to six leaves, they are transplanted and then cultivated like beetroot. As soon as the plant has grown enough, a first hoeing is done, and a second directly after flowering. The soil must be kept loose and moist. When the vegetable has reached its full growth and the summer heat has been sufficient, a single root may yield from 1 to 1½ kilos of seed. Too great dryness is injurious, although the plant shelters itself with its leaves, and in South America will reach a height of 23 feet.

As soon as the seed is ripe, the plant is cut down. The yield is said to be 700 or 800 per cent., and in Virginia to be 150 gallons of oil to the acre.

The seeds give 24 per cent. of husk, and 69 per cent. of kernel. The husk contains fibres, resins and gums, and the kernel contains about 50 per cent. of oil with mucilaginous, starchy and albuminous matters.

Extraction of the oil. As castor oil was first prepared on a commercial scale in India, and as the chief market of it is still at Calcutta, it will not be amiss to begin by describing the various extraction methods employed in India.

Three methods of preparation are in vogue at Madras, but they are all very primitive. One consists in roasting the seeds, then crushing them with four times their volume of water, boiling up, and skimming the oil from the surface and stirring with a wooden spoon. The oil is finally decanted from the liquid, which is boiled up again the next day. The second lot of oil is better than the first, and is kept separate. The second process is to boil the seed in water, and then dry it for two or three days in the sun, and then to boil as above. In the third method, the seeds are soaked in water over night and then ground in a mill, and finally pressed. The oil got in this way is mostly used for lighting and technical purposes. Experiment has shown that these processes give an inferior yield to the simple one of crushing between rollers and cold-pressing, the difference being 36 5 per cent. as against 27.32 per cent., and the oil being clear instead of turbid and dirty. In Bengal there is a habit of partly roasting the seeds on a stove, and then crushing them in a mortar, and heating the result, husks and all, with water in an earthen pot. The seeds are covered with water to a depth of about three inches, and as it evaporates the oil rises to the surface. The vessel is then taken from the fire, allowed to cool, and exposed to the sun. The oil is then skimmed off, and heated gently to drive off the water, and to make the dirt settle to the bottom. Another process consists in boiling the seed with water till soft, drying and crushing them. The yield is then 33 per cent with Chmalzi seed, 37 5 per cent. with Gohmma seed, and 31 per cent. with Fugar seed.

Women are sometimes employed to clean the seeds in Calcutta. They spread them on the table and break them into two or three pieces with a wooden mallet. The separated kernels are dried in the sun, and the oil is then pressed from them. The oil is then exposed to the sun in iron pans galvanized inside, to be bleached. If this method fails the oil is heated and filtered through felt after having been decolorized with animal charcoal.

The presses for extracting the oil are sometimes heated. This method ensures a greater yield of oil, but the heat gives the oil a disagreeable smell, and makes it turn rancid quickly.

Decorticating machines are often used to husk the seed. They are first sorted into four sizes by sifting, and each size goes through a different machine. The husked seeds are often ground before pressing. In any case, the oil has to be heated after pressing to dry it, and to coagulate mucilaginous bodies which it contains. The operation is carried out in a copper pan, and great experience is necessary in order to recognize the exact leaving-off point, from the appearance of the deposit, the color of the oil, and the

cessation of visible connection currents. The oil is then filtered. Most of the advantages of hot pressing, without its drawbacks, are secured by keeping the presses in a hot room, and letting the ground seed stay in the same room for twenty-four hours before pressing.

The mucilaginous bodies in the ex pressed oil are best coagulated by stirring up the oil with boiling water. The temperature is then high enough for the purpose without being high enough to injuriously affect the oil. Filtration is also simplified, as when the mixture is allowed to stand most of the impurities collect in the underlying water, and the supernatant oil can be drawn off very nearly clear. The subsequent filtration is thus much more rapid than would otherwise be the case.

The oil thus obtained, although very limpid and very pure, is still colored, the tint being an amber, often verging on green. This inconvenience is got rid of by bleaching the oil in the sun.

Castor oil has a specific gravity of .9 – .964 at 15 deg. C., the density varying by .00065 for each degree. The oleore-fractometer index is +43 deg. The oil freezes at 18 deg. C., and the saponification point is 181. The iodine number is 84 4, that for the fatty acids being 86 – 88. The bromine number is .559, and the acetyl number is 153.4.

Castor oil mixes with alcohol in all proportions, and is soluble in glacial acetic acid. It also dissolves in twice its weight of 90 per cent. alcohol, and in four times its weight of 84 per cent. alcohol. It is easily saponified, and gives a white, transparent soap. Its predominant fatty acid is ricinoleic, stearic, and palmitic only occurring in small quantities. According to Hazura and Prussner, the ricinoletic acid is associated with an isomer, ricinisolic acid. Castor oil boils at 264° C., and when it is distilled the distillate contains venanthol, œnanthylic acid, and acrolein. Heated with caustic potash it gives caprylic and methylonanthic alcohols, with sebacylate of potash, producing a highly characteristic smell. Other characters are the high specific gravity, and its solubility in petroleum ether. When mixed with other oils, it increases their solubility in alcohol.

According to Draper, its presence in other oils may be known by heating the oil to be tested with a little nitric acid, neutralizing with carbonate of soda, and again heating. If castor oil has been present, the characteristic odor of œnanthylic alcohol will be developed.—*Les Corps Gras Industriels.* (*Translated for Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.*)

Get Physicians to Help.

By Charles G. Kline.

The only way possible to secure and retain the physician's support is to be a pharmacist in every sense of the word, and then to treat the physician in a commonsense sort of way. We will never secure it by keeping up "a howl" about the doctors dispensing. We must recognize the fact once and for all time that they have a legal right to dispense all the medicine they want to in their own practice. They will always dispense more or less as long as they live, the quantity depending greatly on how we treat them.

We have no legal or moral right to prescribe unless we happen to have a medical diploma, and in that case the other physicians would very likely want to patronize a druggist who is not an M.D. No sensible physician objects to our giving relief doses for headache or colic, if we have sense and knowlege enough to give the proper thing; what they have a right to object to is our attempting to treat the causes.

We should do everything possible to encourage their writing prescriptions. We should show them that we have the stock of drugs and chemicals necessary, and that we always fill their prescriptions just as they want them filled. Grant them the freedom of the store. Let them come behind the prescription case and in the laboratory if they are so inclined; occasionally invite them to, if they are diffident or have a feeling of delicacy about it. Let them see us filling their prescriptions or manufacturing our tinctures, elixirs, etc. It won't shake their confidence in us if we are what we claim to be; but instead it will be an object lesson that they will remember when handing a patient a prescription and hearing the oft-repeated query, "Where shall I take it?"

If a prescription for elixir bromide potassium (Jones) is received, it doesn't do anybody any good to fly off at a tangent, say mean things about the doctor to his patient, and so on! Consider that Jones sent a high-priced gentleman probably five hundred miles to see the doctor, especially to tell him about the preparation and to leave a good-sized sample with him. We have lived within two blocks of his office for years and never have been there except to ask his permission to substitute in a prescription that we have just received.

Is it any wonder that he specified Jones? He did not know we could make a preparation certainly equal.

Go over the National Formulary with them, and if they express a desire to try something that you don't keep made up, make up a generous sample for them. Call their attention to any of the N. F. preparations whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Keep posted on the new remedies and preparations, and have literature on them at hand in case the physicians want to know about them. Let them get in the habit of thinking us interested in progress, and cognizant of the new discoveries and the like. They will then grow to depend on us more as aids. Don't hesitate to stock a small quantity of some new remedy that the doctors are using, and let them know it. If they want a preparation of any sort not in stock, get it.

Supply them with the medicine they dispense at a close margin. Better sell at cost than to let the supply houses furnish them. Protect the doctor from his patients, who very often have a habit of passing his prescriptions around among their friends. Druggists, too, are often consulted about different physicians or by people who think of making a change, but in such cases we must observe a position of strict neutrality, unless it is an occasion where the services of a specialist are needed.

I know that there are some who, having read this far, will be thinking that the physician owes something to the druggist. I think so, too, but it is not my business to say how the doctor ought to treat the druggist. I am only telling one side of the story, and I think if we live up to our opportunities we will gain fair treatment a good deal quicker than by yelling "dispensing doctor" every time we have a spell of the blues and think the drug business has gone to the devil.

We have no business to cut on the price of standard preparations and then try to make up the loss by overcharging on prescriptions. It is the duty of the physician to see that his patient is not paying more than a reasonable price, and an honest doctor is willing the druggist should be paid for his skill as well as his drugs.

Let us work harder to be better phar-

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so ;

If you are the only druggist in your town ;

If there are not over five druggists in your town ;

If our missionary has not called on you ; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :		Druggist Receives :	
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c.	Total, 4c.	$1.50.	Profit, $1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

SEASON 1900.

ADAMS

Root and Ginger Beer

Are to the front as usual.

In spite of the advance in the price of bottles, cartons, boxes, in fact almost of every thing which enters into their manufacture, we are not advancing our prices this season.

But our customers wanting Gross prices, will have to order Gross lots.

10c. Size Makes 2 Imp. Galls.
25c. " " 5 " "

We also continue to carry in stock **Heide's** Liquorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, Confectionery in 5lb., 6lb. Bottles, and in bulk. **Chapireaus's** Cachets and Cachets. **F. C. & Co's** Celery Caffeine Bromide, etc.

Canadian Specialty Co

118 King St. East, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Wallaceburg, Limited.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

43 Yonge Street, **TORONTO.**

Clink Clink Clink

Money, money, money—handfuls of nickels and dimes! After all it's money that talks. And you haven't sent for that trial order of an assortment of a thousand or more of my Cigars yet. Think of the money you've lost—the handfuls of nickels and dimes!

Rely on my judgment for the assortment I send you. You can rest assured that it will be all right, because I am after your permanent trade. I will put in a few Pharaoh for your 10c. leader and a few Pebble for your 5c. leader. Clink, clink, clink—think of the cash drawer under the Cigar counter and send in your order to-day.

J. BRUCE PAYNE
Cigar Manufacturer
GRANBY, Que.

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS
AND
MFRS' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523 VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Wide-Awake Dealers

ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c. CIGAR
AND EL PUERTO 5c. CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....

W. S. RUSSELL

MANUFACTURER *BERLIN, ONT*

The Latest Novelty

ON THE ENGLISH MARKET

PRICE
F.O.B. London, 18s. per Gross, to sell at 10c.

MADE
in all Perfumes and packed in beautiful boxes

APPLY TO MAKERS,
THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., ENGLAND

macists, more worthy of our calling. It will be better for us, for the doctor and for the public.

I have said nothing about the patent medicine part of our business. If there is a demand created for them, so long as we do not believe they are actually harmful we seem to be the natural distributing agents; but I can't see how a self-respecting druggist can push and recommend patents simply to make a sale. If he does he is guilty of counter-prescribing.

Let us swear off "kicking" about everything and try to do something for ourselves—what that something is depends on each one for himself. Above all let us have an epidemic of commonsense that will number all the druggists in the land among its victims.—*Bull. Phar.*

For the Window.

Because we buy well we sell well.

You cannot tire us out in serving you.

Goods up to date; prices down to zero.

Come back for changes or corrections.

Your satisfaction is our best reward.

What isn't right we will make right.

We make each purchase promote trade.

Time is not wasted when we please you.

Courtesy is always thrown in at our store.

Unless the customer is satisfied we are not.

Ask for what you don't see; it is probably here.

The value of these goods conquers all comparisons.

Low prices make large profit, and our benefit is your gain.

The earliest comer has the pick of the "plums" and the prices.

We urge no one to buy. Our goods are our best salesmen.

There is no test like a trial here, for we are here to please you.

Our interest in you is not gauged by the amount of money you spend.

What you say when you go home we intend to make our best advertisement.

Our customers are like the revolving shore lights—they go, but they return.

We don't claim to have the best store; but we try to make a better one possible.

If you have looked elsewhere we are sure of either your compliment or your custom.—*Printer's Ink.*

A Publisher's Announcement.

Mr. W. B. Saunders, Medical Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa., wishes to announce the final accomplishment of a step that he has long had in mind. Feeling that the growth of the business to its present large proportions has been due, not alone to his own exertions, but quite as much to the efficient co-operation of a number of his employees, he has decided to give recognition to such service by associating with himself in business, under the firm name of W. B. Saunders & Company, Mr. F. L. Hopkins, manager of the subscription department, and Mr. T. F. Dagney, manager of the publication department. These gentlemen have been connected with the establishment almost from its inception, and to their capable management of their respective departments Mr. Saunders attributes much of the success that has attended his efforts.

Mr. Saunders believes that this action will strengthen the position of the house in the eyes of the medical profession, as it will secure a permanence of organization that will ensure the perpetuation of the business. Besides this, it will obviate the disadvantages incident to a large business that rests entirely upon the shoulders of one person, by permanently attaching to the house those whose ability and experience have contributed in bringing the business to its present state of prosperity.

The subscription and publication departments will be conducted as heretofore. The Trade Book Department will be under the management of Mr. W. D. Watson, whose connection with the house has extended over the past eight years, and who has demonstrated his ability to manage that department with efficiency and success.

Extreme Cold Don't Kill Germs

Prof. Dewar, the discoverer of argon, and the first man who liquified air and other gases, has been experimenting to discover what degree of cold would kill the microbes of typhoid, diphtheria, cholera and other diseases. A colony of them was immersed in a flask of liquid air for eighteen hours. Despite the fact that the temperature was 312 degrees below zero, the microbes thawed out after their long bath and became as lively as ever. Photogenic germs (germs produced by the action of light) became dark at that temperature, but resumed their luminosity when thawed out. It is believed that no degree of cold that can be attained, will destroy the life of disease germs.—*Rev. Sci.*

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By Charles Austin Bates, New York.

Have you a new article of merchandise?

Then give it a good letter of introduction to the world. This letter is advertising.

One of the best advertisements is a good salesman. A good salesman must not only understand his wares; he must also know something of human nature. He must meet all sorts of moods in all sorts of people with suavity and dignity.

If young men, young women too, appreciated the value of a personal following while they are occupying the position of clerk, there would be fewer complaints of inattention to customers, brusqueness or slipshod manners of those behind the counter. If a clerk is popular with the customers, his employer soon finds it out. A clerk who is asked for and patiently waited for, need not dun very hard for a raise in his salary.

The good clerk knows what has been said in the advertisements. He can emphasize them simply by his manner. This makes the truth told in the advertisement doubly strong. If a truth is told in a weak way, in a way that expresses a lack of confidence, it is almost as useless as if it had not been told. The statements made by an advertiser should be wholly true. Then, the desired point cannot be made too prominent.

A good ad. is suggestive. It means more than it says. When people think about ads. they are on the way to become buyers.

Even a funny advertisement, if it has a "catch" to it may be good—if people remember not only the ad. but what it talks about. The worst thing about the funny advertisement is that too often readers look upon it merely as fun.

* * *

An advertisement that does not give information fails in its mission. If it tells only a part of the story, it leaves the reader in doubt. This is particularly the case with advertisements of rooms or apartments.

Everybody knows what a wearisome thing it is to go house-hounting. The actual face-to-face hunt is bad. The

scanning of the newspaper columns is often exasperating. Part of the facts are mentioned, and the house or apartment or flat-hunter "must traverse many a weary mile" to find what sort of heat or light is used; or how many flights up they must go; or if there's janitor service; or what the price is, and many other things.

A woman said to me the other day: "I've rented three rooms of my flat. I wish I had a dozen more suites to give to the people who came after I had secured a tenant."

"What did you say in your ad.?" I asked her.

"I said: 'Three furnished rooms, bath, pantry. Blank dollars a week. One block west of L station. Fine neighborhood.' That was all, with my name, without initials, and address, of course. This ad. came out in a Sunday paper. Before noon I had a fortnight's pay for my rooms, but applicants kept coming up to Wednesday noon."

There's a three-line ad. that told the whole story. Number of rooms, price, the means of transit (which is most important of all), and a hint of the surroundings. The ad. is suggestive by the mention of the pantry. That means housekeeping may be indulged in, or let alone.

This ad. passed the crucial test. If it had not been good it would not have been answered so soon, or so often.

* * *

One great difficulty that confronts new advertisers, old ones too, in a measure, is the choice of mediums.

Upon the selection often depends success. The question is, "What will reach the people to whom I wish to speak?" This cannot always be judiciously answered by taking the paper that has the largest circulation. It is the character of the readers that must also be considered.

* * *

Advertising should be free from technicalities. Each sentence should be so plain that any child that can spell it out can understand it.

Advertising is not an exact science. Neither is medicine nor housekeeping. But we rely upon the doctor's opinion because he has given his time and all his ability to the study of medicine. We depend upon our home makers for limitless comfort and happiness. So also the people who have made a study and a business of advertising form a class with whom it is profitable to reckon.

* * *

Failure or success in advertising is not governed by chance. There's no lottery about it.

If you have a good thing, something that many people may use, if it can be sold at a fair price, a price that the majority of people can afford, all you have to do is to advertise your merchandise.

Then, if the advertiser is new to the business of telling clearly and plainly his story to the public, let him be guided by the experience of those trained to the work. If an ad. writer knows how to begin, it is a great point gained. If he can start off as if he had thought the matter all over and knew his subject thoroughly, it begets confidence at once.

Another very important matter is to know when to quit. Don't protest too much. Tell your story in a few strong words, and in simple sentences. Even if you mention but a half dozen of the thousand and one articles you have for sale, it is better than to make a hotch-potch of your space. Your patrons will soon learn that your advertisement is a realistic serial. If they don't find what they want one day, they will the next. Irish stew is a savory dish, but don't build your advertising on the same plan.

Leslie's Popular Monthly for June.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June, opens with an illustrated article of extraordinary and unique interest, entitled "The President's War," by a veteran journalist-diplomat, DeB. Randolph Keim. President McKinley is here shown "at the helm," as Commander in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in the late war with Spain.

"A Metropolitan Night; Glimpses of New York with a Newspaper Reporter," is the self-explanatory title of a graphic and picturesque article, by Samuel Hopkins Adams in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for June. Blanche Z. Baralt writes eloquently of "The Greatest Passion in History," that of Juana la Loca, the mad Queen of Spain. "At the Ends of the British Empire," by Robert E. Speer, is an exceptionally brilliant piece of descriptive writing, accompanied by many beautiful views of India. Martha McCulloch-Williams contributes a quaint and delightful paper, which she calls "A Brief for the Defence, in the Case of that Crownless and Unchristian Martyr, the Mule." The story of a woman's love and sacrifice is told in "For His Honor's Sake," by Martha Henderson Gray. "Women as Architects" are interestingly discussed by Joseph Dana Miller.

Powdered Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic acid may be obtained in the form of powder (*Chem. Zeit.*) by triturating the crystalline phenol with boric acid, calcined borax, magnesia, calcined alum or similar dry substances.

Jaborandi Leaves as an Adulterant of Coca Leaves.

Barclay reports (*Chemist and Druggist*) that he has discovered the presence of from forty to fifty per cent. of small jaborandi leaves as an adulteration in a sample of Bolivia coca offered on the London market.

Petrolatum as a Laxative.

H. Upson (*Phil. Med. Journ.*) says that a pure white petrolatum is a most efficient and unobjectionable laxative as it acts wholly in a mechanical manner without causing any irritation whatever. The dose is placed at from 50 to 100 gms.

Chloroform in Tubes.

Chloroform in tubes has been placed on the market for the convenience of the physician, in order always to have at hand a definite quantity of chloroform in convenient form. The tubes consist of gelatin, contain 30 to 50 Cc. They are colored brown and are non-breakable. When the chloroform is wanted, the wall of the tube is pierced with a heated needle.—*Pharm. Post*

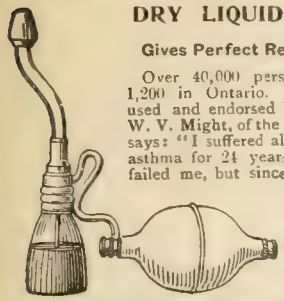
A Rubber Cover for Mortars.

A German pharmacist uses a rubber cap for mortars containing a sleeve in the centre which fits over the pestle. The outer rim of the cap is provided with an elastic band which enables it to clasp firmly the top of the mortar. Sufficient play is given to the pestle to enable the operator to powder the drug contained in the mortar without any access of air. The cap is said to be very useful in pulverizing hygroscopic substances.—*Chem. and Drug.*

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.



Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co, says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

Keep Your Customers by giving them the reliable in Toilet Articles.

TEABERRY
FOR THE
TEETH

This is a dentifrice that has stood the test of time—won the favor of customers from one end of the Dominion to the other and the favor of the trade in all parts of Canada. Teaberry is ever reliable—always to be depended upon—a delightfully fragrant preserver of the teeth.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO
TORONTO.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

AND DECORATED

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy **FREE.** Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.
(Patent Attorneys,)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,

A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE

PURGATIVE

REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills : 2 – free by Post.

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Do You Carry in Stock

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT – WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers, and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1.80 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.
132 Victoria St. TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S
Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantfor
Agents for Canada

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK,
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
WITH A COMMON PEN.
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1890.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

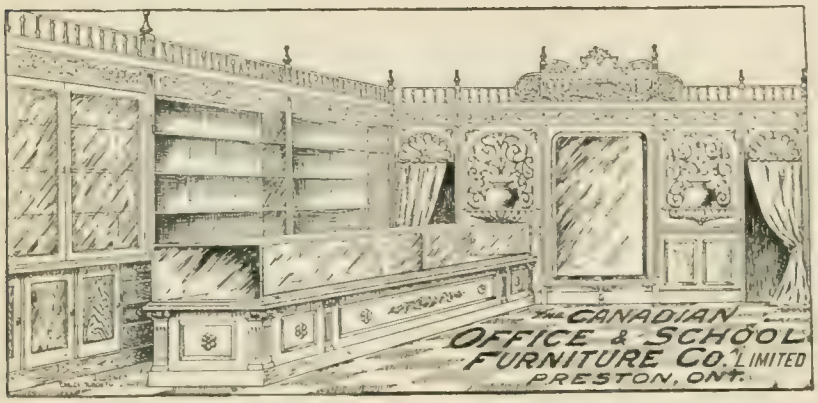
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

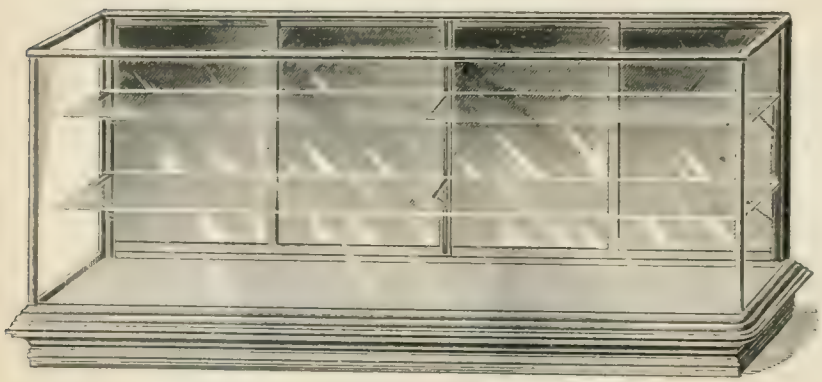
Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



Druggists' Show Cases

AND STORE FITTINGS

.....A SPECIALTY.



Write us for Catalogue and Prices

London Show Case Works

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c	Rat,	$1.00
50c.	"	3.50	25c	"	1 75
1.00	"	8 00	50c.	"	3 50
			1.00	"	8 00

All Wholesale Druggists.

Steamer Garden City

Leaves Toronto every MONDAY & FRIDAY at 5 p.m. for **Whitby, Oshawa Bowmanville and Newcastle.**

THURSDAYS at 5 p.m. for **Port Hope and Cobourg.**

Saturday Afternoon Excursions

to **Whitby, Oshawa & Bowmanville**
Return Fare 50c.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices and at Head Office, Geddes Wharf, West side of Yonge Street. Telephone 2947. Up-town office, 38 Yonge Street. Telephone 270.

THOS. NIHAN, Manager

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers

MARION & MARION
Patent Experts and Solicitors.
Offices: New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal
Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Ideal Summer Trip.

As a summer resort Canada is every year receiving more attention, and while the vast territories in the Northwest as well as the picturesque valleys of the Eastern Provinces receive their large quota of travellers who are always enthusiastic over the wealth of scenery in these sections, there is no doubt that that world-famed river, the St. Lawrence, can justly claim a grandeur of scenery and picturesqueness that is difficult to find elsewhere on the face of the globe.

On the St. Lawrence. As seen from the deck of an R. & O. Navigation Co.'s Steamer.

Taking one of the magnificent steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., either at Hamilton or Toronto, and after traversing the length of Lake Ontario, one of the most beautiful of inland lakes, one enters the St. Lawrence, to find a body of water which to many of our tourists conveys the impression of a continuous lake, with its thousands of islands, and forming a scene of unequalled beauty.

The trip is a delightful one from beginning to end, not the least pleasurable part of it being the descent of the various rapids and the attendant excitement.

Some Elegant Productions.

The patriotic wave which has swept over Canada from one end to the other has had an astounding influence on all classes of the community. The enthusiasm awakened is not only of the most lavish kind, but it is equally deep and promises to be a permanent "fixture." The encouragement of this sentiment is to be commended, and in no way can it be perpetuated as thoroughly as by instilling it into the minds of the young.

One of the most useful helps that we have seen is the Series of Patriotic Exercise and Scribbling Books, which are published by the W. J. Gage Co. (Limited), Toronto. They issue in all about twenty-five designs, which are very attractive in appearance and are bound to be great favorites with all scholars.

In each case a patriotic front cover is given, which is beautifully designed and colored, and on the back cover there is a patriotic song, or else a descriptive article or biography.

One of the most taking designs is that of the "Soldiers of the Queen," which was only issued in January and already is running into its second edition of 100,000 each. Amongst others are "The Strathcona," "Our Bobs," with a short account of his military career, "Kimberley," "Ladysmith" and "Mafeking," with a history of the siege in each city. One of the most taking of the new lines will, we believe, be that of "The National Series," which have illustrations respectively of English, Irish, Scottish and Canadian officers. Another very striking one and which is bound to be popular with the young pupils is the "Young Hero," which has for its front cover design a picture of Bugler Dunn, together with that of the bugle presented by the Queen. Another, "Canada was There," illustrates the part taken by the Canadians in the battle at Sunnyside. This is reproduced from the Loadon *Graphic* by special permission, on the reverse appearing the new patriotic song, by Mr. Muir, "Young Canada was There." These are only a few of the splendid lines offered by this firm, and every enterprising dealer should inspect the samples and order an early supply. Read their advertisement on page 132a of this issue.

There's one's trade combination that is sure to be sat upon, viz., the chair trust.

Formulary

SYRUP OF CHLORIDE OF IRON.

The following makes a non astringent syrup containing iron chloride :

Solution of chloride of iron	fl. dr. 4
Glycerine	fl. oz. 13
Citric acid	gr. 80
Water	
Ammonia water	of each, sufficient.

Mix the solution of iron with the glycerine, dissolve the acid in 1 fluid ounce of water, mix the two solutions, add ammonia water until the liquid is only feebly acid, and add the remainder of the water.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF DIALYZED IRON.

	Parts.
Sol. dialyzed iron, 5%	5
Glycerine	4
Cinnamon water	2
Water, distilled	9

—*Phar. Weekly.*

SYRUP OF TERPIN HYDRATE.

Terpin hydrate	128 grs.
Alcohol	8 fl ozs.
Glycerine	2 fl. ozs.
Syrup of orange peel	6 fl. ozs.

Dissolve the terpin hydrate in the alcohol with the aid of heat ; add the glycerine and syrup. Let stand over night and filter through paper.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND CHOCOLATE.

	Parts.
Decoct. carrag (2.100)	150
Ol. jecor. aselli	240
Glycerine	60
Chocolate powder	30
Tincture vanilla, q.s.	

The chocolate powder is mixed with the mucilage and heated until a smooth mass has formed. After cooling, the cod-liver oil is added and the mixture beaten with an egg whisk.—*Zeit. d. Allg.*

ELIXIR OF LICORICE JUICE.

The following is Dietel's formula, as originally published in the *Apotheker Zeitung :*

Licorice juice	300 gms.
Aqua fœniculi	900 gms.
Liquor ammoniæ caustic	50 gms.
Oil of anise	10 gms.
Alcohol	250 gms.

Dissolve the licorice juice in the fennel water, and to the solution add the ammonia. Shake well, cork and set aside for a few days. Dissolve the anise oil in the alcohol, and add it to the solution. Set the whole aside in a warm place to clear. Decant or filter off, and keep in a cool place.—*National Druggist.*

LAUTERBACH'S CORN CURE

According to the statement of the originator, this preparation has the following formula :

Glycerin	5 parts.
Steric acid	5 parts.
Beef tallow	12 parts.
Yellow wax	9 parts.

Mix and heat until the solids are melted. Then add sufficient potassium carbonate in solution to lightly saponify. To the thickened mass add 21 parts of woolfat, 3 parts Venice turpentine, and a corresponding amount of salicylic acid. Stir until cold.—*Nat. Drug.*

THE TREATMENT OF BURNS

According to the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, the following treatment may be instituted in case of burns :

Vaselin, 2 ounces ;
Boric acid, 1 drachm ;
Antipyrin, 1 drachm ;
Iodoform, 13 grains.

Another one is :

Vaselin, 3 ounces ;
Essence of thyme,
Essence of geranium,
Essence of origanum, of each 4 grains ;
Sodium naphtholate, 15 to 45 grains.

Other formulæ are as follows :

Menthol,
Iodoform, of each 15 grains ;
Glycerin, 3 ounces.

Cocaine, 4 grains :
Salol, 1 drachm ;
Vaselin, 1 ounce.

Europhen, 30 grains ;
Lanolin,
Vaselin, of each 2 ounces.

Orthoform, 45 grains ;
Vaselin, 1 ounce.

All these ointments are intended to prevent suppuration and to relieve pain and burning.

Creosote Preparations.

Various formulas are extant for a preparation corresponding to an elixir, though the mixture of creosote, alcohol and syrup is more frequently styled a mixture or syrup than an elixir. Below we give a selection of formulas :

ELIXIR OF CREOSOTE.

(New York Hospital.)

Creosote	32 minims
Glycerin	1 oz.
Whiskey, sufficient to make	4 oz.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

CREOSOTE MIXTURE.

(Demil Dispensary.)

Creosote	1 drachm
Oil peppermint	30 minims
Glycerin	1 oz.
Mucilage of acacia, enough to make	4 oz.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

CREOSOTE MIXTURE

(Philadelphia Hospital.)

Creosote	32 minims
Glycerin	1 oz
Elixir orange	1 oz.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Oil almonds, bitter	16 drops
Tinct. cardamom. comp. to measure	4 oz.

Dose, two to four teaspoonsful, three to five times a day.

CREOSOTE EMULSION.

Creosote	30 minims
Condensed milk	5 drachms
Oil cinnamon	8 drops
Water, to make	3 oz.

COMPOUND CREOSOTE MIXTURE

(Bellevue Hospital.)

Creosote	1 drachm
Tinct. nux vomica	2 drachms
Ammonium carbonate	140 grains.
Mucilage of acacia	1 oz.
Syrup of tolu to make	4 ozs.

Dose, 1 teaspoonful.

MIXTURE OF CREOSOTE AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Creosote	1 drachm
Tinct. nuxvomica	4 drachms
Mucilage of acacia	1 oz.
Syrup of hypophosphites, to make	4 oz.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF CREOSOTE

Creosote (Beechwood)	60 minims
Soda bicarbonate	3 drachms
Mucilage of acacia	6 drachms
Sugar	6 drachms
Comp. tinc. lavender	2 drachms
Water to make	4 fl. ozs.

Add the creosote to the sugar and triturate until the creosote is dissolved, then add the sodium bicarbonate and 4 fluid drachms of water. Add mucilage of acacia and make an emulsion ; then gradually add the balance of the water and the compound tincture of lavender.—*American Druggist.*

INSECTICIDE.

M. McLeod Scott, of York, Ontario, Canada, has patented in England a new composition for destroying insects.

The composition consists of the following ingredients in substantially the proportions stated :

Boric acid	2 lbs.
Neagulsium sulphate	20 lbs.
Acid, carbolic, crude	1 gal.
" " pure	10 lbs.
Oil of tar	1 pt.
Caustic potash	5 lbs.
Dark liquid tobacco	20 gals.
Distilled liquid tobacco	4 gals.

McLaughlin's "Real Fruit" Juices

—AND—

CRUSHED FRUITS

Have no superiors and few equals. They are Canadian goods made by a Canadian firm, and have been supplied to the leading soda dispensers in Toronto and vicinity since 1893. They were the first line of cold process Saccharated Juices made in Canada, and sales have materially increased each year.

Price $2.25 per Imp. Gal.

Special price in quantity.

Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Navel Orange, Blood Orange, Chocolate, Coffee, Red Cherry, Lemon, Lemon Sour, Grape, Peach, Ginger Ale, Sherbet, Root Beer, Nectar, Claret, etc.

Our Lemon and Orange

Are simply perfect—they do not contain a drop of essence. We have special machines for peeling and triturating the fresh peel into an almost impalpable powder.

Chocolate Specialties

Finest Powdered Fountain Chocolate, Chocolate Paste, Conc. Chocolate Syrup, and Soluble Extract Chocolate for immediate use, an entirely new product.

Fountain Requisites

Liquid Gas, and Charging Outfits; Acid Phosphates (Rumford's), Soluble Extracts, Straws, Gum Foam, Crushed Fruit Bowls, etc., etc. Price lists on application.

Montreal Depot: The Toronto Pharmacal Co., St. James St.

J. J. McLaughlin

Manufacturing Chemist

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne St., Toronto

QUALITY COUNTS..

In our experience as druggists we have always realized that, regardless of everything else, quality is of first consideration. In five years' experience as manufacturers for our fellow-druggists we have proven time and again that quality counts with them also. We make our goods as good as we can first, we sell them as cheaply as we can next, and we then wait for results.

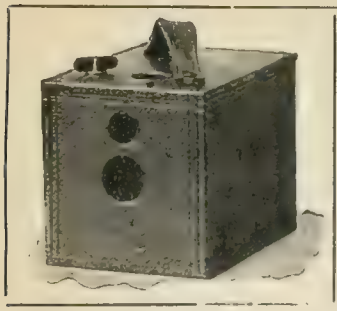
We are aware that between the druggists, their customers and the physicians to whom they may sell our Pharmaceutical Specialties, that we will sooner or later be judged on our merits and that is all we want. Frequently we receive an order for a pharmaceutical specialty accompanied by the statement that the writer can buy from another house at such and such a figure, but that he wants ours and hopes we can meet it. We can't and won't meet all prices, because we won't meet all qualities: but we will always guarantee to sell goods of equal quality at as low or better prices than any other house, no matter which one. We respectfully suggest that a close comparison be made with our goods and others of popular sale. We are willing to abide by any honest and fair decision, and to be turned down if we don't win fairly.

QUALITY COUNTS.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL



INSTIMOS
KODAKS
CAMERAS

FROM $1.50 TO $50.00

WRITE FOR TRADE PRICES

Everything the Photographer Uses at Wholesale Prices.

THE W. A. LYON COMPANY LIMITED

130 and 132 Bay Street

TORONTO, ONT.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE

BEST,
PUREST,
STRONGEST.

LONDON ENG. E.W. GILLETT. CHICAGO ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

GIVEN ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Ladies' or Gent's magnificent ivory-handled knife, or Gold-plated chain, Ladies' or Gent's handsome fob or chain charm, and a multiplicity of other beautiful articles of exceptional merit, too numerous to mention, given free with a $1.00 order of any priced Tea or Coffee, Baking Powder, Mustard, Ginger, Chocolate, &c. Larger prizes given free with a $2.00, $3.00, or $5.00 order. Try one mail order and you will repeat it.

GREAT PACIFIC TEA CO.
1464 St. Catherine St.,
Montreal, Que.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses | **Microscopes**
Cameras | **Field and Opera Glasses**
Optical Lanterns | **Telescopes, etc.**

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

GIVEN FREE.

Sent right to your home presents for friends and loved ones. Send $1.00, $2.00, $5.00 and $10.00 for order for Teas or Coffees, Cocoas, Peppers, Mustards, &c. We give away silver pitchers, cake baskets, &c., &c., Ladies' and Gent's Gold Watches. Warranted best quality, lowest price, prompt shipment, mail order or write (enclosing stamp) for prize list. Agents wanted, salary and commission.

GREAT PACIFIC TEA CO.,
1464 St. Catherine St.,
Montreal, Que.

Photographic Notes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PARAGRAPHS, SELECTED.—The edge of a mask for shading prints should not be cut with a sharp instrument. An excellent plan for making a good mask of irregular outlines is to trace the outlines with a pencil, and then run over it in an ordinary sewing machine without cotton. It will then be easily torn.

* *

Eikonogen developer does not, as a rule, give as dense negatives as other developers.

* *

If more density is required, transfer a plate to a tray containg water at about 70 degrees, after the detail is well out, and allow to soak for from 3 to 5 minutes.

* *

An exposure of ten seconds is often long enough to get rid of all traces of moving figures. Therefore, if a view of a street or building is wanted, and people are passing to and fro, the plate and stop must be adapted to as long an exposure as possible. All that must be guarded against is allowing people to stand still in front of the camera.

* *

A reminder. When putting up a tripod stand remember to place one of the legs underneath the lens. By this means the front of the camera can be easily lowered or raised, and the operator can readily stand between the other two legs behind.

* *

Preserving pyro. In making up a solution of this substance, instead of potassium metabisulphite or sodium sulphite, a two per cent. solution of oxalic acid will be found an excellent preservative.

* *

It is not necessary to look at the object you wish to take with a hand camera. So long as it can be seen on the finder it is enough. Suspicion may often be avoided by placing the camera across the knees, or upon the forearm with the elbow close to the body. It is well also to remember that the camera may be used upside down if required, and held above the head. This is sometimes useful in a crowd.

* *

It is a mistake to wash plates too long after fixing; a prolonged soaking may damage the film. This is especially the case if the water is at all hard. One hour in running water is ample.

* *

A good reflector for daylight enlarging is made by giving a coat of ordinary whitewash to a smooth board. It dries in half-an-hour, is a good white, and can be renewed at any time. It will stand a certain amount of rain.

* *

One of the most interesting applications of photography of recent date is the production of water marks on paper. A matrix is made by exposing a sheet of gelatin sensitised with a bichromate salt to the action of light under a negative, so that the gelatin is rendered insoluble where the light acts. When all the soluble gelatin is washed away an extremely delicate skin of gelatin is left, and this is so hard that it may be forced by hydraulic pressure into a plate of type metal without suffering any harm. In water-marking paper, however, several of these matrices are formed and forced into the sheets of paper whilst they are still damp, with the result that a permanent water mark is caused which nothing will eradicate.

* *

CONCENTRATED DEVELOPER FOR BROMIDE OF SILVER PAPER.—For the development of bromide of silver paper a diluted organic developer is generally applied, and the following formula, which furnishes very good tones, appears according to "Anthony's Photographic Bulletin," to be the most suitable:

Sulphite of soda	90 gm.
Amidol	15 gm.
Water	350 gm.

For use take:

Concentrated developer	45 cc.
Bromide of potassium solution (10 per cent.)	8 drops.
Water	180 cc.

* *

A RELIABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPER FOR INTERIORS. — Perhaps no branch of photography has so many pitfalls and stumbling-blocks as interior photography, and, as a rule, failure can nearly always be traced to faulty development, says the *Amateur Photographer*. The following is a well-tried and very effective developer: Carefully remove the backing (for all plates should be backed when used in this interesting branch), and make up a developer as under for half-plates: Pyro, 1 grain; Potassium bromide, 1 grain; ammonia, sp. gr. .880, 4 minims; water to 2 ounces. If the exposure has been nearly correct, development will proceed slowly and evenly; after a little add more of each constituent. If the exposure has been too liberal, the development will be too rapid, and the pyro and bromide must be increased to, say, two grains each, except in cases of fearful overexposure, when it is best to flood the plate with water and make up a new developer strong in pyro and weak in ammonia.

Growth of Canada's Export Trade.*

When one compares the export trade of the Canada of to-day with that of three or four decades ago, one cannot but realize that the results have been gratifying.

In the first year (1868) of the Dominion's existence as a confederation, the value of the exports was $57,567,888. In 1899, thirty-one years after, it was $158,896,905, an increase of $101,329,000, or over 176 per cent.

GOING BACK SIXTEEN YEARS

before Confederation, the exports of Canada only aggregated $25,000,000. Nova Scotia at that time only exported about $3,000,000 worth of goods, and New Brunswick less than $4,000,000 worth, while three years later still the export trade of Prince Edward Island had not yet reached the $600,000 mark. Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick") is authority for the statement that, in 1853, the aggregate export trade of the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island) was only between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. To-day it is about $24,000,000, with every likelihood of its being greatly increased in the near future. Forty years ago the exports of what is now the Dominion aggregated but little more than that.

Although the export trade of Canada is now so much larger than it was the year after the birth of Confederation, there have been periods when its development was not promising.

IT HAD ITS WEAKLY SPELLS,

just as does the average growing boy. And during these spells there were people who sometimes doubted whether it was ever going to amount to much.

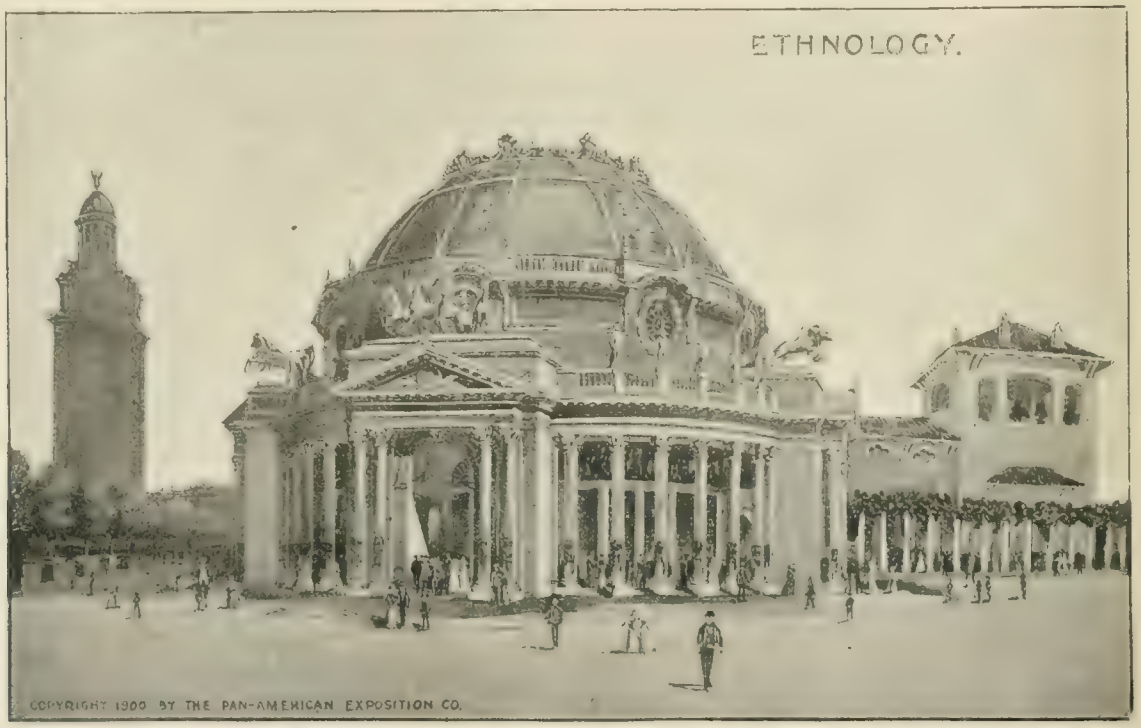
FLUCTUATIONS OF EXPORTS.

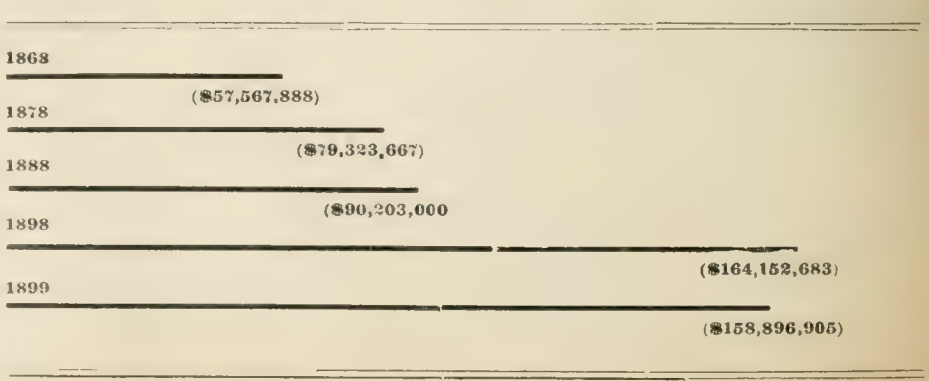
By 1873 the exports had increased to $89,789,922, but two years later they were less than $78,000,000, while in 1879 they had shrunk to about $71,500,000. The following year they increased by nearly $16,000,000 and by over $10,000,000 the next year, until, by 1882, the first time in the history of the country, it required nine figures to represent the value of the exports, the actual amount for that year being $102,137,203. But this was the first and last time for nine years that it required nine figures to represent the country's export trade. And during these nine years the trade kept oscillating between $91,000,000 and $98,000,000.

AWAKENING OF THE EXPORT TRADE.

In 1892, however, it seemed to suddenly wake up, for in that year the value of the exports was nearly $114,000,000, or over $16,000,000 more than the previous year.

Since that year there has been no doubt as to the future of the export trade of the Dominion. It has not only passed the dangers of childhood, but it has passed through the uncertainties of youth. It is now developing a vigorous manhood, if one can be allowed to use the term. The accompanying diagram shows that this belief has facts for its basis.





* From *The Canadian Grocer.*

We Can Save You Money

—ON

STOCK ORDERS

AND

PROMPT
PARTICULAR
PERFECT
PRESCRIPTION

WORK

Give us a Trial—price-list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

TO THE TRADE

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Baby's Laxative Tablets
Tait's Worm Tablets

THE above-named goods are standard preparations, attractively put up, extensively advertised, and are in daily demand. Our system of advertising is original, unique and attractive. In addition to extensive newspaper and periodical advertising, we are distributing 500,000 copies of a splendid cloth-bound book entitled **"MOTHERHOOD,"** finely illustrated with half-tone engravings, and containing choice recipes and information on the management of infants in health and disease. These books are distributed **FREE.** Our attractive window display with druggists is unsurpassed in beauty and design. We spare no pains or money in bringing trade direct to the dealers' door, and we ask the active co-operation of druggists in pushing the sale of our goods, as they afford a handsome margin to the dealer. We solicit correspondence from the trade, and thank them in advance for any consideration they may show us. We can assure them our preparations will stand on their own merits, and command an extensive sale wherever introduced.

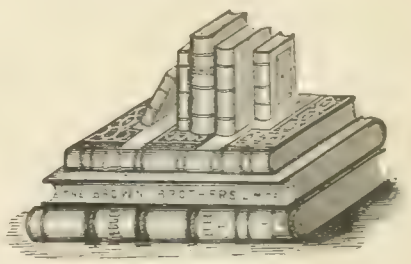
BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO

THE BROWN BROTHERS, LIMITED

Stationers, Paper Dealers

Sealing Wax
Twine
Pens
Ink and Toilet Papers



RUBBER BANDS and FOUNTAIN PENS

BEST MAKES

Stationery all kinds
Leather Goods—Wallets, etc.

51-53 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
TORONTO

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

The Canadian College of Optics

HAS inaugurated a Correspondence Course for students, which covers the work completely taken up at the College. One fee pays for both. This allows you to get up the work at home and attend the College at your leisure.

Speaking of the

Correspondence Course

H. W. MITCHELL, of Prince Albert, Sask., says:
"I am more than pleased With it."

For particulars write the Principal,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL
11 King St. W., Toronto

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

IN . . . .

APOLLINARIS SPLIT
SALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial)
REPUTED QUARTS
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

MCKINLEY STIRRED US UP.

It is worthy of little more than passing mention that the turn of the tide in the export trade of Canada began a year or two after the famous McKinley tariff went into force in the United States. As everyone knows, that tariff was especially aimed at the products of the Canadian farms and forests.

But what seemed to be the country's dark hour in 1890 turned out to be its brightest, for it enabled a good many people to see that the duty of the hour was to develop the export trade of the Dominion with other countries, and particularly with Great Britain. What the result has been, as far as our aggregate trade is concerned, is shown by the following figures, giving the exports for the past ten years :

Year.	Value.
1890	$ 96 749,140
1891	98,417,296
1892	113,963,375
1893	118 504,352
1894	117,524 940
1895	113,638 803
1896	121 013,852
1897	137,950,253
1898	104 152,083
1899	158 890,905

It will be noticed that there was a decrease of $5,000,000 in 1899 compared with 1898, but this is more than accounted for in the falling off in the exportation of wheat, namely, over $9,500,000. The year 1898 was, it will be remembered, an unusually favorable one for the exportation of not only wheat, but of breadstuffs generally, as compared with the conditions existing in other exporting countries.

Even before the McKinley tariff went into force the proportion of Canada's export trade with the United States was gradually falling off, and, on the other hand, gradually increasing with Great Britain. This is evident from the following table :

	Percentage to G.B.	Percentage to U.S.
1870	35 84	53.75
1880	48.30	40 56
1890	48.67	42.48
1891	48 70	42.65
1892	55 31	35 21
1893	55 21	35 54
1894	58 45	31 56
1895	56 17	34 79
1896	57 60	34 57
1897	59 60	35 40
1898	63 92	27 50
1899	62 35	23.01

When a mercant loses a customer the best thing for him to do is to try and get a new one, or to increase his business with those remaining, in order that his average may be maintained or increased. This is what Canada did when Uncle Sam essayed to curtail his purchases from her. And the results have been most gratifying.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Ha[illegible], M.D., Instructor of the Canadian College of Optics

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient : (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses naming correction.

Example.—J.S, male : age, 18 ; bookkeeper ; can read small type to within five inches of each eye ; complains of much headache through the day and evening ; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

How to arrange and conduct the retail optical department of a business is a question which arises in the minds of all graduate opticians upon arriving home or upon taking charge of the same in the capacity of an employee. Many factors which determine the success of the same can only be solved satisfactorily by studying the locality, the people and the opposition to meet.

These are peculiar in themselves and must be left to the ability, intuition and experience of the optician, to unravel which the astute with business tact will speedily succeed in doing.

But certain requisities are necessary in every well-started and well-conducted optical effort to ensure success. Perhaps the most important is to make people acquainted with the fact that you are a competent and up-to-date optician, and that your services are available and your prices right.

Judicious advertising accomplishes this, and attractive and truthful advertisements placed steadily and regularly in a newspaper which is read by the people covers the ground better than anything else, although as a starter an announcement in the shape of a dodger left at every house in the vicinity sets the " ball rolling " at once which is reinforced and gains impetus from the subsequent reminders in the newspapers. What is said either in your dodger or advertisement is a matter which each one will determine for himself and be good, bad or indifferent, dependent upon what he knows about advertising but certain things should always be in every advertisement, viz, (1) originality, (2) truthfulness, and some (3) inducement. Try by all means to be original, and do not follow some self-constituted, egotistical optical advertising authority whose ideas and puerile attempts are only equalled by his consummate cheek and evident lack of experience. Half the opticians simply copy some balderdash from some optical publication, when they could do far better themselves if they gave it any thought or effort.

You should be as jealous of the truth of what you advertise as the words which you speak. A reputation for veracity can only be secured by proving to the people that you can and will do just what you say or offer. Let your goods be as honest as yourself

In the selection of goods a retailer should not always accept as gospel what a commercial traveller says. His object is to sell you goods and sell you the goods he handles or manufactures, and from which the most profit is to be made. I believe in patronizing home industries, but personal experience, after a long comparison of Canadian frames and prices with those of American make, has convinced me that up to date the American are by all odds the best, most satisfactory and the most profitable for retailers to buy, and in future American goods will be the only kind we will handle.

Be sure there is some inducement in all your advertisements, in order to induce people to go to you for what they need in the spectacle line.

As optics is only a side line, many opticians make the mistake of placing their optical goods and test case in some obscure corner of their store. I believe every patron of the store should be compelled to see your test case, test cards

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff r money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

and optical goods every time they enter your store, by having them in a conspicuous place, and thus silently, continuously yet effectively educate them that optics is an important part of your business, and when they do think of spectacles they will think of you, which is the very association of ideas you desire.

Proprietary Association of America.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America was held in New York city May 2 and 3.

A resolution was passed endorsing the plans of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Beyond this nothing of importance was brought forward. The following officers were chosen: President, Dr. V. Mott Pierce; 1st vice-president, E. C. DeWitt; 2nd vice-president, H. L. Kramer; secretary, Joseph Leeming; treasurer, H. B. Harding; executive, A H. Beardsley, A. E. Rose, T. Doliber, G. A Newman, H. M. Sharp and C. J. Hood.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Richmond, Va., May 7 to 12.

The attendance was not up to the average, and some misgivings are held as to the future prospects of the association unless some steps are taken looking to the creating of a more widespread interest amongst the pharmacists of the United States.

It is proposed to hold an exhibit of pharmaceutical products, etc., at the next meeting, which will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1901.

The following officers of the association were elected:

President, John F. Patton, of York, Pa.; vice-presidents, J. H. Beal, of Scio, O., J. W. Gayle, of Frankfort, Ky., and E. A. Ruddiman, of Nashville, Tenn.; secretary, Charles Caspari, of Baltimore; treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston; and reporter on the progress of pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, of Louisville.

Members of council: T. Roberts Baker, of Richmond, Va.; L. C. Hopp, of Cleveland, O.; A. B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. M. Good, of St. Louis; and W. C. Alpers, of Bayonne, N.J.

David C. Ferguson, druggist, 529 King street west, Toronto, died suddenly June 10 in the 61st year of his age. Deceased had not been ailing and was in his place of business up to nearly midnight. On retiring for the night he was seized with an apoplectic fit and survived but a few minutes.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS. Stock about $2,000 00. G.N.W. Telegraph Office in connection. One of the best towns in Western Ontario. Address, R. VANSTONE, Barrister, Wingham.

FOR SALE

FIRST-CLASS Drug Stock and Fixtures. Small but well-assorted. Must be sold. 40 to 50 per cent. discount. Apply, Box 66, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Drug Business for Sale.

AN old-established business in the best stand in a live town in Ontario. A good paying business and in first class shape. Address, Box 33, Office Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West again t any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands
For Sunburn and Tan
For Gentlemen after Shaving
For the Nursery

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to June 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	90
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	19	22
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	36	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb		20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	50
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bldhd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	5
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$ 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 25	2 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	7 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	50	1 85

DISINFECTANT

Spooner's Powdered "Phenyle" Kills Germs

Deodorizer, Disinfectant GERMICIDE

The idea, theory and practice of correct sanitation. Awarded two gold medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau, holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate. No other can compare with it. Protect your home from contagious disease. To prevent such diseases is easier, cheaper and more intelligent and refined than to heedlessly breed them and afterwards endeavor to cure them with medicine. **It's good for one—it's good for all.** Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by hotels, public institutions, and by boards of health, by breeders, feeders and raisers of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs, etc. Used and recommended by Seagram's stables. Sold everywhere by Drug Hardware and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails, and 1-lb. packages. **The Phenyle Urinal Cube is the best that is made.**

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.

Business Tips.

Wood Alcohol, prepared by the **Standard Chemical Co.**, of Toronto, is a staple article, useful in the lavatory as well as the home.

The single punch **Tablet Machine** manufactured by **Arthur Colton**, Detroit, Mich., is one that should commend itself to every manfacturing pharmacist.

Do you purpose going on a trip shortly? Why not try the **R. & O. Navigation Co.'s** steamers down the St. Lawrence and through the famous rapids?

Photographic Supplies of all kinds may be obtained from **W. A. Lyon & Co.,** Bay st., Toronto.

The British Chemists Co. are putting some splendid lines of patent medicines on the market, and they are advertising them in such a way that they are bound to sell.

Pharaoh and **Pebble** are leading brands of cigars made by **J. Bruce Payne**, Granby, Que. They are excellent goods and command a large sale with judges of "the weed."

If you want **Castor Oil, Linseed Oil** or **Turpentine** you can get lowest prices from the **Atlantic Refining Co.** They have a number of lines which you can handle to advantage. Write them.

Although **Wilson's Fly Pads** need no recommendation as the general public insist on having them, a **Window Display,** such as furnished by this firm, not only makes the sales larger but adds additional attractiveness to the store.

Read what **Frederick Stearns & Co.** say about **Non-Secrets.** They are pioneers in this line and they serve the trade well.

That full-page display advertisement of **M. Staunton & Co.,** in this issue, will certainly interest all dealers in **Wall Papers,** as well as all who admire an artistic and attractive advt.

Have you read the advertisement of **The Elliott & Co.** Ltd. in this issue. The **Specialties** noted this month are all seasonable and well worthy the attention of buyers.

Tuck's Cards for the coming season will be Imperialistic, in keeping with the tenor of the times. Messrs. **Warwick Bros. & Rutter,** Toronto, are the agents.

A genuine "truism" may be safely said of the axiom which the **Toronto Chemical Co.** use in their advt. in this issue. There is no doubt that "Quality counts" both with the dealer and consumer.

Have you tried the **Aromatic Cascara** prepared by the **Mackenzie, Snyder Co.,** of this city? It is one of their leading specialties and deservedly held in high esteem.

The **Dominion Optical Company** report business very brisk, and especially in **Prescription Orders.** The promptness with which orders are filled, together with the moderate prices, commend themselves to the trade.

A Reliable Disinfectant.

What people need is a *reliable* disinfectant. When necessary to use anything of the kind, let it be first-class. There are many disinfectants offered the public that have no merit whatever—it's a loss of time and money to use them, and no good results can be obtained.

We believe in the use of disinfectants; they purify the air, kill the germs and ward off disease and prevent disease spreading. Disinfectants should be used in every dwelling from cellar to garret in the spring, at house-cleaning time and through the hot months. The cellars and musty rooms of stores and offices should be disinfected and properly cleaned at least twice a year.

Disinfectants are fast coming into use by stock-raisers and farmers and the best horsemen. It is considered a paying investment; it keeps out disease. Many a fine animal has been lost by this sanitary neglect. We have in mind one of the best articles known for this purpose. It has the advantage of being endorsed by Prof. Ellis, of the Toronto University, and it also took two gold medals and was commended by the Ladies' Bureau at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. It was the only disinfectant selected and used by the stock department against the world of disinfectants. It can be bought from all first-class drug stores in Canada. It is made by Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, under the name of "Spooner's Phenyle"—sold by Lyman Bros. & Co, wholesale druggists, Toronto.

Constantly Increasing.

The demand for Wilson's Fly Pads is constantly increasing.

Drug Wrapping Paper at a Low Figure.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are offering some odd size drug wrapping at very low price. Considering the present scarcity and high price of such paper users will do well to secure some of this. The price while the lot lasts is 4 cents per lb.

F. W. Mitchell, class 1900, O.C.P., has obtained a situation with John Lewis, Montreal.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	4 50	5 00
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 00	2 25
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	85	90
Raw, gal	80	85
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1165
TURPENTINE, gal	95	00

Drug Reports.

Canadian Market Report.

Business keeps well up to the mark. No special changes in values to note. Camphor and glycerine keep creeping up in price. On account of foreign brush factories having so much business, it is a question whether orders given this spring will be as promptly delivered as usual, and, we would advise, in order to be sure of stock, it would be well to order from stock a little more than usual to provide for such a contingency as non-delivery.

Patriotic Post Cards.

We are in receipt of sample packages of assorted patriotic private post cards which have been published by W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd. Each card has a portrait of one of the leading Canadian officers now in South Africa. They are very pretty and are published both in khaki and white, and should prove an excellent selling line.

The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for June is a well-illustrated number. The important news topics of the month are editorially treated in "The Progress of the World," the opening department. A character sketch of "James J. Hill, a Builder of the Northwest," is contributed by Mrs. Mary Harriman Severance, who outlines the remarkable career of the president of the Great Northern Railroad. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor, writes from full knowledge on "Paris and the Exposition of 1900." Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives," forecasts the work of the New York Tenement House Commission recently appointed by Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Cleveland Moffett writes on "Automobiles for the Average Man." Mr. Charles A. Conant describes the operation of the refunding law passed by Congress last March. There are also illustrated articles on summer camps for boys, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and new fiction for summer reading.

J. Mason Adams, class 1900 O.C.P., has obtained a situation with D. E. Campbell, Victoria, B.C.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W., TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, JULY, 1900. No. 7

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
- Patience in Business.
- Confidence.
- Medical Supply Houses.
- The India Rubber Industry.
- The Long Hours Evil.
- Wood Alcohol.
- Two Money-Making Lines.
- Manitoba Liquor Act.
- The Sale of Liquor in Prince Edward Island.

Pharmaceutical Association Examinations.
Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Examinations.
Literary Notes.

TRADE NOTES.
- Personals.
- Nova Scotia Notes.
- Don't Make a Mistake.
- British Columbia Notes.
- Patent Medicine Litigation.
- R.C.P.A. Annual Meeting.

Druggists' Rifle Club.
Druggists' Excursion.
Photographic Supplies.
"He Like a Soldier Fell."
Ladies' Home Journal.
New Customs Regulations.
Pharmacy in England.
Dispensing Problems.
N.C.R. International Convention, July, 1900.
Recent Patents Granted of Interest to Pharmacists.
An Item of Therapeutic Faith.

FORMULARY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
- Intensification of Negatives.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
- British Optical Association.

BUSINESS TIPS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Patience in Business.

It has been said that patience is a virtue, and few need it more than the druggist, who goes through life's round of routine duties without much to encourage him or to make the virtue easy of accomplishment. It is hard for him to maintain an equable disposition under the grind of long hours and petty trade demands; yet do it he must if he wants to meet with any measure of success whatever.

The public forget that his hours are long, that his sales are apt to be small and that were the total receipts all his, it would take him a long time to become rich. They recognize him as occupying a position allied to science on the one hand and trained to apply it in the public welfare on the other. His position as a public servant has become so pronounced that it is needless for him to do else than make the best of it. His motto can well be "Patience and Perseverance." The little irksome calls made upon him for postage stamps, telephone, directory, etc., had better be attended to with a smiling face than a frown. Such demands will be made and they must be obeyed, and happy is the man who can render the service in such a way that more profitable trade can be drawn by it.

Confidence.

The druggist who aspires to build up a permanent business must ever bear in mind that the confidence of his customers is the factor he must strive after. He, himself, will be willing to pay more for a product manufactured by a house in which he has confidence than he will for similar goods manufactured by a house in which he has not, so his customers may be depended upon to do the same thing.

The man who will be conscientious with himself in the performance of his duties will also be conscientious with his customers and will ultimately receive the recognition he deserves.

The public are ever critical. They are seeking their own interests and usually find them. They are so anxious to deal with a druggist in whom they have confidence as they are to place their well being in the care or a physician in whose skill they have faith.

Low prices and inferior goods may secure some trade but they never inspire confidence. The customer who will buy inferior goods at low prices will never be a steady patron of any one place, but the one who wants good goods at fair prices will remain as a permanent supporter of the dealer who always meets his demands.

An unskilful physician has never yet built up a reputation by charging low prices, but the skilful one can demand what he deserves and always get it. Confidence is the key note to it all.

"Medical Supply Houses."

In another place in this issue will be found a letter from one of the firm of the Stevens & Sons Co., Limited, in reference to an editorial under the above caption in our last issue.

Our correspondent is quite right in his assumption that our remarks had no reference to any business conducted as that of this firm. What we referred to was the supply house who endeavors to secure the trade of the physician which properly belongs to the retail druggist.

We have now several houses in Canada who make a business of supplying in any and all quantities any requirements of the physician, whether for his own dispensing or, in fact, to sell again to his patient. It was to this that we referred particularly, not so much to blame the house who lends itself to this kind of business as the retail druggist who permits the physician of his locality to become regular customers of the "supply house," and which is due in most cases to the indifference or want of business tact which characterizes so many in the trade.

There is no reason why the retail druggist should not in the majority of cases supply the physician with all he needs, and we believe that the druggist is warranted in selling goods at the least possible minimum of profit in order to secure not only the good-will of his physician, but also additional business which must come through the influence of the family physician.

Now-a-days we cannot afford to stand too much on dignity while pecuniary interests are so much at stake, and while we do not advocate in the least losing one's own self-respect, we believe that the matter of friendly business relations between druggist and physician can in a large majority of instances be maintained by judicious and politic methods.

The India Rubber Industry.

The general advance in prices during the present year of India rubber goods has been mainly due to the extraordinary increase in demand as a result of the rubber tire industry, together with the fact that in many places the supply has shown a diminution. In order to meet the extraordinary demand for this product, the various governments have bestirred themselves and we find that more than usual interest is being taken in the matter.

The United States Government have in contemplation the procuring of a new source of supply in the recently acquired accession of Hawaii and it is stated that the agents of the Department of Agriculture will collect some 100,000 rubber trees from various parts of Brazil, Mexico and Central America for planting in Hawaii.

The Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a rubber plantation in the Tenasserim Coast, where it has been thoroughly proved that the Brazilian tree will not only thrive but will reproduce itself and yield rubber of the very best quality. This plantation will consist of about 10,000 acres and it is mentioned that at about the end of twelve years will have paid its cost and the income would be a permanent one.

The Government of the Congo State has increased the varieties of rubber plants and has ordered them to be distributed through its agents or planters in order to further the cultivation of rubber-giving plants in that state. A decree has also been issued ordering that every firm exploiting rubber from its territories shall plant a certain number of fresh trees according to its shipments of that product.

According to some authorities it is said that in the near future Africa will yield a large increase of rubber and the product grown there is looked upon with more favor than it was at one time, although it is not up to the standard of Para rubber.

It is also said that owing to the ruthless destruction by the natives of the rubber-yielding trees in German East Africa, the output from that district has been greatly diminished. In fact the exports have fallen so low that only about one-tenth of the quantity which was gathered a few years ago is now sent from this locality The Government has now issued regulations whereby the natives are only allowed to tap the tree by incisions some distance up the tree, and it is thus hoped to prevent the cutting down of the trees.

Another cause for the diminution in the quantity of rubber from West Africa is said to be on account of the scarcity of labor, inducements having been held out to the natives to collect palm oil, instead of rubber, and also the competition between rubber merchants and coffee planters for such labor, has tended to limit the number of natives who are acclimatised to the miasmic swamps where rubber is grown.

There is no doubt that the price of rubber goods cannot for some time be lowered unless it is through the addition of foreign materials, to take the place of some of the rubber, thus, of course, making a lower grade of goods.

The Long Hours Evil.

Once in a long while every business man wakes up from the dream of gold-making and takes note of what is happening around him. Takes a mental inventory of himself; sizes up himself physically and decides upon most radical changes for the better. Before this he has been content to drift on with the tide, opening and closing his store, and probably never actually realizing that every time he puts out the lights at night he is a day nearer the end of all things, as far as he is concerned. The druggist is no exception to this general rule, only more so. He has got to be up and doing; to watch his competitor and buy his little bills of goods as cheap as possible, if he is to make anything at all for himself. He, too, occasionally has an awakening—sometimes not voluntary, by any means, but when health breaks down and *demands* the attention he has failed to give. It is then that it dawns upon these business men and the druggist that he has been demanding too much of himself, that his hours of labor have allowed of too little recreation, and that he must make some provision in the future for more hours of relaxation if he would hold his body and soul together. Out west, in the Province of British Columbia, the public have been educated to regard the druggist as the ever-get-at-able man. Though they must realize that he is but human, and hence gets tired occasionally, yet when they happen to want him badly they think he ought to be promptly in evidence, no matter what the hour of night or day. The public have been educated to this—by whom? By the very men who are to-day striving with shattered nerves and disordered livers to patch up an apology for a vigorous frame by swallowing the drugs of their own compounding. Early morning finds the druggist behind his counter unbreakfasted, attending to the wants of the man who was out late, and, as the day wears on, night finds him at ten, eleven or perhaps twelve, selling soda to the late theatre goer. And yet he expects to keep his health, when every day he is robbing himself of much-needed rest and recreation. The druggist out west, then, feels that he is in the wrong; that there is a necessity for something to be done, and he will discuss the question with anyone most readily, making many suggestions more or less sensible. The fact is, that the long hours are telling upon us, and there is a grave need that some concerted action should be taken, and soon. Why, a man is content to spend the best time of his life, when his physical and mental capabilities are in their prime, acting as clerk until, worn out, he decides to try business for himself and improve matters. Straightway he makes matters worse by putting even more of a strain upon his already worn-out constitution. Now, why a man should be content to do this for the public, who, in their turn, think him a fool for his pains and a money-grabber to boot, I cannot comprehend.

If the druggist will persist, his blood be upon his own head; but why not follow the example of other business houses, and make a decided stand for shorter hours of labor? Open up at eight o'clock, and close at eight or nine at the very latest. There is very little business of real neces-

Put Up Your Own

..... IN .....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

Beware

of Fraudulent Substitutions!

HATCH'S PROTOSE is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army, as an exclusive diet, under supervision of the military authorities, and the following letter of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Neilson, Director-General Medical Staff of the Canadian Militia, has been read before the House of Commons. (Session, June 6th.)

From THE GAZETTE, June 7th.

Letter by Dr. Neilson.

Colonel Tisdale read it, as follows :—

"I recommend that the troops of the second contingent be supplied with five days' rations of **Protose Vegetal.** This substance has been thoroughly tested on five members of 'A' Battery, R.C.A., during one month last year. **It proved itself to be a complete food in the most concentrated form. It is palatable, light, agrees with delicate stomachs, and does not deteriorate if kept dry."**

Sold in three different strengths, according to Physician's Directions.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.

10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal

AND AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

We invite your order for

E. & Co's. Citrate of Magnesia

for which we claim every good quality.

3 points of excellence — FLAVOUR, EFFERVESCENCE, APPEARANCE

Our 5lb. gold-lacquered cans are handsome and attractive. It sells conveniently at retail in our 1lb. bottles and 6oz. Blue Magnesias.

6oz. Bottle **GRAPE SALINE** **25c.**

This pleasant fruit salt is in steady demand, its merits having secured wide recognition. For an agreeable, mild aperient or to provide a pleasant cooling draft, there is nothing better than Grape Saline. Sells at 25c; costs $1.80 per dozen.

'DIAMOND' LYE

POWDERED, SCENTED

IS THE BEST ON THE MARKET. TRY A CASE **$3.25**

Five per cent. Thirty Days.

The Elliot & Co., Limited

...Toronto

Staunton

"They're Off!"

Our travellers are now on the road.

They start away this season with the grandest line we have ever made up.

The designs and colorings are chosen with care and for their thorough suitableness for Canadian trade.

Every pattern is made with the idea that Canada is the place to sell it and the only market for its disposal.

We believe we have in the Staunton

Wall Papers

line for 1901 covered the entire range of the trade's requirements from the cheapest grade all through the line of Blanks—Glimmers—Gilts—Embossed—Silks—Fabrics—Tapestries—Stripes—Ingrains—Friezes—etc., and the prices are not the least interesting feature.

Experience tells you it will pay you to see the Staunton line before making your selection for 1901 trade—and your favorable opinion is a foregone conclusion.

See one of our travellers.

M. STAUNTON & CO. MANUFACTURERS. **TORONTO**

sity done after nine o'clock in any city or town in the Dominion, and the majority of the business that really is urgent might be avoided by the customer using a little forethought. The average man will wait until he is sick with a vengeance before he thinks of the empty pill box or medicine bottle, and then it is that a rush is made for the drug store. The public, then, need the educating right now. If they understood that every drug store closed at nine o'clock, provision would certainly be made earlier for cases of emergency. I have mentioned nine o'clock, but there is no valid reason why the hour could not be earlier; but we must go slowly with this public educating, and gradually get them to understand that the druggist, as well as the dry goods man and shoe dealer, requires time to recuperate. I would, then, respectfully suggest, through the columns of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, that every druggist and drug clerk who may read these lines shall make an effort in his town to bring about an early-closing movement. If the matter can but be made general throughout the Dominion, it will be easy of accomplishment. The West is not the only sufferer, therefore it is high time to stir in the matter. Remember, brother druggist, it is your health you have to consider. What is money to you if, in gaining the little, you so break down your nervous system that you are a wreck the latter portion of your life? Take recreation—do business for all your worth while at it, but don't kill yourself to live.

Wood Alcohol.

Manufacturers of wood alcohol are offering their product through the wholesale drug houses in bottles containing 8, 16 and 32 ounces, and it may also be had in cans and barrels. The economy effected by its use, as compared with grain alcohol or with the miserable methylated spirit supplied as a Government monopoly, is so great as to favor its use in every suitable case, where legally permitted.

Of course, it cannot be used in preparations sold under pharmacopœal names, but in private formula there can be no objection, where the odor is not disagreeable.

It has been abundantly shown that grain and wood spirits of equal hydrometrical strength have exactly the same properties as antiseptics, preservatives and solvents, and it is for these properties that grain alcohol has hitherto been so indispensable in pharmacy.

Having the same behavior as to heat and cold, they will equally prevent mixtures from freezing. Being equally volatile and inflammable, they are useful for the druggist's spirit lamp, to boil the late or early coffee, to heat baby's food, to heat water for toddy—no! no! shaving. Some observers assert they have equal toxic and inebriating effects, but, except in minute doses, experiments along this line are not recommended, as authorities generally ascribe much greater toxicity to methyllic alcohol than to the ethyllic. This, however, may have been caused by the very crude form in which until lately the methyllic alcohol was sold.

The following are named for trial where legally permitted: Tinctures, aconite, arnica, belladonna, cannabis, cantharides, chloroform co., colchici, conii, digitalis iodine, lobelia, opium, stramonium, valerian and valerian, all the liniments, fluid extracts where the dose is not over 30 minums and the preparation is not officinal.

Two Money-making Lines.

Of the many "side lines" which have been adopted by druggists, none, perhaps, have taken hold as rapidly with the trade as those of optical goods and photographic supplies. Of the former we have spoken recently, showing the decided advantage not only for principals, but also for drug clerks, to take up the study and become masters of the science of optics.

Referring to the line of photographic supplies, including in this category everything from the camera down to the most minute chemical used, a druggist in a town in eastern Ontario expressed the situation very clearly, when he said to the writer of this article, "The drug business of itself does not pay as it used to, and I have been obliged to add 'side lines.' First I took up photographic supplies, in which I am doing a good business, and it is paying well, and now I am commencing with optical goods."

There is no doubt that these are two of the most satisfactory lines that can be handled by a large number of the trade, and there is no reason why the bulk of this business should not fall into the hands of the retail druggist.

We commend to our readers the advertisements of several manufacturing houses in these lines which are prepared to supply the trade.

"Manitoba Liquor Act."

In our last issue we gave a summary of the "Liquor Act," as amended at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba. The Act has now passed its final stage, and will become law. Several amendments have been made since its first introduction into the House.

The clause providing that retail druggists must pay a license of $50, and wholesale druggists $250, was struck out, and no license fee will be charged.

Veterinary surgeons and dentists are given the same privileges as doctors in regard to keeping and using liquor as a medicine. The limit of quantity which the bill fixed in the first instance has been amended, so that now no limit is named, it being left to the honor of the medical profession to see that the proviso is not abused.

The clause which provides that physicians must specify the disease from which the patient is suffering when liquor is prescribed has also been struck out, as also has that in which informers should receive one-half the fines in case of conviction for illegal sales.

It is the intention of the Government to submit the Act to the courts in order to ascertain whether its provisions are *intra vires* of the Legislature, the question of the rights of the Hudson Bay Co. under their deed of surrender, as mentioned in our last issue, being the main issue at stake.

The Sale of Liquor in Prince Edward Island.

As intimated in our last issue a bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Province of Prince Edward Island has been submitted in the Provincial Legislature.

The sale of liquor as in the Act passed in Manitoba, will be confined to legally qualified chemists, druggists and physicians, and the Act provides that they shall be sold only for medicinal purposes from the prescription of qualified physicians, and for sacramental purposes on the certificate of the clergyman certifying that the wine is required for such purposes. When any alcoholic liquor is required for use in art, trade or manufacture, the same shall be sold only on a certificate signed by an inspector appointed under the provisos of the Act, accompanied by an affirmation of the applicant

that the liquor is to be used only for the purpose named.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to appoint vendors for each county, and one or more for the city of Charlottetown, such vendors to be subject to the orders and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed.

A violation of the Act subjects the offender to a penalty of $100 for the first offence, and in default three months in the common jail. For a second offence, a penalty of $200 or four months confinement.

Pharmaceutical Association Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on July 5, when twenty-one candidates presented themselves, and of these the following named in order of merit were successful: Kenneth M. Chalmers, A Brouillette, H. G. Pepin, E. Verner, A. Brunelle, E. Lemieux, J. A. Langlois, J. R. Martineau, J. W. Mercier, R. Senecal, A. Robitaille, J. A. R. Sylvester.

The following candidates passed upon all subjects but one: P. A. Boivin and E. LaPailleur, arithmetic. These gentlemen will be required to present themselves again for this subject only at the October examinations. The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, arithmetic, geography and history.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal.

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

At a meeting of the Council of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, held in Halifax, Thursday, July 5, the following officers were re-elected:

President—L. J. Mylius.
Vice-President—H. W Cameron.
Treasurer—G. A. Burbridge.
Secretary—C. E. Huggins.
Registrar—E. T. Power.

Dr. Wm. H. Lang, F.C.S., who has been appointed professor of Chemistry in the University of Toronto, is a graduate of the Glasgow University, from which he obtained the degree of D.Sc., and was at one time chief assistant to Prof. Ferguson, lecturing on Organic Chemistry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Toronto, July 7, 1900.

To Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—We notice an article in your issue of June, headed "Medical Supply Houses," and while we are in sympathy with what you say, and endorse every word of it heartily, yet we think, being one of the pioneer instrument houses in Canada, some of your readers might get a wrong impression from your article, and include our company among the transgressors. While we do a very considerable trade with medical men throughout Canada, yet we confine our trade with them strictly to surgical instruments, or such goods as the druggist does not stock. The wholesale or drug sundries department of the business is devoted entirely to the interests of the retail druggist, and instead of being classified with the "medical supply houses" we think we are justified in asking you to make a little explanation to your readers. We not only confine our wholesale goods to the retail druggist, but we make it our first duty to put such goods in the hands of the retail druggist, and at such prices that he may successfully compete with the travelling salesman who represents "medical supply houses." That the retail druggist should be, and that he is, pre-eminently qualified to look after the trade of his neighboring doctor is a principle which we heartily endorse. And that the druggist should placidly allow an unqualified man to come in and deprive him of both his trade and his reputation is a point worthy of note. It rests in the hands of the retail druggist to remedy this condition, and our support and sympathy is entirely on his side.

THE J. STEVENS & SON CO., LIMITED.
W. J. Ross,
"Sundries Department."

Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The results of the examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society are announced as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

E. T. Dunsworth, Ralph S. Macdonald, Carl B. Thompson, Frank Young, Halifax.

George Friend, Digby.

FINAL.

T. J. Barron, E. J. Butcher, W. H. Flowers, L. V. Harris, John J. Kinlay, W. E. Mitchell, G. P. Parker, Howard Smith, Halifax.

R. B. Dickson, Antigonish.

A. B. Morse, Amherst.

E. B. McDaniel, Sherbrooke.

George P. MacGregor, New Glasgow.

The officers for the ensuing year are those of last year re-elected.

The Woodward Chemical Co.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont., has been succeeded by the Woodward Chemical Co., capitalized at $500,000.

The great sale of Hutch and Celery King have made it necessary to reorganize the company. The Canadian business has become very large and the business in the United States is growing very rapidly. In the reorganized company, Mr. Francis U. Kahle, will be manager, Mr. Chas. Stowe, advertising department, Mr. Phil. G. Howar, sales department, and Mr. James Waul, American representative. All of these gentlemen are well and prominently known.

Mr. Stowe is one of the oldest and best known advertisers in the world, having been advertising manager for years for Barnum & Bailey's great circus.

The merits of Hutch justify the expenditures and a large and extensive line of Hutch will be at once put out.

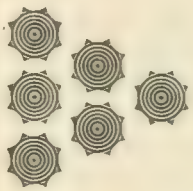
Literary Notes.

A NEW BOOK OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

Travelling in Africa for pleasure is, to the natives, foolishness. Miss Helen Caddick, in her book, "A White Woman in Central Africa," published by Messrs. Cassell & Company, New York, says: "When they heard that I did not belong to any mission, but was only travelling for pleasure, they seemed to look upon me as a lunatic, and were thankful I was harmless." The warlike condition of the country during the last twenty years does make the idea of pleasure excursions rather a dubious one. But Miss Caddick's entertaining account is full of pleasant incidents and a peaceful atmosphere which make it very refreshing at the moment. The trip was taken alone. After considerable time spent in the more beaten paths, the ambitious Englishwoman decided to visit the Great Lake region. She did so against the advice of both friends and natives. Her optimistic portrayal of that object of the white man's wrath, the African savage, is encouraging. According to Miss Caddick, he and many things concerning his country, are not as black as they are painted. 242 pages, size 5½x7½ inches. 16 illustrations. Cloth, gilt, $1,25.

Stearns' 1900 Perfumes

Czarina Carnations
Czarina Violettes
Czarina Roses



A special line for special trade

...It pays to handle them...

"4" Roses
Country Club
Amorita

And a full line of Standard odors

Our salesmen are now out with a full line of boxed goods for Christmas trade.

See our lines before placing your order

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK N.Y.

PERFUMERS

Windsor, Ont.

Canadian Price List of Merck's Chemicals

Any Retail Druggist who does not receive one of these Lists drop us a card and we will forward.

The Model Nurser — The Model Sterilizing Bottle

MADE BY
The MODEL NURSER Co.
New York

LYMAN'S PURE INSECT POWDER

is being put up in **Quarter Pound**, **Half Pound** and **One Pound Cartons**, as well as in bulk. Every retailer will appreciate being able to buy a **Pure Powder**, put up in a handsome carton, ready to hand to a customer at simply an advance on cost of bulk to cover cost of package.

Insect Powder Guns

HELLEBORE ROOT
Our Own Powdering

This being an unpleasant article to handle, you will be glad to know that we put it up in **Quarter Pound**, **Half Pound** and **One Pound Cartons**.

SUMMER SELLERS

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper
" **Mosquito Oil**
" **Syrup of Blackberry and Jam, Ginger**
" **Magnesia Citrate**
Log Cabin Root Beer

LYMAN'S ABSORBENT GAUZE

Put up in Glass Jars. One yard and five yards.

Borated.
Carbolated.
Iodoform, 5 and 10 %.
Sublimated.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited
Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

Saleable goods for the Summer Season are a boon to the trade. We are showing the following

Khaki Playing Cards

The most artistically produced novelty for the Tourist trade. Exquisitely designed, handsomely boxed. Gold edges; retail 50c.

Souvenir Post Cards

The Souvenir Post Card era is still in its infancy. A series of patriotic designs from the art rooms of **Messrs. Raphael, Tuck & Sons** will be welcomed by the trade. Orders for sample assortments should be placed at once.

Papeteries

"Soldiers of the Queen," as the name implies, is a series of Patriotic boxes with embossed covers, showing the different Famous British Regiments, such as the Gordon Highlanders, Royal Horse Artillery, etc. The stock is embossed with the National Flag.

Patriotic Stationery

"The Empire" writing tablet contains paper lithographed in colors with a design of the British and Canadian Flags interwoven, together with the Coat of Arms of the two countries. Note Paper and Envelopes embossed with the Canadian Flag is also a very seasonable line.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER
Manufacturing and Importing Stationers TORONTO.

Trade Notes.

John Dutton, druggist, Stratford, Ont., has made an assignment.

The Byer Remedy Co., of Markham, Ont., is asking for incorporation. Capital, $40,000.

Cox & Wilmot, druggists, Fernie, B.C., have been succeeded by the Crow's Nest Drug Co.

The drug store of F. Waterson, St. Stephen, N. B., was destroyed by fire last month.

The National Drug and Chemical Co., of Toronto, is applying for incorporation. Capital, $40,000.

W. French has purchased the drug business of W. M. Wright, at Sintalute, N. W. T.

James G. Jamieson has purchased the drug business of Dr. S. W. Dodd, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Charles Hasselfield has purchased the drug business of A. J. Waller & Co., 480 Main street, Winnipeg, Man.

T. E. Gagner has purchased the drug business of L. R. Barridon, St. Catherines and St. Denis streets, Montreal, Q.

Personals.

We have pleasure in congratulating Major Helmer, the popular druggist of Hull, Que., on his election as mayor of that city.

The death is announced at Montreal of Mrs. A. M. G. Massey, widow of the late Thomas R. Massey, J.P., and mother of R. W. Williams, druggist, Three Rivers, Que. Deceased was in her eighty-second year.

N. A. Bosworth, for many years in business in Stratford, who sold his business some four years ago to H. W. Thompson, has disposed of all his interests in Stratford and leaves shortly for California, where he will probably reside permanently.

The many friends of Mr. W. S. Campbell, who has been for the past three years engaged in the drug business in Dawson City, will learn with regret of his serious illness. The climate proved too severe for him and he was obliged to leave, and is now with his brother at Portland, Ore. His friends have but little hope of his ultimate recovery.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society were held on June 12 and 13. An unusually large number of candidates presented themselves as aspirants for pharmaceutical honors. The results are not yet known, owing to the examiners having so many papers to go through, and as a consequence a number of anxious boys are waiting.

A large number of the druggists from outside the city came in to attend the meeting of the society on June 20, and took part in the annual excursion referred to elsewhere.

The drug store corner Spring Garden Road and Robie streets, Halifax City, formerly conducted by W. A. Dymond, has been purchased by Mr. Geo. A. Burbidge, who will run it as a branch of his Hollis street business. Mr. Dymond having completed his term at the Halifax Medical College successfully leaves the drug business to practice medicine

The druggists of Sydney, C.B, report business very good in that enterprising town, and the immense industries which are developing there and consequent increase in population will no doubt make this brisk trade permanent.

Mr. R. C. Fuller, of Amherst, wife and daughter, are at present enjoying a trip to Europe.

Mr. W. S. Davison, traveller with Simson Bros. & Co., proposes opening a drug store in Sydney at an early date.

Dr. H. M. Jacques is conducting the drug business in Canning, formerly owned by H. G. Martin.

The drug store owned by estate of A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, has been purchased by Mr. A. A. Thompson, a last year's graduate of the N.S. Pharm. Society.

Don't Make a Mistake.

If there are any retail druggists in Canada who are not selling Wilson's Fly Pads, and if you are one of them you are making a mistake.

British Columbia Notes.

It was the privilege of the writer of the British Columbia notes to be present at both the annual meeting of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association and the banquet which followed, and never before in the history of the association was there evidenced a better feeling of good fellowship than at these meetings.

At the annual meeting many important matters were taken up and discussed vigorously. The retiring president, Jno. Cochrane, read a most enjoyable and well-thought-out paper, his remarks upon the necessity of improved legislation receiving the warm approval of the assembled druggists. He also made several remarks as to the workability of the new B. P., giving it as his opinion that it is a decided improvement upon its predecessor. Objection was taken by Mr. R. J. Seymour to this flattery, he being of the strongest opinion that too much had been put in the way of the wholesaler, and that there was really no need of the many questionable improvements upon the B. P., '95. The time-worn reduction of fees was agitated by Mr. Emery, and Mr. Curtis struck a chord which found a vibration in many breasts when he earnestly urged the vital necessity of *shorter hours* of business. The paper by Mr. Emery upon the apprentice, outlining as it did a general course of study, met with a warm reception; both papers and a fuller report of the meeting will appear in these columns at a later date.

At the banquet there were disappointments which might have been avoided. The wholesale druggists had not prepared themselves to make speeches of which they were or should be fully capable. The retailers proved themselves quite at home and the responses to the various toasts called forth much laughter and general good feeling. As a direct result of this meeting, it is safe to say, that more interest will be taken in the affairs of the association by its members, and efforts will be made to make the next annual meeting (which will be held in Vancouver) more interesting by the reading of practical papers of research.

Patent Medicine Litigation.

The Court of Appeals, Quebec, has rendered judgment in the case of B. E. McGale vs. Mr. Simard and Dr. A. A. Migneault, carrying on business as the Franco-American Chemical Company.

This is a case arising out of a writ of injunction issued by Judge Doherty restraining defendants from using the name of Dr. Coderre in connection with various chemical preparations, plaintiff claiming the right to the exclusive use of Dr. Coderre as a trade name. The judgment granting the injunction was maintained, reserving to plaintiff recourse in damages.

B.C.P.A. Annual Meeting.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association held its annual session at the Driard Hotel, Victoria, June 15, the attendance including a fair proportion of the Mainland members of the profession, and an enthusiastic interest in all its proceedings marked the meeting throughout. Amongst the chief points of interest were the address of the retiring president, Mr. J. Cochrane, and a paper upon the proverbially overworked drug clerk, his apprenticeship and duties, which was read by Mr. Emery. The last occasioned a good deal of discussion, and at times a little amusement. Some other general matters of pharmaceutical interest were then taken up, and the sitting closed with the election of officers for the association for the ensuing year.

The retiring officers were: J. Cochrane, president; T. E. Atkins, of Vancouver, vice-president; E. H. Hiscocks, G. Chadwick, R. J. Seymour, of Vancouver, and D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, members of the Executive Council.

The officers-elect for the ensuing year are: E. H. Hiscocks, president; R. J. MacPherson, of Vancouver, vice-president; and R. J. Seymour and T. E. Atkins, both of Vancouver, and D. S. Curtis, of New Westminster, members of the Executive Council. J. K. Sutherland, of Vancouver, was re-elected secretary and registrar, and Charles Nelson and Hy. McDowall, both of Vancouver, as auditors.

The reports of the year were of a most satisfactory nature, that of the treasurer showing a balance of $2,500 to the credit of the association.

After the completion of business, the association adjourned to the dining-room of the Driard, where an excellent collation had been prepared. Between President Hiscocks, as chairman, and retiring President Cochrane as vice, were ranged some thirty members of the chemists' profession, amongst whom were noticed Messrs. Atkins, Sutherland, Seymour and Nelson, of Vancouver; Curtis, of New Westminster; Wright, Henderson, Armstrong and McKinnon and Wormall, of the wholesale trade, together with Messrs. Thomas Moore, T. M. Henderson, Jackson, Hall, Gardiner, Cochrane, Marett, Suckerling, H. E. Davies, A. G. Davies, Teague, Shotbolt, Emery, Hilt, Campbell, Aglerson and Wright.

The toast list consisted of the Queen, the Wholesale Trade, Retiring President, President-elect, Visitors from Outside, the Overworked Drug Clerk, the Association, "Bobs," the Ladies and the Press. These called forth a number of excellent speeches, and the members of the druggists' craft spent a very pleasant evening before "Auld Lang Syne" brought all things to a close.

Druggists' Rifle Club.

The Montreal Druggists' Rifle Club held their second meeting recently in the Montreal Camera Club rooms, Phillips square, Mr. J. E. Morrison, president, in the chair.

After the minutes of the first meeting were read, the secretary read the correspondence received from the other clubs already formed in the province in regard to the Government granting privileges in the way of loaning rifles, ammunition, and use of targets.

Nothing definite has been done, and the secretary was instructed to write to the members representing Montreal, and the county, and also to the Minister of Militia.

Since the first meeting held the membership has reached 100 *bona fide* members.

The following were added to the executive committee to represent the retail druggists: Alexis Robert, L. A. Bernard, T. J. Quirk, and W. A. Hendrie. Mr. S. J. Martin, and Mr. A. B. E. Moore were appointed to prepare constitutions and by-laws.

The membership fee was fixed at $1 per annum. The next meeting will be held as soon as replies are received from the several members of Parliament.

Doctor—Well, have you taken the medicine I prescribed?

Patient—Yes, doctor? but it hasn't stopped the chills.

Doctor—That's strange. Did you shake well before taking?

Yes, sir, and afterwards, too.

Druggists' Excursion.

The annual excursion of the wholesale and retail druggists of Halifax, N. S., June 20 afternoon, was an unqualified success, and the dinner which followed at the Belle Vue Hotel, Bedford, was all that could be desired.

President Louis Mylius and an energetic committee were in charge of the outing, and it was due to their untiring efforts that everything passed off so smoothly. The druggists and their guests were first taken for a sail up the beautiful Arm and then to Bedford, where they landed and laughed for several hours. Everybody laughed until his sides ached, and the trip will long be remembered by those who participated.

The sports were among

THE MOST EXCITING EVER HELD

in the province and a number of new athletes were brought to light. The tug-of-war between married *versus* single was awarded to the former, who were ably assisted, so their opponents claimed, by a fence and other outside forces. The referee's right to pull against the losers was also questioned, and the secretary was ordered to open up correspondence with sporting experts in order to settle the point.

The base-ball match between picked teams was one of the funniest on earth, and a large crowd of interested spectators looked on and roared with laughter. J. W. Power was referee and A. E. Gentzell was scorer. Both gentlemen displayed a wonderful knowledge of the fine points of the game, which resulted in a tie, each scoring eight runs.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

The prize winners in the sports were:

100 yards dash—1st, Percy Taylor; 2nd, H. C. Wilson, Windsor.

220 yards dash—1st, J. A. Craig, Yarmouth; 2nd, F. A. Angwin.

Broad jump—1st, Percy Taylor; 2nd, J. D. McKenna.

Hop, step and jump—1st, J. D. McKenna; 2nd, Percy Taylor.

Mr. Taylor particularly distinguished himself by his clever work in the broad jump. His style of covering ground was much admired.

At dinner Host Creighton put on one of his best bills of fare. The tables were prettily arranged, and thirty covers were spread. The toast list included "The Queen," "Our Guests," "The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society" and "Our

WRITE US FOR A

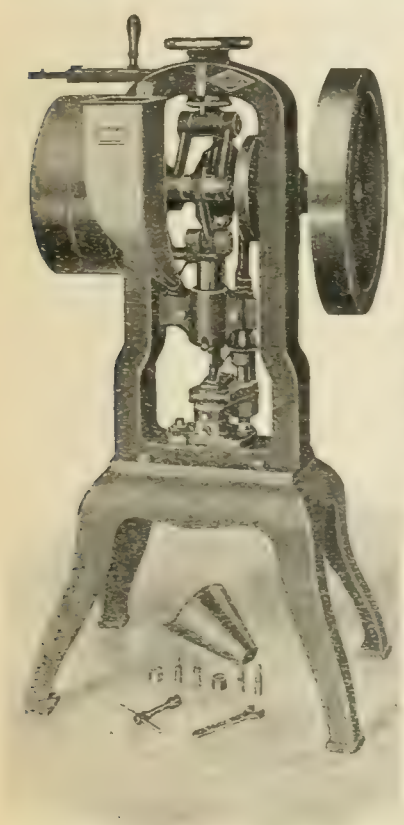
Wilson's FLY PAD Window Display

Equally attractive day or night, and will largely increase your sales of this profitable article. Demand larger than ever.

Archdale Wilson & Co., - Hamilton

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

COLTON'S IMPROVED SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE



Excels Them All...

Simple and Reliable Adjustments for regulating both the weight and pressure of tablet, without the use of wrenches; Perfect Alignment of Punches; How easy to adjust lower punch flush with the top of die; Its convenience in extracting shoe and other parts; The increase of power with our toggle equipment and its capability of compressing at the rate of 120 tablets per minute.

These are a few of the good qualities of importance which embody our **SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE**, the merits of which we **Absolutely Guarantee.**

Arthur Colton

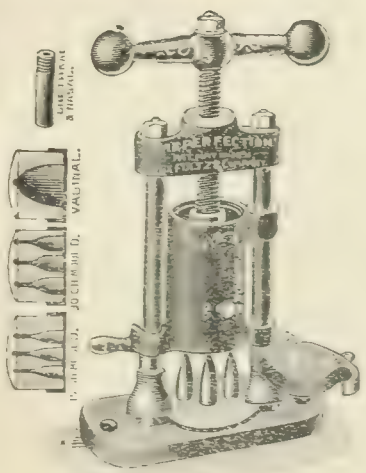
MANUFACTURER OF

Pharmaceutical Machinery

DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.

....OUR....

Suppository and Tablet Machines



are the recognized standard machines of the country, and are in use not only throughout the United States but in many foreign countries.—Wherever used they give satisfaction, and to thoroughly set forth their merits we have issued a booklet, which fully explains the advantages gained by using them. This book contains full particulars about the **Perfection** Suppository Machine, and some interesting facts about the "Pearl" Suppository and "Little Diamond" Tablet Machine which we sell for $7.50—Automatic Funnels, Bottle Washers, Ointment Blocks, Rubber Covered Spatulas, Pill Rollers and Cutters, Powder Dividers, and many other specialties.

A postal card will bring the Book.

31 Warren St. NEW YORK **FOX, FULTZ & CO.** 18 Blackstone St., BOSTON

Sole Manufacturers.

What's New in Wall Paper

FOR 1901?

From Bookseller and Stationer

"Staunton"—1336

WISHING to give readers a little advance talk on wall paper for the coming season, our representative called on M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, and was shown through the firm's new line of samples for 1901, which is now completed, and which will be shown to the trade by their travellers, commencing about July 1.

The manager expressed their satisfaction that the past season's business was far ahead of any previous year, the increase being particularly noticeable in the better grades of goods. The repeat orders during the Spring, after the goods started to sell retail, were enormous. M. Staunton & Co. think that there is no better proof than these repeat orders that their goods are popular sellers. Two trunks full of new samples were ready for our representative's inspection. The writer does not pretend to paint word pictures, or even to be able to appreciate to the fullest extent the artistic in the Staunton line, but a little art can be mingled with a good deal of commercial hard sense in presenting a few of the most forward features in this immense line from inspiration caught while the man in charge turns over the leaves in the almost innumerable books of samples.

Commencing with the better goods in the line, amongst the first books we had a peep into were the ingrain combinations. It is safe to say these will be a revelation to the trade of what this firm can do in artistic productions. The number of different colorings of ingrains has been increased 25 per cent. over last season, only six of last year's leading colors being retained, all the other shades being absolutely new. 9, 18 and 21in. borders are shown with each coloring, every one of these being blended, and the silver and gilt fritters, and multi-colored bronzes add life and brilliancy to these goods. Matched ceilings are, of course, shown for each border, as is the case throughout the entire line. These very attractive goods will, undoubtedly, bring a large return in output to the firm. As an extra ceiling, M. Staunton & Co. show a five-point star design in flitter and gilt on suitable colorings for church or masonic hall decoration.

In speaking of ingrains, it may be proper just here to mention some new ideas that have been advanced in figured papers to take the place of ingrains. Many people are now asking for something different to the entirely plain ingrain ground, and are demanding small simple patterns, unobtrusive but neat and artistic; something that will make good backgrounds for pictures and art objects, and that will give a somewhat more furnished appearance to the walls. A hint was enough for Staunton, and this want has been carefully provided for. We picked three patterns for special mention in this class—one a very dainty narrow stripe, another a small empire wreath, another an all-over conventional leaf design in two colors. These are all shown in silk effects, as well as in plain grounds with appropriate ceilings and friezes.

Some beautiful new things are shown for parlors and boudoirs in a line of silk papers, the lustrous effect of the material being admirably reproduced. Half-a-dozen books of 22-inch papers were now brought forward. The splendid range in design and colored effects would seem to cover every requirement that the dealer can possibly be called upon to supply. In the colorings, there is a wealth of variety from white grounds through medium tones of ivory, pale blues, greens, etc., to the deep rich colorings of leaf and moss greens, holly reds, empire reds, etc. Looking through these goods makes one almost wish that they had a new house to decorate, one having two or three parlors, and as many halls, dining-rooms, libraries, etc., as possible, so that a fair representation of the beautiful things shown might be made use of. The line is strong in good bold florals. One large poppy design is particularly worth mentioning—bright, bold colorings in the artistic grouping of the massive bunches of flowers producing beautiful effects, and we miss our guess if this is not among one of the quickest sellers in the line.

Turning to the 18-inch patterns, there is food for talk for a column or more description of the seemingly endless variety of gilt and embossed papers of all prices and styles. Every individual taste and desire of the prospective customer seems to have been carefully thought out in advance, and provided for in these goods.

A dainty French stripe of the Empire period attracts notice in the many beautiful colorings for parlors, boudoirs and bedrooms. Other lines which the dealer will be quick to appreciate, and his customer after him, are the new canvas or burlap effects. The wonder is how the woven effect of the original can be so admirably reproduced in the groundwork of these papers. Today these goods are sold for a few cents a roll, where the hand-stencilled burlaps, which they portray, cost up into the dollars per square yard, and produce no prettier effects for the extra cost.

Last year's tapestry designs were very favorably received. The splendid range of them which the firm have to offer this year are sure to result in largely increased sales. Some of the Oriental blue colorings in these goods commend them as luxurious decorations for smoking dens, or Oriental rooms.

Their special heavyweight glimmers are again exceedingly attractive in their rich grounds and effective colorings.

Another turn, and we face the standard lines of glimmer papers and white blanks. Naturally enough, we have dwelt at a little greater length among the higher grades, but in the whole Staunton line there is not a pattern or a coloring shown but deserves attention. Starting right down at the cheapest grades of ungrounded goods the colorings and designs bear evidence, and show practical and workable ideas that are only born of long experience.

The writer would judge, from a very careful survey, that the whole line has been designed and colored with the object of placing before the Canadian trade a thoroughly representative line of goods that will find a ready sale and yield a good profit to their many customers, and the dealer who wishes to put before his patrons the very newest creation of the leading wall paper designers displayed in colorings that leave nothing to be desired for beauty and attractiveness will find it in this line.

Next Merry Meeting." W. H. Waddell (Government examiner), J. E Roy, C. E. Puttner and C. E. Borden replied to the second toast, and President Mylius, Dr. Buckley and E. S. Blackie to the third.

AN INTERESTING PAPER

was read by W. A. Simson on "A Subject for Thought," dealing with cut prices and keen competition.

The presentation of prizes afforded no end of amusement. Special prizes were presented to Captain W. H. Simson and C. E. Puttner, of the married tug-of-war team ; C. E. Borden, best batting average; James Gowan, base running ; William Crowe, for general excellence ; George McDougall, good conduct, and to the umpire and scorer. Each winner responded, expressing his appreciation of the splendid gifts.

Songs were rendered by A. S. Wylde in his usual good style, and Bohanan's orchestra furnished a splendid programme.

During the afternoon the members were photographed by A. E. Gentzell.

Photographic Supplies

Messrs Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, owing to the demand from retail druggists for photographic goods, have added a "Photographic Supplies Branch" to their present business and have issued a catalogue of apparatus and supplies which will be found very valuable to all dealers or prospective dealers in these goods.

The experience of the Liverpool (Eng.) house of this firm has convinced them that a large and constantly increasing trade is to be done with the retail druggists, and the wonderful growth of amature photography has made it absolutely necessary that supplies may be had locally, without having to send to some dealers in large centres. The druggist should have this trade and if he is enterprising and energetic will have it.

"He Like a Soldier Fell"

Several months ago your British Columbia correspondent mentioned with pride the fact that among the first volunteers for South Africa was Capt. M. G. Blanchard, the first secretary registrar of the B.C.P.A. Now with mingled feelings of pride and sorrow I have to chronicle his death on June 15, from wounds received at Roodeval on June 7.

CAPT. MONSON GOUDGE BLANCHARD,
Ex-Registrar British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.
Born January 24, 1864 ; Died from wounds received in battle, June 15, 1900.

Capt. M. G. Blanchard was a native of Windsor, N.S. He was the son of W. H. Blanchard, barrister, of Windsor, N.S., and brother of P. T. Blanchard, barrister, Baddeck, C.B. His family are all U.E. Loyalists. He received an education and graduated at the Ontario Veterinary College. Coming west, he engaged in the practice of veterinary surgeon, and was for several years Dominion Veterinary Inspector. Having always taken an active interest in drugs, he engaged in the drug business in the city of Victoria, and was in business on his own account when the Pharmacy Act of 1891 was passed. So active an interest did he take in the passing of this Act that he was appointed the first secretary-registrar of the B.C.P.A., which position he filled with credit for two years. After this he devoted more of his time to matters military, and rose to the position of captain of No. 2 Company of the Fifth Regiment. Few men could claim as many friends as could Captain Blanchard, and his death has caused very general sorrow in the city of his adoption, Victoria. The B.C.P.A. has few soldiers among its members, but it has this satisfaction, that the first secretary-registrar died a true soldier for his country.

Ladies' Home Journal.

Ernest Seton-Thompson's "Wild Animal Play" gives special interest and sprightliness to the July Ladies' Home Journal. Into its roles children are ingeniously fitted to impersonate the wild animals Mr. Seton-Thompson has known and told a bout with so much charm. Edward Bok sets forth with much emphasis the benefits of living in the country, "An American Mother" writes on "Is a College Education the Best for Our Girls?" and Edward B. Rawson points out the harmful effects of "Letting Children Rust in Summer." The experiences of "A Missionary in the Great West" are continued in the July Journal. The fiction features are, "The Story the Doctor Told" and "The Voice in the Choir." "The American Girl at Her Sports," by H. C. Christy, is shown in a page drawing. Other pictorial features are examples of the work of "Albert Lynch : a Painter of Fair Women," In Some Old-Fashioned Gardens," "Here and There in a Summer Cottage," "Through Picturesque America," etc. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year ; ten cents a copy.

New Customs Regulations.

The following circular has been issued by the Canadian customs department relating to regulations as to invoices and entries of customs laws.

The invoice produced for entry at the customs house shall be an invoice from the person, firm or corporation selling the goods. It must be properly certified and shall show the actual price charged by the consignor for the goods, including the cost of coverings of any kind and all charges and expenses incident to placing the goods in condition, packed ready for shipment to Canada.

Goods exported to Canada from any country, and passing in transit through another country, shall be valued for duty as if imported direct from such first mentioned country, subject to following conditions :

The bill of lading shall show the ultimate destination of the goods to be a port in Canada, without any contingency of diversion.

The said bill of lading or a certified copy and such further evidence as the collector may require, together with a proper invoice of the goods, shall be produced by the importer to the collector of customs at the port of entry, provided that a customs certificate showing the trans shipment of the goods in a British or foreign port may be required by the collector as further evidence, provided also that any original bill of lading may be returned if a statement containing the material facts set forth in the bill of lading be filed with the collector.

Goods subject to an ad valorem duty, not imported in conformity with these regulations, shall be valued at their fair market value as sold for home consumption in the last country, whence the goods were transported into Canada.

Until 1st September next the collectors may use discretion in respect to the production of bills of lading when other proof is furnished.

To The Theory of Concentrated Food Preparations.

We intend to give hereafter a few useful indications, taught by a two years' practical experience, for the use of those practitioners, who are giving the concentrated food preparations and food remedies an extensive trial in cases of defective nutrition an wasting diseases.

As to the question of the advisability of administering meat-powder preparations (Somatose, Trouette and Perrot's, etc.) or different kinds of beef-extracts in cases presenting a certain liability to some form of toxic elements as : tuberculosis, diabetes, general debility, hæmorrhage or after surgical operations, etc., etc. ; where, as Dr. Mendelssohn puts it, " We see bodily and mental lassitude, inability to perform well the acts of digestion, an enfeebled action of the heart and general relaxation of all the tissues "—their danger of toxic action will be well understood, if we consider the absolute impossibility for all those numerous manufacturers, to be constantly supplied in any quantity with the best and freshest meat.

Common sense itself, moreover, would seem to teach us, that an extract from the tissues of a dead and decomposing animal is about the last thing that ought to be allowed in the above-named cases. It is believed by Professor Graeme Hammond, of New York City (New England Medical Monthly), that generally injection of too much nitrogen in the form of meat leads to bacterial putrefaction. This perhaps is able to explain why severe diabetes becomes worse after an exclusive flesh meat diet, when such is continued too long. F. Blumenthal (Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc. Jour., 1900), found in those diabetes even the formation of sugar from meat albuminoids increased.

All this seems to speak very much in favor of a concentrated, purely vegetable proteid, such as " Protose," so successfully introduced since 1898 here, in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Chicago, etc.

The well-known gynæcologist, Dr. Coyteux Frévost, of Ottawa, is just terminating in the St. Luke's Hospital, a whole series of interesting experiments, consisting in feeding a number of patients after abdominal operations, from the very first day after laparotomy, with " Protose " exclusively, and expresses himself highly satisfied with the results, all the patients having well assimilated this food, without any nausea or other disturbance, which usually follows the use of even weak tea or beef tea in the operated.

Dr. Dane, of Winnipeg, has again obtained a striking improvement in a severe case of diabetes, treated in St. Boniface Hospital, and put exclusively on the " Protose " treatment, and a great many Montreal physicians continue prescribing it in different forms of dyspepsia, anæmia, and in corpulency with the best results.

The seeming contradiction, that the same food preparation is increasing the bodily weight of emaciated patients, while reducing that of an over-stout one, is easily explained, when it is borne in mind that during treatment the former are allowed fats, cream, pastry and sugar, whereas the latter are forbidden to use these.

—*Montreal Medical Journal.*

Leisure Moments.

Physician—You should repose on the right side only in order to enjoy a good night's rest. It is positively injurious to lie on both sides.

Patient—But how can I help it, doctor? You seem to have overlooked the fact that I am a lawyer.

Guest (at hotel)—" I want another room."

Clerk—" Why, what's the matter with the one you have? "

" Guest—Oh, the room is all right, but it has a fire escape. I want one without."

Clerk—" I fail to see why you object to a fire escape."

Guest—" Well, I'll tell you why. Last night the fire all escaped from the room, and I almost froze."

Jem—" Who's our foremost general, Tom? "

Tom—" Well, judging from the advertisements in this paper, I should say General Debility."—Comic Cuts.

Fussy Man (hurrying into a newspaper office)—I've lost my spectacles somewhere, and I want to advertise for them, but I can't see to write without them, you know.

Advertising Clerk (likely to be general manager some day)—I will write that ad. for you, sir. Any marks on them?

Fussy Man—Yes, yes. Gold-rimmed, lenses different focus, and letters L. O. C. on inside. Insert it three times.

Advertising Clerk—Yes, sir. One dollar, please.

Fussy Man—Here it is.

Advertising Clerk—Thanks. It gives me, sir, great pleasure to inform you, sir, that your spectacles are on the top of your head.

Fussy Man—My stars! So they are. Why didn't you say so before?

Advertising Clerk—Business before pleasure, you know.

Mid-Summer Wants

OUR OWN IMPORTATION

Lime Juice in Bulk or Bottle

MINERAL WATERS
- Apenta, Quarts and Pints
- Hunyadi Janos, Quarts and Pints
- Frederickshall

FRUIT JAR RINGS, BOTTLING WAX
SPECIE CORKS, all sizes
PARAFINE WAX
CITRATE MAGNESIA, English make, in 10 pound original tins
OIL LEMON, TARTARIC ACID
CITRIC ACID
STONE'S TAPER STRAWS

Flavoring Extracts
Concentrated Special Value

PINEAPPLE, PEACH
RASPBERRY, COFFEE
VANILLA WHITE
PEAR, STRAWBERRY
BANANA, NECTAR
VANILLA DARK
SARSAPARILLA

Olive Oil Soap
Pure White in Bars.

Quotations cheerfully supplied by return mail in every case.

J. WINER & CO., -- Hamilton

Established 1830. Incorporated 1895.

Our Specialties

Rubber Goods "Ideal Brand"
Nebulizers
Catheters
English Nipples
Graduate Medicine Glasses
English Surgical Gauzes
Abdominal Belts
Electric Batteries
Feeding Bottles & Fittings
Soothers, on card
Pessaries
Suspensory Bandages
Oil Silk
Chest Protectors
Crutches
Atomizers
Clinical Thermometers
Elastic Stockings
American Nipples
Surgical Steel Razors (J. Stevens & Son, London)
Absorbent Cotton
Manicure Instruments
Hypodermic Syringes
Hearing Trumpets
Trusses, all styles
Spirit Stoves
Rubber Urinals
Gauze Bandages
Shoulder Braces
Hospital Supplies.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

Agents For
J. Stevens & Son, 78 Long Lane
LONDON, E. C.

TORONTO, CANADA.

HIGH GRADE

Boxes AND Labels

FOR DRUGGISTS ARE OUR SPECIALTY

We sell the best of everything in our line that a druggist requires. We also carry the cheaper grades for cheaper purposes. Whichever quality you may need we can suit you.

Have you seen our samples of fancy Embossed Seals? They are lovely goods and every druggist of any standing should use them.

DOMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY

38-40 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and ½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/–; FARO," for 1 oz., 1½oz., 2 oz., 3oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9: "Lisbon," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leather-lined box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2oz, 3 oz. 4 oz, 6oz., 8 oz, and 10 oz, post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

ARYTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WATERSTON'S DRUGGIST'S Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you
Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

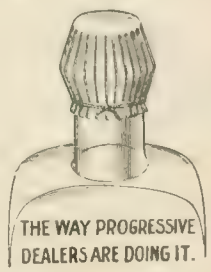
On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

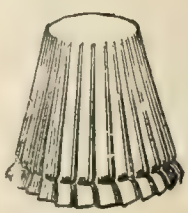
THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

This Way OR



This Way **Which?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Pharmacy in England.

The Effects of the War—Echoes from Kimberley—Dispensing Error at the Stores—A Boom in Naftalan—The Council Election and a New Policy—The Exhibition Period, London and Paris.

By Our Own Correspondent.

The effects of the war are being felt in various directions. The increase in the freights has enabled the colliers and the coal merchants to advance coal fully 40 per cent., as outside competition is prevented owing to the rise in freight. This has reacted on glass and iron manufacturers. Glass bottles have increased in value some 30 to 35 per cent. during the last nine months, whilst apparatus such as that used for soda-water manufacture has been advanced 15 per cent. Pottery ware has been advanced about the same extent, and the result is that wholesale firms have increased their prices for packages. Even case makers have had a fillip, owing to the enormous demand caused by the war, and I understand that the market has been practically cleared of the quality usually employed for packing cases, and prices have been generally advanced. This ought to be good for the lumber trade, unless the increase in freight has adversely affected it. The labor market has been disturbed by the removal of some 80,000 reservists and volunteers. In some trades it is becoming almost impossible to obtain the usual hands. Vans are being driven by youths where men were formerly employed; clerks in the drug trade are temporarily scarce (so the wholesalers say); qualified assistants in the medical and veterinary professions are unobtainable, so many having accepted commissions at the front. Perhaps the greatest wonder is that the removal of 200,000 men from our shores has not affected us to a larger extent, and that war is being felt, financially, to so small a degree. This is our biggest war for nearly fifty years, and yet nothing like a pinch has been felt by the masses. The middle classes will feel it more next year, with an income tax of 5 per cent. on one's net profits.

I had a chat the other day with a Kimberley chemist's late assistant, who has been through the siege. Business was hardly affected, although they ran out of a lot of goods, such as patent medicines and invalids' requisites. Only on one day was business disorganized, and that was due to the scare which caused so many children and women to seek refuge in the mines. It was this day's scare that upset the good relations between my informant and his employer. He had been in his engagement for nearly ten years, but when the news was circulated that the Boers had brought up several more high-velocity guns many refused to resume business, and in consequence received their discharge. As soon as Kimberley was relieved, about 7,000 out of its normal white population of 12,000 proceeded to the coast or to England, so business was exceptionally quiet. The siege got on the nerves of everybody, but most people went about their daily avocations as usual, and very many never saw the Boers at all, as they rarely ventured within rifle-shot. Although qualified at the Cape, this chemist was not registered in England, where he intends carrying on business until things are quite settled in South Africa. I was interested in learning how he meant to do this, and found he knew, just as well as I did, that by forming a little family company under the Limited Liability Act he was exempt from the pharmacy laws, as long as he employed a qualified chemist as manager. Really, it hardly seems worth while our colonial friends agitating for reciprocity in pharmaceutical certificates, when an open door like this is presented to all and sundry.

Two unfortunate occurrences have taken place lately, but have not leaked out in the press. The first became known through a circular issued by a leading firm who make granular effervescing preparations a specialty. In this circular it was earnestly requested that all the effervescing phosphate of soda issued about a certain date should be returned, as it had been found that the phosphate of soda was contaminated with arsenic. As no fatal cases have occurred, it may be assumed that the proportion was very minute, and all responsibility was placed upon the wholesale house that supplied the phosphate. The second affair is a dispensing error at one of the larger "stores" in London. A prescription was presented by a young lady residing in South London and called for a gargle, containing spirit ammon. arom., but by some mistake liquor ammonia fort was dispensed instead. The result was very serious and a medical man had to be called in. Fortunately the young lady is recovering and no further complications are expected. The "stores" acknowledged the error and promised compensation. It would be interesting to know if the individual who dispensed the prescription was duly qualified, but these matters are usually hushed up as quickly as possible.

We may shortly expect a boom in naftalan. The proprietors of this substance consist of certain Russian and German financiers who are interested in the little Armenian village where the crude naftalan is obtained. It is a greenish-black neutral base, with strong and unpleasant odor, obtained by fractional distillation from a peculiar local naphtha. It was recommended as an analgesic and parasiticide and as a substitute for huile de cade or coal tar in skin diseases. It is applied on linen, twice daily, carefully covered from the air, and is quickly absorbed. Now I hear that the naftalan syndicate have succeeded in purifying the crude substance so that a yellowish ointment is obtained in which the odor is much less pronounced. With this they purpose manufacturing a soap and various other preparations which will be introduced to the public and pushed for all it is worth. Supported by the peculiar system that prevails in Germany, where medical men and even leading professors will write essays recommending anything which is particularly brought under their notice, probably for a substantial consideration, naftalan will start with strong medcal testimonials. The rest is easy, if the funds available for advertising and proper business push are forthcoming.

The addition of three new members of council, as the result of the election of the Pharmaceutical Society, more or less pledged to revise the decision of the former council respecting the Companies Bill now before Parliament, has already borne fruit. The question of the policy of the council in regard to this bill has been referred to a committee. Mr. Walter Hills, a former president of the society and proprietor of Jacob Bell's historic

pharmacy in Oxford street, London, has moved in the matter and as his hands have been greatly strengthened by the result of the election—he, himself, came in at the top of the poll—and his supporters increased, we may expect that some attempt to include pharmacists with medical men may be made at some stage in the progress of the bill. It is, however, extremely doubtful if the bill will be pressed on and it is openly stated that if it were not for the persistence of the Lord Chancellor the bill would be dropped. Those who imagine that by some fortuitous turn of events the Companies Bill may be converted into a Pharmacy Bill attacking company pharmacy are hardly likely to see their ideas fulfilled ; but something attempted is better than nothing done.

This is the exhibition period and last week the Medical, Surgical and Hygienic Association held their fourth annual exhibition at the Queen's Hall, London, W. The attendance was large and it is claimed that some 4,000 medical men attended, but this is doubtful. Even if this number of medical admission cards were presented there is no guarantee that the holders were medical men. In many instances, doctors would give the tickets away to their dispensers and others. Still the association is fast becoming a formidable rival to the British Medical Association in that its exhibition is arranged by and run for the benefit of the exhibitors. In the B.M.A. annual museum of drugs,etc., there is always more or less dissatisfaction as it is run by the local committee of medical men chiefly as a source of revenue for the expenses of their junketings.

This year the B.M.A. meets at Ipswich, and the attendance, except of the eastern counties' associations, is sure to be small. There is a sanitary congress in Scotland, and a veterinary meeting in Ireland, but most of the international meetings and congresses are arranged for Paris. The chemical congress will take place in Paris on July 21, during the week of the special visit arranged by the members of the Society of Chemical Industry, who must be fond of hot weather to have chosen the end of July to visit Paris. By the way, things seem to be progressing more favorably with the Paris Exhibition, and the attendance is therefore improving. I was surprised to find, when visiting it early in May, that the official number of visitors was then averaging over 100,000, but this was swollen by the inclusion of workmen and those who have charge of exhibits, etc. The cases were, in numerous instances, not unpacked, and at the Pharmacie Centrale I saw their exhibit, six weeks after the official opening of the exhibition, still unfinished. The space covered by the exhibition is so vast that a crowd of 500,000 visitors would not prevent locomotion, except in some of the side-shows or native streets. It is spread over both banks of the Seine, and surpasses in architectural beauty and diversity of interest all previous exhibitions. In the chemical section Great Britain and the Colonies do not show up to advantage, it being a curious fact that Russia has a larger number of exhibits, most of the labels of which are in Russian. Germany shows its cast iron uniformity by placing all the exhibits in stands of the same design, which is not altogether pleasing. France naturally has the largest and best position, but the least ready. To do the exhibition thoroughly would take a week, but one soon tires, and therefore a few hours at a time is quite sufficient for the ordinary visitor.

The Drug Store Beetle.

S. Frank Aaron describes the drug-store or store-room beetle in a recent issue of the "Scientific American." This beetle is known as Sitodripa Panacea, a name given because the insect was first found in dried bread. It belongs to the family Ptinidæ. It is of a reddish-brown color and varies in length from one-twentieth to one-tenth of an inch. The head is situated beneath the pro-thorax, the legs are slender, the body compact and rounded, and the motions rather slow. The larva is whitish yellow with black jaws, the pupa whitish, and the pupa-case or cocoon is formed out of the dust of the larval borings. In an equable summer-like temperature the transformation from pupa to larva occupies about eight or ten weeks, and in heated buildings there may be four or five broods annually. These are the beetles so frequently found in powdered capsicum.

Eugenoform is the trade name of a product, the result of a reaction of formic aldehyde on eugenol. It decomposes in the stomach with great ease.

Cassaripe—Name given to a substance said to be the juice of the cassava, or breadfruit. It is said to be antiseptic, and is recommended in ophthalmic practice, especially in inflammations of the conjunctiva.

Wood-Pulp for Surgical Dressings.

Wood-pulp, such as paper is made of, is obtained in its crude form from the manufacturers and comes in sheets of any size and thickness It is cheap, easily obtained and possesses valuable properties. When macerated in water, it swells up and absorbs from four to five times its weight of liquid, retaining both moisture and heat for a long time. Antiseptic drugs may de dissolved in the water, as the pulp itself is unaffected by most drugs. When dry, the pulp will absorb both oils and fats, and can be used as an emollient and antiseptic. Wood-pulp can be molded when moist, so that it can be used as a splint, owing to the fact that it dries very hard. When kept slightly wet with an antiseptic solution, the pulp remains soft and can be used as an absorbent dressing. It can be sterilized by heating in an ordinary sterilizer, and, if the heat is increased so that the surface is charred, it will act as a deodorizing dressing. A sheet four feet square costs only about 15 or 20 cents.—*Modern Sanitary Science.*

To Make Manifolding Papers.

The following process comes highly recommended : Mix lard oil, or common sweet oil (cotton-seed oil, purified), to the consistency of cream, with any of the following substances, according to the color desired : Prussian blue, lampblack, Venetian red or chrome green, either of which should be rubbed with a spatula, on a plate or stone, until smooth. Use rather thin but firm paper ; put on with a sponge, and wipe off as dry as convenient, then lay between sheets of uncolored paper, and press (under books or some other weight) until the surplus oil is absorbed, when the sheets will be ready for use. This paper can also be made by rubbing thin, strong, tissue paper with a composition consisting of two ounces tallow, one half-ounce powdered black lead, one-fourth pint of linseed oil, and sufficient lampblack to make it of the consistency of cream. These should be melted together, and rubbed on the paper while hot. When dry, it will be fit for use.—*National Druggist.*

We are now learned that rashness and imprudence will not be deterred from taking credit ; let us try whether fraud and avarice may be more easily restrained from giving it.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Why it is so Popular

We import a select **Cascara Bark.** We do our own grinding. We do not add any foreign purgative or Cathartic. It is the Extract from the bark alone, made in such a way as to be most agreeable to the taste. Possessing the full medicinal strength—twice that of some, equaling any. IN PRICE no higher than the cheap grades. Consult your own interests by proving the truth of these statements. Specify **AROMATIC CASCARA,** made by

THE—
Mackenzie Snyder Company Limited
785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

—WE IMPORT—

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.
TORONTO

SPECIALTIES

SPONGES [illegible] from which to select. The largest and most complete stock in Canada. Imported direct from the Fisheries.
CHAMOIS SKINS—English, American and French. The only reliable "Genuine Chamois," which retains its silky character under all circumstances.
CAPPING SKINS—White Splits and Gold Beater's Skin.
SEA SALT [illegible] to retail at 25c. and 40c. per lb.
TALCUM POWDER—Perfumed, at 6c. per doz., at $7.20 per gross. Full size tin.
SUSPENSORIES—A full line at popular prices. None better and none cheaper.
FLORIDA WATER [illegible] at $1 and $1.75 per doz.
TRUSSES—The lines of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co., Limited.
RUBBER GOODS—Everything the druggist requires at popular prices.
SPONGE CABINETS—Silent salesmen. Display the stock and keep it nice and clean.
CORKS—In this line we are CORKERS.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington St. E.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA
White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

Wheat Marrow

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Nutritious, easily digested, and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.
All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by
The Express Roller Mills
Wm. Mack, Proprietor. CORNWALL, ONT

The Latest Novelty

ON THE ENGLISH MARKET

PRICE
F.O.B. London, 18s. per Gross, to sell at 10c.

MADE
in all Perfumes and packed in beautiful boxes

APPLY TO MAKERS,
THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., ENGLAND

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

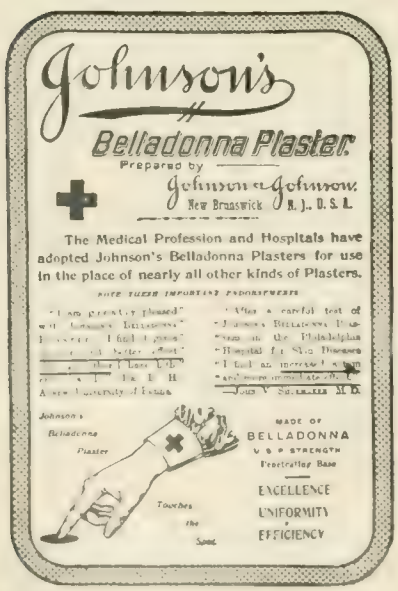
GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Boud's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia



LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C H S MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Dispensing Problems.*

INCOMPATIBLE MIXTURES.

Twice were effervescent mixtures found which required careful handling. One was the familiar bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate combination, the other was of rhubarb and sodium bicarbonate. Since these are of comparatively frequent occurrence, note should be made of them by the inexperienced.

In one instance were the good offices of glycerin apparent in assisting in the dilution of an alcoholic fluid extract and once again was another of these troublesome fluids noticed. Indeed, no other class of preparations are so fruitful in annoyances to the dispenser and as often reflect upon the pharmaceutical knowledge of the prescriber as fluid extracts. Their decadence is justly deserved and an acceptable substitute would be intensely popular.

IRON SALTS TROUBLESOME.

Our investigation emphasizes the fact that the chemical and pharmaceutical characteristics of iron and its compounds should be well understood by physicians and pharmacists. This element and its salts seem to provoke more prescription difficulties than any other. Six times did the official phosphate of pyrophospate give our correspondents occasion to use their more scientific pharmaceutical attainments and in four instances did the difficulty occur because of the presence of phosphoric acid. It is quite evident that full knowledge should be had by the dispenser of the different forms of acid phosphoric and of the peculiar relation of these to the official iron phosphate and pyrophosphate respectively.

DIFFICULTIES WITH SALOL.

Salol, because of its insolubility in water and because it is difficult to powder in the ordinary way, appears in ten per cent. of the mixtures as a difficult substance to handle. Once it was fused with almond oil and emulsified, in another instance it was, strangely enough, dissolved in oil of wintergreen and emulsified. The unauthorized use of a considerable amount of the essential oil was all the more peculiar because as much oil of turpentine was prescribed as there was oil of wintergreen used. The committee offers the information that salol can be more readily powdered after it has been fused and cooled. In this more finely divided state it can be easily suspended in mixture by the proper use of acacia or tragacanth.

PEPSIN MIXTURES.

By some of our correspondents the solution of pepsin is offered as a process requiring skill. This is true, yet the quality of the pepsin is often an important factor. Greater familiarity of physicians and pharmacists with the more concentrated liquid forms of this ferment, with better assurance of their equal reliability, would conduce much to the successful handling of this product. Its combination with alkalies, to which our attention has been called, is of such frequent occurrence and the oft-repeated statements from physicians that most satisfactory results are secured from such so-called unscientific mixture, lead your committee to advise our dispensing members to send out these combinations unquestioned; at the same time we suggest to our more scientific brothers the necessity of furnishing to physicians more convincing proof of their inactivity.

FERRIC CHLORIDE A SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

In four instances does the tincture of ferric chloride produce untoward effect; three times because of its acid reaction and once because of its immiscibility with mucilage of acacia

Fowler's solution evidently causes some annoyance to dispensers because it is frequently prescribed with acid more or less diluted.

These decidedly

ACID OR ALKALINE REACTIONS IN GALENICALS

so many times cause prescription difficulties that we must give them consideration. The ideal liquid preparation is one miscible in all proportions with water without being either acid or alkaline, and the nearer we approach the ideal the nearer, of course, we approach perfect dispensing. It should, therefore, be a matter of serious concern to us to keep out of our standard formularies all new preparations save those that are neutral, and we should endeavor to reduce the number of such combinations already present, while those remaining should be so re-named as to leave no doubt as to their properties to the prescriber and dispenser; as, for example, acid syrup of squills, acid solution of iron, alcoholic alkaline solution of arsenic, etc.

Your committee is fully convinced, however, that Fowler's solution is not nearly so difficult as it appears, since arsenic is soluble in sufficient amounts under neutral, acid or alkaline conditions. Its alkalinity is not often in the way, save when the solution is prescribed in comparatively large quantities with such liquids as the tincture of ferric chloride, Majendies' solution, etc. Rarely is it in such proportions as to precipitate ferric hydrate, and when added to an equal quantity of the stronger morphine solution, as has been observed, it must naturally be neutralized by an acceptable acid. . . .

EMULSIONS.

Four per cent. of the mixtures under consideration were so-called "emulsions." One illustrated forcibly an instance where skill and good judgment led the pharmacist to use the process of saponification to make a presentable mixture, when it is possible the prescriber had no such end in view. This raises a question in the minds of some members of the committee as to the effect of the resulting combination as compared with the remedies as originally prescribed. Therapeutists and pharmacologists should settle this matter in a definite and scientific way. How does the physiological effect of an oleate compare with that of the substance decomposed to form it, and what is the changed medicinal effect, if any, of organic principles subjected to the action of strong alkalies, are questions worthy of practical settlement. When and to what extent is a compounder justified in using legitimate emulsifying agents, is also a question worthy of discussion, with the object of establishing a guiding rule well in view. The growing popularity of hydrocarbon oils for internal use offers investigators the opportunity of suggesting the best means of forming emulsions of these, should they require modifications of the well-established forms in use for fixed oils. . . .

HONEY FOR SUSPENDING RESINS.

The failure to take advantage of the most valuable quality of honey to suspend a resin, dissolved in alcohol-tincture guaiac, characterized one of the replies received, and leads us to make a point of this. Honey, straight honey, as is well known, is the very best substance to be found for making mixtures of tinctures of guaiac, benzoin, cannabis, etc., with aqueous fluids. When honey is present in

* From report of special committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing presented at the annual meeting of the A. Ph. A. by the chairman, H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Ind. Reprinted from the *American Druggist*.

quantities no less than the amount of the resinous tincture ordered, acceptable mixture will result if the two are thoroughly triturated together before the other liquids are slowly added. . . .

We call attention to a simple

TRITURATION OF CALOMEL WITH MILK SUGAR

one and a half grains to twenty. The compounder is directed to "rub until a yellow color is obtained," and he remarks that the proportion of mercurial is so small that no perceptible color can be procured. We are forced to ask: "Did he first triturate with a small quantity, an equal bulk of the milk sugar, and if the yellow color then secured was not satisfactory to him?" Again: "Does he use this method always when triturating?" It is startling how many times we find pharmacists utterly disregarding these fundamental principles of trituration, while others are as unmindful of the advantages one substance holds over another for this process. How many of us have seen a grain of strychnine added directly to a whole dram of quinine sulphate when perhaps thirty grains of dried iron sulphate was to be a part of the same prescription? This is elementary, you say; we admit that it is, but we venture to assert that no fault in dispensing is more common than the one to which we have just referred.

DISPENSING HYGROSCOPIC AND VOLATILE POWDERS.

Pepsin in powders, without drying material, but, on the contrary, with almost double its weight of ammonium chloride, leaves us with well-defined ideas of the troubles following the dispensing of hygroscopic and volatile substance in papers. Of course waxed or some other impervious paper should be at hand always, cut in proper sizes. A recent experience of one of our members leads us to think that well ground, glass stoppered, salt-mouth bottles, of suitable sizes, are the proper containers for such powders. . .

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

The five prescriptions for pills kindly furnished us clearly illustrate three types of difficult masses. Phosphorus, one type, oils and an oil-like substance one, and a non-reducible article the third. It is a question if in even a small percentage of instances the conscientious pharmacist is quite satisfied with his efforts in making pills containing phosphorus, notwithstanding he may be well informed as to methods and may have had extended experience. Expert and accurate weighing, quick and careful manipulation, the least possible exposure, yet after all what does an estimate of the amount of free phosphorus remaining bring? It is just here, if never again, that we count ready-made pills a blessing, because the responsibility is shifted, wax and all. Tolu coating, often, as in this instance, is suggested. What is our success in this operation? We read and read about tolu coating, and when we try it we wonder if the writing is not all theory. Let us lend much encouragement to the would-be essayist on phosphorus in pills and on tolu coating, if his writings are to be based upon actual practice.

A member kindly sends a prescription of strychnine sulphate, arsenious acid, phosphorus and pepsin. He writes: "This requires quick handling; dissolved phosphorus in chloroform and, after triturating other ingredients thoroughly, added the mixture to the solution of phosphorus, massed, made pills and coated with ethereal solution of tolu." The only thing omitted is a sample of the pills. This association needs just such pertinent words and such an exhibit as these pills would make.

ESSENTIAL OIL IN PILLS.

Essential oils and similar bodies are still used in pills, especially in emmenagogue compounds, and success in manipulating largely depends upon the quantity of oil prescribed or used. There is little doubt that soap is our most helpful aid in massing these, yet we are not warranted in using comparatively large quantities of soap. Experienced operators tell us that soap exerts its best influence when mixed directly with the oil; the other articles are to be added to the paste thus formed.

A CREOSOTE PILL

Another writer and thoroughly practical member, commenting upon a prescription for pills containing iron sulphate, strychnine sulphate, arsenous acid, powdered digitalis and creosote, one grain of latter to each pill, writes as follows: "Triturate strychnine sulphate and arsenic with five grains of milk sugar, add iron sulphate and digitalis, remove from mortar. Weigh creosote in homeopathic vial, pour in empty mortar and add powdered extract of licorice and kaoline each twenty grains, rub together, add the mixed powders and glucose to make mass, which must be carefully "coaxed" into a pipe with the fingers and palm of hand. Cut with machine but do not roll with it; form pills with fingers. Result, a satisfactory pill containing all the creosote."

THE USE OF HEAT.

The third mass represents that class where substances are prescribed that cannot without much labor or without skill be reduced to a uniform state. In this instance salol and resin guaiac are the only ingredients, and it offers an opportunity for the judicious application of heat, an element in manipulations as often overlooked as it is carelessly and ignorantly applied. . . .

CHLORAL HYDRATE IN SUPPOSITORIES.

Of the four lots of suppositories presented, three demand skilful treatment because they contain chloral hydrate. Not one whit less troublesome has scientific or higher pharmacy made this prescription than it was to our elder brothers thirty years ago. Your committee is led to ask why some special base has not been offered for suppositories of chloral. That nothing of the kind is well known is proven by the fact that cacao butter is prescribed in each instance and because each pharmacist employed a different method. One used "seventy-five grains of corn starch and a few grains of cacao butter to make mass" for six suppositories containing five grains of chloral each. Another rubbed the chloral hydrate (sixty grains) with twenty grains powdered tragacanth, proceeded in the usual way, using a slightly-warmed spatula and shaping the suppositories by hand. The third operator, whose prescription contains sodium bromide, one dram, and chloral hydrate, thirty grains, in four suppositories, overcame the difficulty by using a freezing mixture of ice and salt.

URETHRAL SUPPOSITORIES.

The remaining contribution upon the subject of suppositories is a prescription for urethral bougies containing two per cent. protargol. With it is sent the following note: "The base is a gelatin one composed of gelatin, glycerin and water. The protargol is dissolved in one dram of water, the gelatin base melted on a water bath and the solution incorporated, then poured into bougie molds three inches long, which have been previously well dusted with lycopodium. About one to two hours are necessary to put up the prescription."

This latter prescription suggests to us

1900

The **FLY CATCHER** for this year is

Indian Fly Trap

BECAUSE:

IT can be carried about without danger of soiling dress or fingers.

IT can be hung up.

IT is not an unsightly, sticky sheet but a prettily-shaped placque.

ITS manufacture is a HOME INDUSTRY.

70 per cent. profit to the Druggist.

Of all Wholesale Houses.

JOHN HISLOP & CO.

28 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL.

Bennett's Drug Cabinet

Will Save Time and Waste

by keeping in a systematic manner your herbs and drugs. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

PRESERVES DRUGS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

DUST AND INSECT PROOF

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

DEFIES MICE AND WORMS

Cabinets containing 50 drawers, 4 x 4½ x 10, made in oak, with bronze pulls, only

$15.00

Cabinets supplied any style or size. Apply to the patentee and manufacturer--

J. S. BENNETT

70 Sheridan Avenue - - TORONTO

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chaffing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited,

Factories: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids

A PERFECTLY PURE WHEAT FLOUR FOOD

Physicians will be perfectly safe in recommending this at any time, as it will agree with the most delicate stomach.

"THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST."

Price, 25c. Per Pound Tin

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

Sole Proprietors

London and Montreal.

"SEE MY WRITING"

"I revel in my freedom. Compare it with the first you saw from my pen." So writes a teacher from North Simcoe who spent a term with us last summer. We can develop good business writers because we have two of the best penmen in the country on our staff. We are quite as strong-handed in every other department.

ENTER ANY TIME. NO VACATIONS.

Special Summer Term from July 3rd. Our circulars explain, write for them.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
TORONTO
W. H. SHAW, Principal

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT.

TOWLE'S Pennyroyal FOR FEMALES. AND Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, "Druggists" Corporation MONTREAL TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1 and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to show them.*

Gold Medal presented by H.S HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII
L. M. ANGELO MARIANI
VIN MARIANI
THE POPULAR TONIC
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
NOURISHES-STRENGTHENS-REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN
BOOK OF PORTRAITS & ENDORSEMENTS SENT FREE
MARIANI & CO. 52 WEST 15TH ST. N.Y.
Recommended by all who try it.
Written endorsements from 8000 doctors
The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of VIN MARIANI

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for Canada.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney,

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers, merchants, or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms, or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor
"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmaceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the Continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

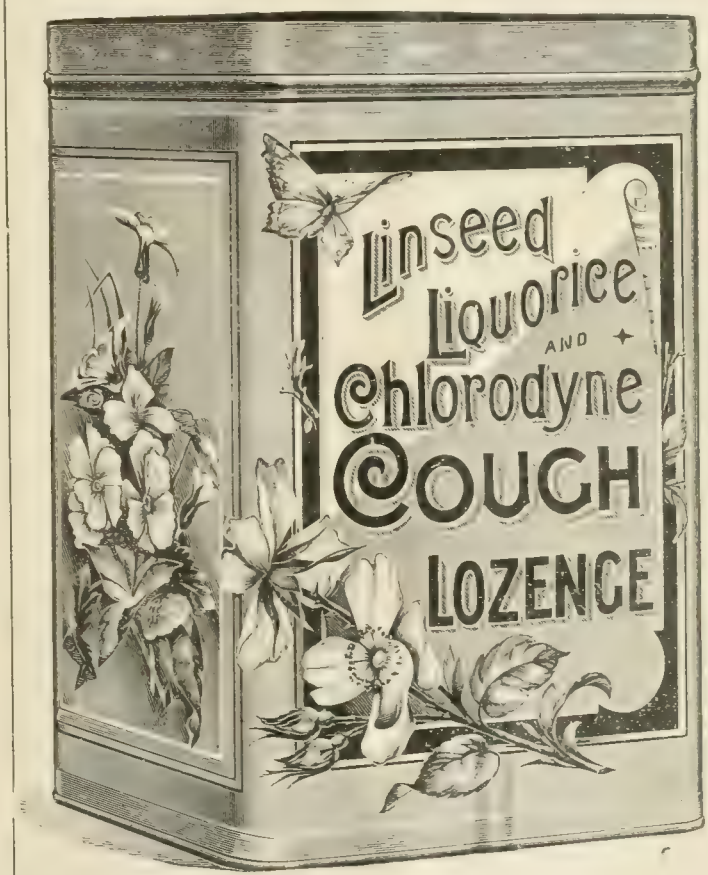
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.



Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1 00
Quill Slips 10 for 1 00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1 00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations ... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations . 1 70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations. .. 4 00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENN. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

.. ALSO ....

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.
Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

INTERESTING NEWS. . . . .
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M.D., EDITOR. C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named :—

Spatula	$
Etidorhpa, by J. U. Lloyd	2 00
Journal of Applied Microscopy	1 00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1 00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall	1 50
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 50

Address, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

BEST PRICE LIST. . . . .
MONEY-MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

the desirability of specific knowledge regarding the several new silver salts that are daily growing in popularity. No doubt valuable information could be furnished this association by its members upon this subject. The committee takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that these compounds are hardly less sensitive to light than is the nitrate. This is known to have been frequently overlooked by dispensers.

URETHRAL MOLDS.

The prescription also brings to mind indifferent urethral suppository molds and the great difficulty of filling them, and leads us to give the method of a member of the committee: Molds are used for gelatin bases only, and the dividable kind are preferred. These are slightly warmed and the cooling mass is poured over an upturned half, lying flat, in sufficient quantities to more than fill the molds; the other half is then quickly put in place and the two tightly squeezed together by strong screw clamps. With some little experience an operator can follow this plan so successfully as to have but the thinnest film between the molds, which can be easily and neatly pared off with sharp shears.

THE ADDITION OF INERT SUBSTANCES TO SUPPOSITORIES.

The chloral series of suppositories call attention again to the questionable propriety of adding foreign substances to prescriptions, suggesting the possibility of retarded effects. A member of the committee was some time since criticised by an intelligent and observant physician because five per cent. of wax had been used in suppositories of morphia when the thermometor was several degrees above ninety. The doctor declared they did not liquefy in the colon when they could not be made to stand the atmospheric temperature without wax. The tendency of starch or tragacanth in this connection should be known. . . .

DISPENSING BALSAM PERU.

How long were we learning that nearly all the difficulties resulting from the use of balsam peru in ointments and suppositories—in the latter especially—were due to the rapid evaporization of its more volatile parts? And when did we learn, as our kind friend who sent us the prescription, that the liquid storax must be softened and rendered uniform by adding sufficient alcohol before mixing it with the base? Do not think you can melt and strain it. . . .

METHOD FOR FILLING SOFT CAPSULES.

The last prescription to be noted reminds us how greatly a pharmacist may add to his reputation by acquiring the best methods for filling soft capsules, since they, too, are becoming more and more popular. One contributor in this line offers an ingenious plan for dispensing a semi-fluid mass in this form. Oleo resin male fern, one dram; croton oil, one drop, and powdered kamala, forty grains, are to be mixed and put into soft capsules. The required quantity was "injected" into the capsules with a long pointed glass syringe. They were sealed in the usual way, the manner of introduction alone being novel. . . .

As we close this report, perhaps too long drawn out, we would earnestly plead for a closer contact with the actual practice of pharmacy. As the physician strives with unselfish direction to prevent disease, so must we strive with a purpose as high as his to prevent abnormal prescribing, thereby leaving more of time and more of force to be applied to higher development. But, since he cannot entirely prevent disease, nor we lead to the forming, always, of harmonious combinations, we must, as he has, fit ourselves for the hour's emergency.

The Importance of Little Things.

The daily routine of the busy pharmacist is concerned with "little things" more than with subjects that require long application and study. Nearly every pharmacist is aware that the vexations and worries arise, not from the manufacture of preparations and kindred work, but from the public and physicians. The systematic pharmacist can please the physicians with but little trouble if he will accord them attention by receiving calls and compounding his prescriptions as ordered. Be honest with the physician and he will try hard to reciprocate. The physician commands most of his patients, and many an extra shekel can he turn to your account.

It is a "little thing," but of vast importance to the physician that his "calls" should be received correctly. Don't stir up the anger of the physician by sending or receiving the "call" incorrectly. A good plan is to have a blank form somewhat as follows:

TELEPHONE CALL.

Number:
Name:
Flat:
Rear: Front:
Time: 'Phone:

After the "call" has been repeated over the wire and sent to the physician, it should be placed upon a spindle and allowed to remain there for a few days.

When capsules have been filled, some pharmacists place them upon the prescription counter. This is a bad practice. Have near at hand some clean, white paper and place the capsules upon the paper.

Why pharmacists do not avail themselves of the triturating mortar is singular. The mortar is described in *Remington's Pharmacy*. Physicians and even pharmacists seeing it frequently think it novel; yet it is as old as Methusaleh!

Experience has taught me that proprietary-preparation substitutes cannot be relied upon. The plan I pursue is to ask permission from physicians, at the same time showing them a reliable formula.

The prescription file should be placed in a covered box. A suitable clamp is attached.

Small funnels are handy when "rushed." Turpentine, benzin and ammonia water can be passed through proper funnels much quicker than without them.

Funnels through which oils have been passed should be allowed to drain upon blotting paper.

It is not very pleasing to the eye to see bottles with dirty and worn labels. The labels have been on them probably for years. Affix new labels occasionally.

Ointment jars can be cleaned with sawdust, benzin and soap-suds.

Make it a practice to look over stock and preparations every morning.

In dividing powders the best way is to divide the substance upon a pill-tile. Not everybody has the skill to come out even with the last portion in weighing the powders.

Suppositories are best made by hand. The addition of a few drops of oil will assist the operation. The pharmacopeia directs one gram of cacao butter but many physicians prefer to have them of larger size.—*J. Stuchlik in West. Drugg.*

Levurin—A name given by Couturieux to a substance obtained from an undermented beer yeast, which is administered internally as a cure for tuberculosis.

Washing Powders and Preparations.

Dr. Stiefel gives, in the *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen*, considerable information concerning a class of preparations which formerly had, and probably yet have, a wide sale in this country, in both urban and country trade.

In the examination of a large number of brands, of English and German origin, all of more or less celebrity, the author found the following to be typical formulæ:

1. Calcined soda ..... 80 parts.
   Glauber salt ..... 10 parts.
   Kitchen salt ..... 5 parts.
   Water ..... 5 parts.
2. Calcined soda ..... 90 parts.
   Borax ..... 5 parts.
   Water ..... 5 parts.
3. Calcined soda ..... 91 parts.
   Ammonium chloride ..... 6 parts.
   Soap powder ..... 2 parts.
   Water ..... 1 part.
4. Caustic soda ..... 40 parts.
   Soap powder ..... 30 parts.
   Starch ..... 10 parts.
   Water ..... 20 parts.
5. Calcined soda ..... 90 parts.
   Sodium hyposulphite ..... 6 parts.
   Borax ..... 2 parts.
   Water ..... 3 parts.

Jackman recommends the following as a succedaneum of the much-used bleaching solutions:

Sodium carbonate, crystal .. 6 pounds.
Borax ..... 1 pound.

Dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, let cool, and add 8 ounces potassium carbonate and 6½ fluid ounces of ammonia water. Over 2 pounds of fresh quick-lime pour a gallon of boiling water, stir well, and set aside. After a little time pour off the clear liquid, and add to the foregoing. The dissolved lime decomposes a corresponding quantity of the sodium salt, and thus produces a weak solution of caustic soda.

Z & W. Pataky, Berlin, propose the following:

		Parts.
1.	Caustic soda	150
	Rosin	75
	White soap, shaved up	50
	Alum, in coarse powder	50
	Sodium bicarbonate	290
	Sodium silicate, solid	290
	Water	600

Bring the water to a boil, and dissolve the water-glass therein. Add the rosin in little pieces, and, when dissolved, the soap, soda, alum and bicarbonate in the order named. Stir continuously until solution is effected.

A most excellent preparation is the following:

	Parts.
Caustic soda	4
Ammonium carbonate	1
Potassium carbonate	1
Borax	2
Water	32

Dissolve the soda in the water (cold water can be used, as it heats up as solution progresses), and in the solution dissolve, first the potassium carbonate, then the borax, let cool down, and finally add and dissolve the ammonium carbonate.

DIRECTIONS TO GO WITH THE SOLUTIONS.

These washing liquids should be accompanied by directions for their use. They may be worded as desired, but should contain the following facts:

1. In the outset add to the cold water that is to be used for the wash sufficient of the washing liquid to render it distinctly alkaline.

2. To the first suds (*Seifenwasser*) add, as closely as may be, double the quantity added to the cold water. To the second suds add somewhat less, and rinse the clothing after the use of this.

3. To the last rinsing water but one, if a little oxalic acid in solution be added, it at once removes all alkalinity, thus eliminating any possible chance of its affecting the bluing subsequently used.

Finally, Dr. Stiefel adds another wash powder, especially for linen goods and wearing apparel, though also answering for cotton wear. For woollen wear it requires the addition of saponaria tereto:

	Parts.
Ammoniac soda (sodium carbonate	96
Potassium carbonate, impure	12
Sodium hydrate	17
Sodium silicate	72
Potassium permanganate	2
Oil of thyme	1

Powder the solids and mix.

A point to which attention should be called in labelling the containers of all these preparations is the fact that spring and river waters almost always contain more or less iron in some form, and that this substance will gradually, but sooner or later, cause the yellowing of goods washed in such waters, no matter what preparations may be used, or what care be taken in the laundry. The remedy, where rain or pure water cannot be obtained, is to submit the wash to an occasional bleaching process.—*National Druggist.*

Ferrum oxydatum lactosaccharatum.—New iron preparation of iron-lactosaccharated oxide of iron, recently put on the German market, and intended as a succedaneum of ferrum oxidatum saccharatum hitherto brought out by the same parties, milk sugar taking the place in it of cane sugar.

N.C.R. International Convention, July, 1900.

The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, held its 13th international business convention in Dayton during the first week of July.

This is not an ordinary business meeting, but a remarkable gathering which brings together representatives from every part of North America, Europe and South Africa. Social and industrial, as well as business questions, are discussed in an unusual way and illustrated by charts, maps and stereopticon views.

This will be a striking example of the best methods of organizing and conducting a great convention, whether political, social, industrial or religious. More than three hundred sales-agents come from all over the world at the company's expense, and over two thousand of the factory employees and their wives and children attend, beside many prominent people, and newspaper representatives from all parts of the United States.

The programme alternates business sessions, in which the agents exchange suggestions and selling pointers, with periods of recreation, including receptions, dinners, picnics, trolley rides, band concerts, drills, parades, processions, singing, dancing, fireworks and similar festivities.

Most of the sessions were held in a beautiful grove on a breezy hill top overlooking the city of Dayton, the exercises taking place in a large tent accommodating over five thousand people. There was also a luxurious rest-tent, with matrons in charge, for the women, and a sleeping-tent for the babies. On two evenings a picnic supper on the hill-top was given.

On one evening Mr. John H. Patterson, the famous president of the company, gave an address on The Principles of Business Organization.

Another evening session was devoted to the subject of window displays, beautifully illustrated by colored stereoptican views and transparencies. The company is noted the world over for its unique and attractive window displays.

Fourth of July was celebrated by an expensive display of day and night fireworks; a short oration by the Hon. John Barrett, Ex Minister to Siam; a beautiful illumination of the factory grounds, and the singing of national anthems of different countries by a chorus of three hundred trained voices from among the factory employees, under the direction of

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so ;

If you are the only druggist in your town ;

If there are not over five druggists in your town ;

If our missionary has not called on you ; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :	Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c.	$1.50. Profit, $1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

SEASON 1900.

ADAMS

Root and Ginger Beer

Are to the front as usual.

In spite of the advance in the price of bottles, cartons, boxes, in fact almost of every thing which enters into their manufacture, we are not advancing our prices this season.

But our customers wanting Gross prices, will have to order Gross lots.

10c. Size Makes 2 Imp. Galls.
25c. " " 5 " "

We also continue to carry in stock **Heide's** Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Jujubes, Confectionery in 5lb., 6lb. Bottles, and in bulk. **Chapireaus's** Cacheteurs and Cachets. **F. C. & Co's** Cel-ry Caffeine Bromide, etc.

Canadian Specialty Co

118 King St. East, TORONTO.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
Wallaceburg, Limited.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

43 Yonge Street, **TORONTO.**

Clink Clink Clink

Money, money, money—handfuls of nickels and dimes! After all it's money that talks. And you haven't sent for that trial order of an assortment of a thousand or more of my Cigars yet. Think of the money you've lost—the handfuls of nickels and dimes!

Rely on my judgment for the assortment I send you. You can rest assured that it will be all right, because I am after your permanent trade. I will put in a few Pharaoh for your 10c. leader and a few Pebble for your 5c. leader. Clink, clink, clink—think of the cash drawer under the Cigar counter and send in your order to-day.

J. BRUCE PAYNE
Cigar Manufacturer
GRANBY, Que.

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS
AND
MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TO THE TRADE

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Baby's Laxative Tablets
Tait's Worm Tablets

THE above-named goods are standard preparations, attractively put up, extensively advertised, and are in daily demand. Our system of advertising is original, unique and attractive. In addition to extensive newspaper and periodical advertising, we are distributing 500,000 copies of a splendid cloth-bound book entitled **"MOTHERHOOD,"** finely illustrated with half-tone engravings, and containing choice recipes and information on the management of infants in health and disease. These books are distributed **FREE.** Our attractive window display with druggists is unsurpassed in beauty and design. We spare no pains or money in bringing trade direct to the dealers' door, and we ask the active co-operation of druggists in pushing the sale of our goods, as they afford a handsome margin to the dealer. We solicit correspondence from the trade, and thank them in advance for any consideration they may show us. We can assure them our preparations will stand on their own merits, and command an extensive sale wherever introduced.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO

Prof. Glover, director of the famous May festival of Cincinnati.

One day of this convention is also made the occasion of the company's regular semi-annual distribution of $630 in cash prizes to its employees for making good suggestions for improving the business.

On the last evening of the convention there was a cotillion by seventy-five couples, led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, of New York, and directed by Miss Spills, of Cincinnati. Concert and dance music was provided throughout the week, day and evening, by the N. C. R Band, the Dayton Band and the famous 1st Regiment Band, of Cincinnati.

Nearly everything this company does is of public interest. Its progressive methods have placed it among the most noted business organizations in the world. In addition to this, it has attracted world-wide attention by its just treatment of and friendly relations with its employees.

National Cash Register Company's Special Features.

The factory is managed by committees instead of by a superintendent, tending to promote justice and prevent favoritism.

The men have ten hours' pay for nine and one-half hour's work.

Free shower baths are provided and each is allowed twenty minutes of the company's time each week for bathing.

A carefully-selected library of 600 volumes and 31 periodicals is at the command of all employees.

$1,380 is given annually to employees for best suggestions. Every department has its suggestion box. Heads of departments are excluded from competition.

To the department making the best record for the year in punctuality, health, dispatch, etc., a special free excursion is given to some point of interest.

FOR THE WOMEN EMPLOYEES.

The women have ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

To avoid crowded cars and other difficulties, the women employees come to work an hour later and quit ten minutes earlier than the men.

They have ten minutes' recess morning and afternoon ; a rest-room to which they may retire in case of illness ; a piano, easy chairs, etc.; an attractive dining-room where a warm lunch is served free of cost ; a cooking-school where free instruction is given by a graduate of Pratt Institute in the science of cooking and good housekeeping.

FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Kindergarten.—The company maintains a kindergarten free for the children of the neighborhood.

Sunday-school.—Sunday afternoon the factory is open to the neighborhood and the large rooms are filled with young and old and lessons of truth, industry and happiness are taught by stereopticon pictures and practical teaching.

Boys' Vegetable Gardens.—The company provides two acres of ground, divided into fifty plots, and assigns a plot, together with necessary seed, to each of the first fifty boys who agree to plant and cultivate it. Fifty dollars in prizes is offered annually to the boys who obtain the best results.

Beautiful Homes.—The company offers $250 gold in prizes annually for the best front and back yards and window-boxes.

Sewing, cooking, millinery and dancing schools, penny bank and boys' millinery clubs are also provided for the children of the neighborhood.

RESULTS.

These things pay the company because it is right to do them and because more intelligent and skilful workmen are secured.

The tone of the people is constantly being elevated by their clean and beautiful surroundings, making better citizens and more contented lives.

Recent Patents Granted of Interest to Pharmacists

Hernial truss, Alfred Bedson, Paterson, N.J.

Medical galvanic battery, Harry Bentz, New York, N.Y.

Spray-tube for atomizers, Harley M. Dunlap, Battle Creek, Mich.

Operating table, George E. Gorham, Albany, N.Y.

Truss, Irven E. Johnson, assignor of one-half to A. M. Hill, Woodville, Texas.

Manufacturing water-resisting products from casein, Wilhelm Krische, Hanover, and A. Spitteler Wolfratshauseu, Germany.

Hot-air or vapor bath cabinet, Joseph H. Lennon and A. C. Whaley, Buffalo, N.Y.

Disinfecting apparatus, Michael Sheridan, assignor, to W. Rosenheim, New York, N.Y., and C. S. Rosenheim, Baltimore, Md.

Phenol ether of quinin carbonic acid, Albert Weller, assignor to Vereinigte, Chininfabriken, Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft mit Beschrankter, Haftung, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

Disinfecting device, Jules B. Bengue, Paris, France.

Truss, Joseph, W. Bradford, Los Angelos, Cal.

Making compounds of paraphenetidin, Wm. H. Claus, A. Ree, and L. March lewski, Manchester, Eng.

Hot-water bag, Hattie C. Cropley, Washington, D.C.

Forming sacks for suspensory bandages, Richard Dove, Westville, N.J.

Oxypurin and making same, Emil Fischer, Berlin, assignor to C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, Waldorf, Germany.

Ester of acetylphenylglycinorthe, carbonic acid, Bernhard Heymann, Elberfeld, Germany, assignor, to Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company of New York.

Pessary, Martha J. Kuznik, Chicago, Ill.

Special apparatus for electric baths, Antonia Maggiorani, Rome, Italy.

Battery case for electromedical apparatus, James H. Mahler, and C. F. Dunderdale, Chicago, Ill.

Truss, John Bain, Bracebridge, Canada.

Producing ethylene gas, James A. Deuther, Buffalo, N.Y.

Sterilizer for surgical dressing, Theodore Y. Kinne, Paterson, N.J.

Abdominal bandage, Cornelia Lush, Jackson, Minn.

Invalid bed table, Wilhelm Schleuning, Freihung, Germany.

Electrotherapeutic device, Thomas W. Topham, New York, N.Y.

Design, Ozone generator, Henry E. Waite, New York, N.Y.

Hernial truss, Ashbel P. Barlow, St. Joseph, Michigan.

Truss, Milton B. Belden, Jamestown, N.Y.

Device for preventing mouth-breathing, Josephus Hooper, Louisville, Ky.

Ophthalmometer, Emil B. Meyrowitz, New York, N.Y.

Making capsules, Johann Schmidt, Nuremberg, Germany.

Hernial truss, James M. Tarrant, Denver, Col.

Making nitric acid, John F. White, Buffalo, N.Y.

Design, Pessary, Wm. Gagnier, Milwaukee, Wis.

Design, mouthpiece for prevention of mouth-breathing, Josephus Hooper, Louisville, Ky.

Inhaler, Thomas N. Barnes, Weston, W. Va.

Making ethereal salts of formic acid, Auguste Behal, Paris, France.

Making acetone, Harry O. Chute, Deseronto, Canada.

Atomizer, Allen de Vilbiss, Toledo, Ohio.

X ray apparatus, Reginald A. Fessenden, Allegheny Pa.

Apparatus for producing ozone by electricity, Joshua H. Lamprey, London, England.

Wafer capsule, Karl Morstadt, Prague, Austria-Hungary.

Electrical apparatus for surgeons' use, Henry Schlesinger, New York.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

LABELS.

"Wilkinson's Febro-Quinine" for medical tablets, Howard M. Wilkinson, Denver, Col.

"Chocolate Cathartics," for a candy cathartic, Thomas H. Mitchell, Washington, Ind.

"Red Cross Pile cure," for a medicine, W. D. Rea, Louisville, Ky.

An Item of Therapeutic Faith.

By Gi FORD KNOX, Westfield, N J.

What are the results from using *green-drug* extracts and tinctures? Uniform success.

What are the results from using dry-drug tinctures and extracts? Sometimes success, sometimes failure.

These two questions and their answers are among the most interesting in the whole range of iamatological research. I have devoted nineteen years to the work of a therapeutist, and if there is one thing more than another that has been vexatious, it has been the experience with the lack of uniformity in the action of dry-drug preparations. I will state frankly that I would not dare and will not presume to go before a class with dry-drug preparations. The embarrassment of a gray-haired professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the class-room is anything but refreshing as after carefully explaining the physiological action of a drug, he performs the necessary experiment, and is met by absolute failure. I have been there, and I am emphatic in protesting against reliance on the dry-drug preparations. Under the circumstances—and such circumstances—the clinical proofs are unmentionable.

If we ask each other what we expect of a tincture or fluid extract, there is but one answer—and every student knows it. The answer is that there shall be present as much of the active principle as possible and as little of the inert matter as possible. The proximate principles are of secondary importance. We recognize them—the gum, sugar, salts, starch, coloring matter—but our logical preference is for the active principle.

Solution has no standing in comparison with expression. I want and expect that a minim of fluid extract shall represent not more than a grain of the crude drug, and that that grain shall carry the physiological action of a known active principle. It is not that I merely anticipate an action. I expect it, and I demand it. I am not satisfied without it, and the satisfaction and expectation have to deal with something definite, something that is provable in the class-room, and is to be demonstrated at the bedside.

I want the concentrated, definite medicinal constituents and I cannot obtain them from dry drug preparations. Why should I make a slave of myself and be obliged to test each bottle to ascertain the dose? And I must do that with the average dry-drug preparations if I am to be honest with myself and my patients. I want to depend on my medicine. If I know that a drug will accomplish a certain thing by virtue of an active principle that I take pride in isolating I want to feel sure that that principle is represented at its best in my fluid extract or tincture. It is a di-grace to our profession to hope so, or guess so. Ours should be an exact profession. It is exact in other ways and why not in this? And, with dry-drug preparations it is inexact. If you please, it can hardly be otherwise.

But what about green-drug preparations? I have found, in pressing the question, that there are practitioners, both in this country and abroad, who have some of the strangest and most peculiar ideas about what the term actually means. I have asked the question repeatedly,—"'Green-drug' preparations? What are they? How are they made?" And a majority of those who answered stated that they "should think" a green-drug preparation was made by adding alcohol to the expressed juice of green plants or roots. I have sometimes gone further and endeavored to obtain a more exact idea; and have been gravely told that "in the first place the plant (roots, leaves etc.) should have the juice expressed; then it should stand for say twenty-four hours and after that alcohol should be added, with filtration ensuing." And how much alcohol? "O, perhaps one part by measure to four or five of the juice." But—I go on to inquire,—how would you prepare a preserved vegetable juice? and "I suppose it amounts to about the same thing" is the answer. And, let me add, it is a fact there are so-called "green-drug" preparations on the market that do come up to this description and definition and are nothing, more or less, than vegetable juices in alcohol, in some proportion or other.

The manufacturers and promoters of such goods ask, somewhat defiantly, "But what of it? What do you want—the active principles?" Yea, verily. Take as an example, the eucalyptol from Australia, best known as the Sander eucalyptol. This is no "preserved juice," no crude solution. It is indeed the active principle, from the green leaves, and extracted from them right where they grow. We know eucalyptol to have a certain action, and here it is in this preparation: a certain therapy, and here it is. The eucalyptus leaves are like those of the gelsemium in the respect that in the process of drying the alkaloid disappears. Who can doubt that altogether too many of the fluid extracts and tinctures of the shops are very crude pharmaceutical preparations; and why—simply because they are prepared from the dried drugs, laden with inert materials. For physiological and therapeutical sufficiency, and for perfection in product, the green-drug preparations are always honest.

Cleansing Compound.

Charles E. Postlethwaite, of Bromley, Eng., has taken out a patent for a compound for cleansing painted, varnished or polished surfaces, carpets, rugs, oilcloth, brasswork, and the like. This compound is produced by mixing the following ingredients in the proportions stated:

Oxalate of ammonium	8 ozs.
Boracic acid	8 ozs.
Glycerine	58⅓ ozs.
Water	1 gal.

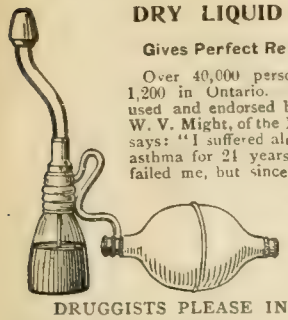
"Not in the Trust" is a popular slogan just now. Right or wrong, the people have a deep-seated distrust of trusts.

Get away from business occasionally. It is cheaper to take a voluntary vacation than to wait till the doctor orders it.

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.



Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

Keep Your Customers by giving them the reliable in Toilet Articles. . .

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

This is a dentifrice that has stood the test of time—won the favor of customers from one end of the Dominion to the other and the favor of the trade in all parts of Canada. Teaberry is ever reliable—always to be depended upon—a delightfully fragrant preserver of the teeth.

Sold by all Druggists at 25c. a Bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
TORONTO.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

AND DECORATED

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

We Want

Buying Agents Everywhere for the sale of . . . .

EAUX DE COLOGNE

Quality (unrivalled) I, 2 oz. doz., 3/6, 4 oz. doz, 6/-

Quality (really good) II, 2 oz. doz., 2/6, 4 oz. doz, 3/6.

PACKING AND CASES FREE

MELVILLE, LAVY & CO.
Reinickendorf, Berlin, Germany.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1 00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.

ST JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE

PURGATIVE

REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills 2 – free by Post.

Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Do You Carry in Stock

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers, and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1.80 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah-Wa-Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.
132 Victoria St. TORONTO.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.'S

Cognac

Is distilled at Pelee Island under Excise supervision. Aged in wood, is an absolutely pure brandy, and most suitable for medicinal use. In cases, 12 Quarts, 24 Pints, and in Quarter Casks, Octaves and Half Octaves.

Address

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
General Agents the Pelee Island Wine Co., Limited.

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
WITH A COMMON PEN.
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1887.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

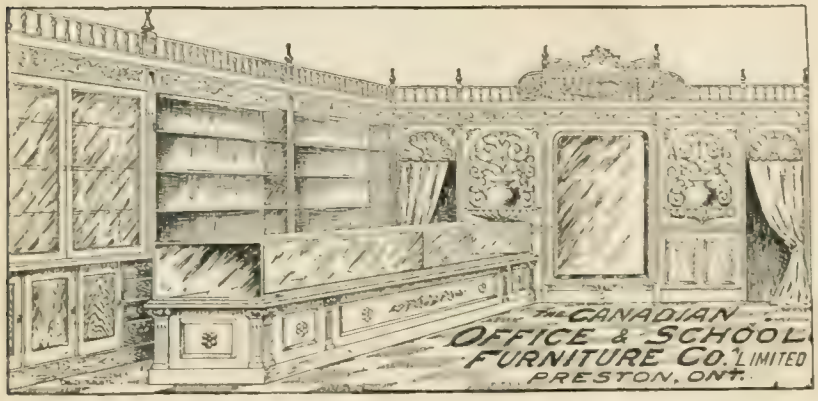
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

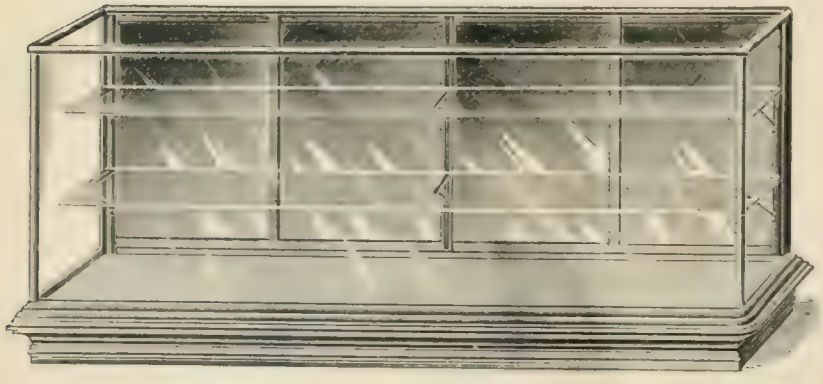
Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



Druggists' Show Cases

AND STORE FITTINGS

.....A SPECIALTY.



Write us for Catalogue and Prices

London Show Case Works

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c.	Rat,	$1.00
50c.	"	3.50	25c.	"	1.75
1.00	"	8.00	50c.	"	3.50
			1.00	"	8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

Steamer Garden City

Leaves Toronto every MONDAY & FRIDAY at 5 p.m. for **Whitby, Oshawa Bowmanville and Newcastle.**

THURSDAYS at 5 p.m. for **Port Hope and Cobourg.**

Saturday Afternoon Excursions

to Whitby, Oshawa & Bowmanville Return Fare 50c.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices and at Head Office, Geddes Wharf, West side of Yonge Street. Telephone 2947. Up-town office, 38 Yonge Street. Telephone 250

TH S. NIHAN, Manager

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington, this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers

MARION & MARION

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: { New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal / Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Formulary

COMPOUND SYRUP OF IRON.

	Parts.
Ferrated extract of apples	1
Cinnamon water	4
Syrup of orange peel	20
Syrup	24
Syrup rhubarb	50
Tincture of cinnamon	1

—*B.C. Drug.*

ARTIFICIAL LEMON JUICE.

The recipe of an old-established London West-end house.

Acid. citric xtl	9 drs. + 15 grs.
Aquæ destillatæ	15 ozs.
Ol limonis	2 m.
Spt. vini rect	4 drs.

Dissolve the acid in the water, separately dissolve the oil in the rectified spirit, and filter, through a paper damped with water, into the acid solution.

Each ounce of this contains 36 grs. of citric acid.—*Chem. and Drug.*

MADAME DORNIER'S LIQUID COSMETIC.

Madame Dornier (Adele Valentine) gives the following as the formula for her "liquid cosmetic," "used before, during, and after massage," which, it is claimed, "gives the skin great suppleness and freshness:"

	Parts.
Alum	4
Tanbark	4
Anis	8
Thyme	8
Sage	8
Rosemary	8
Hyssop	8
Lavender	8
Absynthemum	8
Camphor	8
Peppermint	8
Alcohol, 45°	1,000

Infuse for fifteen days, after which filter.—*Nat. Drug.*

ANTI-RHEUMATIC PILLS

A preparation is made as follows:

Aloes	240 gr.
Gamboge	240 "
Hellebore	120 "
Calomel	30 "
Guaiac	30 "
Yellow sulphide of antimony	15 "
Oil of clove	½ fl. dr.
Soap	60 gr.
Spirit of camphor	sufficient.

Make into 5 gr. pills.

REMEDY FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

	Parts.
Boric acid	5
Borax	15
Salicylic acid	15
Glycerin	60
Alcohol	60

Mix and dissolve.—*Ref. Medica.*

Sealing wax indifferent to alcohol may be prepared as follows: Yellow wax, 500 parts; carnauba wax, 100 parts; and paraffin, 100 parts, are melted together, and to this a mixture of 500 parts of red oxide of lead and 200 parts of prepared chalk added, and the whole then heated under continuous stirring until the mass begins to thicken. This wax is employed for sealing containers of alcoholic liquids and is best applied by warming the wax in a small tin pan having a pour-out running out to a sharp point, and pouring from this slowly upon the bung, cork, etc., to be sealed.—*Drog. Ztg.*

SYRUP OF GUAIACOL.

	Parts
Guaiacol, crystalized	15
Glycerin, pure	185
Simple syrup	1,800

Mix and dissolve.—*Nat. Druggist.*

TRIONAL EMULSION.

Pouchet and Brissemort suggest an oily emulsion as an agreeable means of administering the drug.

Trional	1 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds	20 gms.
Sugar	8 gms.
Powdered gum acacia	20 centigrammes.
Powdered gum tragacanth	20 "
Cherry laurel water	2 gms.

An enema of the same may be obtained with

Trional	0.5 to 1 gm.
Oil of sweet almonds	10 to 20 gm
Yoke of one egg	
Water	150 gms.

—*Jour. de Pharm d' Anvers, Phar. Jour.*

FORMALIN MOUTH WASH

	Parts.
Formalin (4 per cent.)	25
Dissolved in alcohol (90 per cent)	500
Tincture of benzoin	100
Tincture of myrrh	25
Peppermint oil	1.5
Anise oil	1
Cinnamon oil	0.5
Powdered cochineal	1

The cochineal being rubbed down with spirit, the mixture, after standing for one to two days, with frequent shaking, is filtered. For use, one tablespoonful is added to a medium-sized glass of water.—*Pharm. Post.*

NAPHTHALINE CAMPHOR.

White naphthaline	30 lbs.
Gum camphor	10 lbs.

Mix together and add

Mirbane	700 grains
Cumarine	140 grains

MODELLING WAX

Beeswax	
Lard	4
Venice turpentine	7
Levigated bole	25

Melt the wax, lard and turpentine by means of a water-bath, and afterwards rub in carefully the bole.

Some Pharmaceutical Wines.

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon* gives the following new wines:

PHOSPHATED WINE OF CINCHONA.

	Parts.
Monocalcic phosphate	20
Distilled water	20
Meat extract	15
Extract of cinchona	10
Simple syrup	60
Muscat wine (Greek), sufficient to make	1 000

Dissolve the phosphate in the distilled water and add the solution to the wine, and to the mixture add the rest of the ingredients. Let stand for ten days, then filter.

WINE OF QUININE.

	Parts.
Quinine	5
Alcohol, 90%	50
Muscat wine (Samas), q. s. ad	1,000

Pulverize the quinine and dissolve it in the alcohol by the aid of a gentle heat. Mix the solution with the wine. Let stand for ten days, then filter.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

	Parts.
Cinchona bark, yellow	10
Cinchona bark, gray	10
Cinchona bark, red	10
Alcohol, 60%	30
Muscat or sherry wine, sufficient to make	1 000

Proceed as above.

FEBRIFUGE WINE.

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon* gives the following:

	Parts.
Cinchona calisaya, wild	100
Augostura bark	10
Alcohol, 60%	100
Tartaric acid	2
Sherry or Greek Muscat wine, sufficient to make	1,000

Powder the cinchona and calisaya, and pour over the powder the alcohol and acid. Let macerate for twenty-four hours, then add the wine and let macerate for eight days, with frequent agitations during the meantime. Finally, decant, express and filter, adding sufficient wine to make 1,000 parts.

Photographic Notes.

THE FIXING BATH.—The following considerations will show that the fixing bath should not exceed certain limits of strength. The fixing of a plate in hypo really consists of two chemical operations. First, a double hyposulphite of soda and silver is formed—but, as this is soluble in fairly strong hypo, it is usually dissolved again as quickly as formed. If, however, the bath be too weak in hypo, or what comes to the same thing, weakened by continued use, the double hyposulphite formed is not dissolved, and fixing does not really take place, stains, etc., result. On the other hand, nothing is gained by making the bath too strong. Not only is it a mistake to suppose that a great gain in point of time must accompany a very strong bath, for this is not the case. But, in addition, it must be remembered that a very strong bath is apt to produce blisters, or to cause the gelatin emulsion to leave the plate, *i.e.* frill at the edges.—*Photography.*

Selections.

Tripod screws also have a knack of becoming lost to sight. It is well to tie them to the tripod top with a piece of string, but their absence may be compensated for by cutting a piece of soft wood a trifle larger than the screw hole in the camera and tripod, and using this in place of the screw. If one end is left tolerably large, there will be no trouble about screwing it home and making firm contact.

Collotype glaze is water varnish prepared by dissolving 30 to 50 parts of borax and 100 parts powdered bleached shellac in 500 parts water, with a gentle heat. Add a little spirit (about 1·50) to clear, filter, pour in a flat dish, float the collotypes on it for one minute, hang up to dry in a warm place, and hot roll.

SILVER STAINS ON FILM.—If fresh, they may be removed by first soaking the film in water, and then applying a little of the ferricyanide and hypo reducer to the stains by means of cotton wool. If this fails, we advise you to make a transparency, retouch out the flaws and make fresh negative.

Double exposures on one plate are not altogether unknown, especially if one is working in a hurry. A simple way to avoid them is to stick a piece of gummed paper over the join of the shutter and frame of the dark slide. An exposure cannot be made without first breaking this piece of paper, which will thus serve as an indicator. The same slip is useful for marking the rapidity of the plate when several speeds or qualities are being carried.

A gale of wind is liable to shake the camera during exposure, or at any rate makes focusing an awkward business if both hands are required to hold the camera upright. The good old plan for steadying the camera is to attach a net bag to the tripod screw and fill it with good-sized stones. The stability so gained is remarkable and a decided help in boisterous weather.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

THE BUYER'S

MOTTO:

"The most, of the best, for the least money."

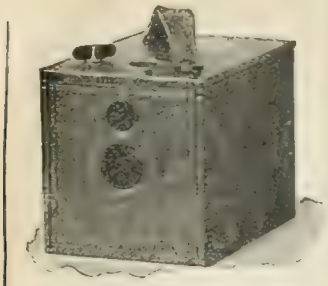
This motto is mentally adopted by every good buyer but it is rarely adopted by the seller. With but a trifling change, however, it has been the guiding motto of The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited. "The most, of the best, for the least we can afford," has been the selling basis upon which our business has been built up to its present position. We do not claim we give better bargains in everything we sell than anybody else, but we give as good bargains as we can afford to give whilst paying our honest debts.

We are not building up a big bank account it is true, but we are doing our utmost to build a business and to give such satisfaction that when a customer once buys from us he will buy again. We are working for a reputation just now, and when we get that to our satisfaction we hope to have enough business to enable us to continue to give the most, of the best, for the least money, and reap a fair reward for doing so.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO and MONTREAL



INSTIMOS
KODAKS
CAMERAS

FROM $1.50 TO $50.00

WRITE FOR TRADE PRICES

Everything the Photographer Uses at Wholesale Prices.

THE W. A. LYON COMPANY, LIMITED

130 and 132 Bay Street

TORONTO, ONT.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses | **Microscopes**
Cameras | **Field and Opera Glasses**
Optical Lanterns | **Telescopes, etc.**

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

MAGIC

TRADE MARK

SODA

OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.

LONDON, ENG E.W.GILLETT, CHICAGO ILL

TORONTO, ONT

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

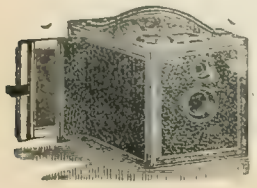
LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

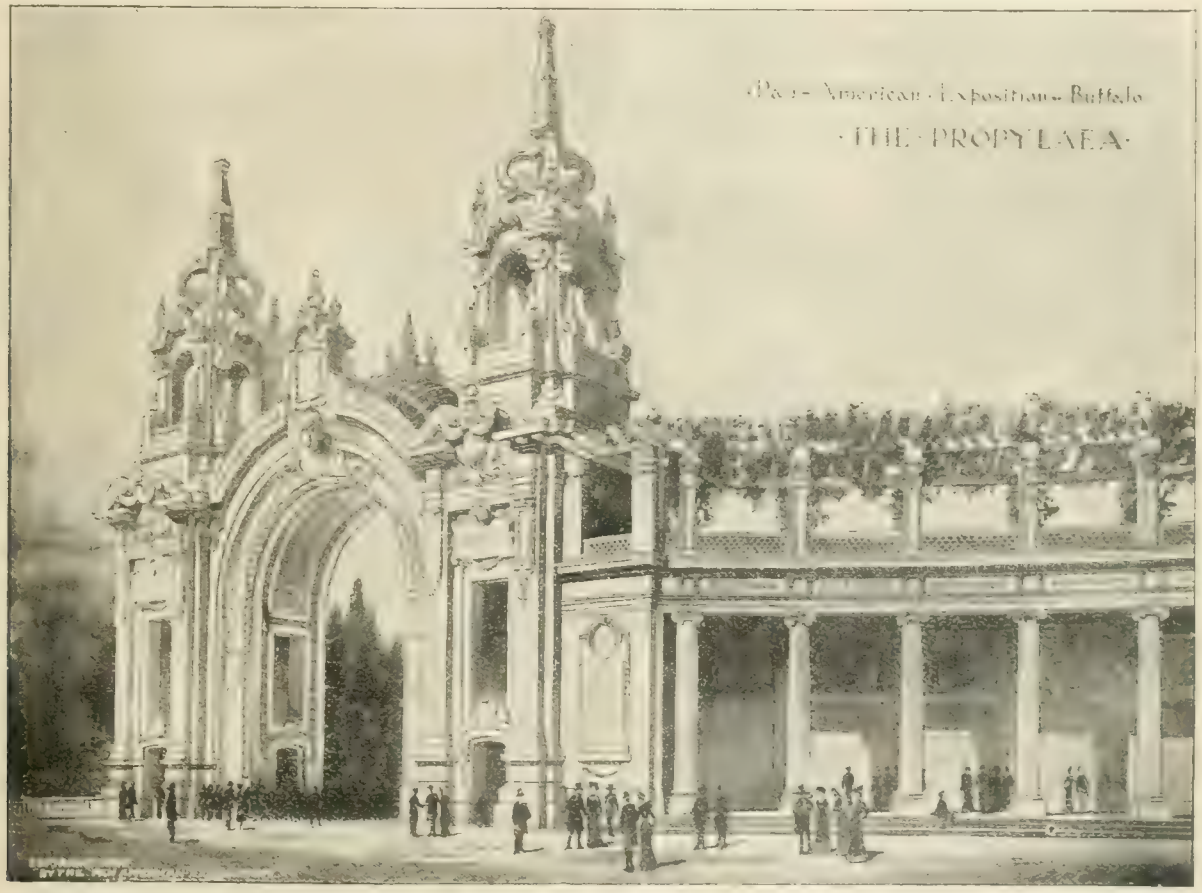
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.



Photographic Goods

A Profitable and Desirable Side Line for Druggists.

A short focus lens is extremely useful for confined views of architectural work, but its general use is anything but satisfactory owing to the exaggerated perspective between near and distant objects. Such a lens can be converted into one of approximately double its focal length by the simple expedient of removing either the front or back combination from the lens tube. This will be found especially useful for inaccessable objects, such as views on the opposite side of a river. The extra focal length so gained increases the size of the object on the plate.



Intensification of Negatives.

Messrs. Lumière and Seyewetz have presented to the Société Française de Photographie a new method for reinforcing photographic plates by the use of iodid of mercury. The action of this reagent has been previously known, but on account of subsequent decomposition it could not be used in practice, the image becoming yellow after a time and diminishing in intensity.

The experimenters propose to remedy this inconvenience (*Scientific American*) and for this they have first established the theory of the reaction, supposing that a solution of mercuric iodid in hyposulfite of soda results in the formation of a double salt, $HgI_2 + 2Na_2S_2O_3$. Under the influence of the silver of the plate, the mercuric iodid is reduced to mercurous iodid, with the formation at the same time of iodid of silver; in the second phase of the reaction, the mercurous iodid, in the presence of sodium hyposulfite, decomposes into metallic mercury and mercuric iodid, which latter redissolves in the hyposulfite.

The total reaction may be expressed by the formula: $2HgI_2 + 2Ag + 2Na_2S_2O_3 = 2AgI + Hg + HgI_2 2Na_2S_2O_3$.

The intensification of the plate is therefore due to the mixture of mercury and iodid of silver produced by the reaction. In this case the alteration of the image follows after a certain time, and much more rapidly when the plate is kept in water. It may be supposed that under the influence of moisture and oxygen the mercury forms with the iodid of silver a combination of a yellow color, perhaps HgO, AgI; the experiments made with the plate in its altered condition seem to confirm this hypothesis.

In order to prevent this decomposition and to render the method practicable, the experimenters have transformed the iodid of silver into metallic silver; this is accomplished by using one of the photographic reducing agents. At the same time it was observed that the hypo could be advantageously replaced by sulfite of soda to dissolve the iodid of mercury. The method of reinforcement may be carried out with success as follows:

A bath is formed of 1 gram of iodid of mercury, 10 grams sulfite of soda, and 100 Cc. water; the proportion of sulfite of soda may be varied within certain limits. The plate, after leaving the hypo, is rinsed and placed in the above bath; the image gradually takes a brown color, and the intensification may be stopped at any desired point. This image is not yet in a stable condition, and will take a yellow-green color upon exposure to air if not treated in the following manner: The image is fixed by a solution of one of the well-known reducing agents, such as pyro, hydrochinone, diamine, paramidophenol, etc. The iodid of silver is thus entirely transformed to metallic silver, the image then being free from iodin. In this condition the plate may be kept indefinitely with no danger of alteration. If it is desired to again reduce the image, it may be placed in a hypo bath, which dissolves out a portion of the iodid of silver; this must be done before the final reduction in the second bath.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Instructor of the Canadian College of Optics.

The editor of the optical department being off for a holiday, all queries, etc., will have to remain unanswered until next issue.

On the doctor's return and the abatement of hot weather, our readers may expect some further valuable contributions from his pen. In the meantime we would ask druggist-opticians and students to use our columns freely, either in asking questions or giving results of investigations in the way of helps to other opticians.—Editor.

The Sense of Sight.

By Lionel Laurance (London, (Eng.)

The visual acuity is reduced in the higher degrees of hypermetropia, because accompanying the ill developed globe, there is a certain degree of want of development in the retina and optic nerve, the fibres in the latter being less numerous. This is apart from the fact that in highly hypermetropic and astigmatic eyes, when glasses have not been worn, want of use has reduced the visual acuteness.

In myopia, unless the defect be of so high a degree as to have caused fungus changes, the visual acuity is usually very good. Also, extremely good visual acuity is met with in the lower degrees of hypermetropia, that is, in those cases where the defect is sufficiently low to be actively overcome by accommodation; then the eye is accustomed to sharp retinal images and the sense of sight is kept correspondingly acute.

Fatigue of the eye results if a retinal impression is long continued. Under ordinary circumstances, retinal fatigue is not noticed, the retina being refreshed by the gaze being constantly turned from one object to another, so that a fresh impression is made on that part of the retina previously occupied by some other image; also, some small degree of rest is obtained for the retina by frequent blinking; the pupil being covered for the moment by the lid, the light is excluded, and no retinal impression is received.

During sleep the retinal function is for some hours entirely inactive, the eye being in darkness. Slee is thus the great preserver and restorer of the retinal function, and this is shown by the weakened condition of the sight of those who, for some reason, have been deprived of the usual quantity of repose. The sight is rarely so good and keen at night, after many hours' use of the eyes, as it is early in the day, when they are fresher.

The eyes not being quite opaque, sleep is more refreshing when the room is in total darkness; the brighter the light the less true rest do the eyes obtain. Instinctively this is known, as, if a person wishes to sleep during the day time, he will draw the blind or cover his eyes or sleep face downwards.

A diminished retinal impression obtains when the retina is fatigued, and although, if this fatigue is general and equal, the altered relative brightness of different objects may not be particularly observed, it can be, under certain circumstances. Thus, if a person passes from bright sunlight into a dull light for a short time nothing is clearly distinguished, and the inability to see under such circumstances may be so great as to cause temporary total blindness, which is aided by the fact that the pupils are for the time being strongly contracted, their adjustment having been for the bright sunlight, and they not having relaxed to the extent required for the admission of the more feeble light.

It is by experiment that the diminished impressions, which result from saturation of the retina can be proved. If, for some half-minute or so, one looks at a sheet of white paper which is half covered by some black paper, one part of the retina is strongly impressed, while the other part is almost entirely at rest. When the eyes begin to get tired, if the black paper is removed, that portion of the white sheet previously covered bythe black produces an impression on that part of the retina which before was not stimulated, and, it being fresh, the impression produced is so much more vivid that the freshly exposed part of the paper appears dazzlingly white, while the other appears gray and dull.

Another experiment, which shows how the functional activity of the retina is temporarily diminished by continued use, is to put in front of one eye, a dark smoked glass for some minutes, when, on its removal, the difference in the intensity of the impressions received by that and by the other eye is quite marked.

The altered action of the retina under fatigue due to over stimulation, produces "after images." In the experiment previously mentioned the dark gray is the after image of the original bright white and the bright white is the after image of the original black. If a person looks at a white spot on a black background until the eyes are completely fatigued, and then turns his eyes to a sheet of gray paper, he will very shortly see a dark spot on a white background, this being the after image or the original white spot on a black background.

Saturation of the retina by a certain color produces an after image of its complementary color; if a red spot is looked at, the after image is blue-green; if the spot is blue-green the after image is red. The colors produced by after images are the purest and brightest that the eye is capable of seeing, and much more so than could be obtained from ordinary pigments.

The eye is not entirely free from defects, although these defects are very small as compared with the many wonderful properties which it possesses, and in ordinary vision they are not noticeable.

It is doubtful whether the cornea, crystalline lens and vitreous are absolutely transparent, especially the crystalline lens. In the crystalline, moreover, the indices of refraction of the various parts differ, and the differences may be such as not to unite the various rays diverging from a single luminous point to a single common focus.

The cornea may be of a shape not perfectly spherical, so that a difference obtains in the refractive power of the various parts of any single meridian. Besides which, it has generally a sharper radius of curvature in its vertical than it has in its horizontal meridian, or the curvature of the crystalline may vary, these variations of radius being of a degree not sufficiently great to constitute an appreciable astigmatism, but only such that the eye can be considered, while emmetropic, not quite perfect.

Chromatic abberration certainly exists in the eye, so that, in order that red and violet rays be brought to a focus at the retina at the same time, the violet rays would need to diverge from some near point, while the red rays diverge from infinity. Since, however, the red and violet rays possess but little luminosity as com-

We Can Save You Money

—ON

STOCK ORDERS

AND

PROMPT
ARTICULAR
ERFECT
RESCRIPTION

WORK

Give us a Trial—price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.

"Niagara to the Sea"

AMERICA'S GREATEST SCENIC LINE

Steamers leave Toronto, 2.30 p.m., daily (except Sunday), calling at Rochester (Charlotte), tri-weekly Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Port Hope and Cobourg, alternate days; Kingston, Ontario; Clayton, N.Y.; Gananoque, Ont.; and Alexandria Bay, N.Y.; and all intermediate ports, passing through the beautiful scenery of the 1,000 Islands, and shooting all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, where connection is made with palatial steamers for Quebec, Murray Bay and the Saguenay.

HOTELS:

"MANOIR RICHELIEU," at Murray Bay, Que.
"TADOUSAC," at Tadousac P.Q.

Owned and operated by the R. & O. N. Co., beautifully situated and replete with all modern improvements. Send two cents for booklet containing full description of the hotel. Write for our illustrated guide, "Niagara to the Sea," to

JOS. F. DOLAN
2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE
128 St James St., Montreal, Que.

L. H. MYRAND
Quebec, P.Q.

OR:

THOS. HENRY, Traffic Manager, Montreal, P.Q.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

IN . . . .

APOLLINARIS SPLIT
SALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial)
REPUTED QUARTS
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

The Canadian College of Optics

HAS inaugurated a Correspondence Course for students, which covers the work completely taken up at the College. One fee pays for both. This allows you to get up the work at home and attend the College at your leisure.

Speaking of the

Correspondence Course

H. W. MITCHELL, of Prince Albert, Sask., says:
"I am more than pleased with it."

For particulars write the Principal,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL
11 King St. W., Toronto

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

DISINFECTANT

Spooner's Powdered "Phenyle"

Kills Germs

Deodorizer, Disinfectant GERMICIDE

The idea, theory and practice of correct sanitation. Awarded two gold medals at Chicago Fair in 1893, and Special Award from the Ladies' Bureau, holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate. No other can compare with it. Protect your home from contagious disease. To prevent such diseases is easier, cheaper and more intelligent and refined than to heedlessly breed them and afterwards endeavor to cure them with medicine. **It's good for one—it's good for all.** Its use is adopted by the best families in Canada, by hotels, public institutions, and by boards of health, by breeders, feeders and raisers of stock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dogs, etc. Used and recommended by Seagram's stables. Sold everywhere by Drug, Hardware and General Stores—in barrels, 50-lb. pails, and 1-lb. packages. **The Phenyle Urinal Cube is the best that is made.**

ALONZO W. SPOONER, Maker, Port Hope, Ont. The handsomest town in Canada, and "the only place in the world where COPPERINE is made."

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.

pared with yellow and green, the fact that the former are out of focus at the retina is not of importance, and the chromatic aberration is not noticed in ordinary vision. Chromatism is more frequently noticed by ametropes than by emmetropes, as, for instance, the colored fringes that an astigmat sometimes sees on the bars of the astigmatic chart.

There must also be a spherical aberration in the eye, but this is to a very large degree rectified by the peculiar formation of the crystalline, which is denser at the nucleus, and, therefore, has a higher refractive index than at the periphery, and by the iris, which, acting as a diaphragm, cuts off the marginal rays. The pupil becomes smaller in near vision, which would compensate for any increased spherical aberration resulting from the increased obliquity of the incident rays.—*The Watchmaker, Jeweler and Silversmith.*

British Optical Association.

The following questions submitted at the May examinations will give our readers an idea of the test for students of the B. O. A.:

QUESTIONS SET FOR THE WRITEN EXAMINATION OF THE OPTHALOMETRIC GRADE. MAY, 1900.

1. Define the terms "spasm of" "paresis of" and "paralysis of" accommodation.

2. Give an explanation of Helmholtz's and Ischerning's theories of accommodation.

3. For what purpose is the operation of iredectomy performed? Give a diagram of the appearance of the iris after operation.

4. Define the terms myosis and mydriasis. What is the effect of these conditions on vision?

Show the cause of the shadow movements in a case of myopia by retinoscopic examination with either a plane or a concave mirror?

6. For what cases can you suggest the use of prisms?

7. What is meant by the term nystagmus?

8. How wonld you diagnose tobacco amblyopia, and what course would you advise for its correction?

9. What are the subjective and objective symptoms of cataract?

10. Give briefly the meaning of the following:—

(*a*) Amblyopia. (*f*) Orthophoria.
(*b*) Europia. (*g*) Cycloplegia.
(*c*) Sootoma. (*h*) Anisometropia.
(*d*) Hemiopia. (*i*) Pathopia.
(*e*) Nyctalopia. (*j*) Megalopsia.

QUESTIONS SET AT THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION OF THE DIOPTRIC GRADE. MAY, 1900.

1. What is the "angle gamma," and for what purpose is the expression used?

2. For what cases of visual anomalies can the employment of prisms be suggested?

3. What are the optical conditions necessary for good visual acuity.

4. Give the physiological process of the action of accommodation.

5. What is anisometropia and what general rules for its correction?

6. Are you acquainted with any refraction test having the theory of color dispersion for a principle, and, if so, how is it employed?

7. Give a brief description of the following methods of testing in a case of simple hypermetropia:

(*a*) Scheiner's method.

(*b*) The fogging system.

8. What are the rods and cones of the retina?

9. What is the purpose of a Maddox rod?

10. What rule do you employ for the correction of presbyopia?

EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1900, OPTIC GRADE.

1. Give an illustration of a refracted ray of light.

2. In how many ways can the direction of a ray of light be altered?

3. What is the reciprocal of a lens?

4. Describe the position and size of an image formed by a convex lens 8 inches focus, where the object is (*a*) 8 inches, (*b*) 4 inches distant.

5. What is meant by (*a*) caustic surface, (*b*) a homogenous medium?

6. Describe the action of a Tourmaline pebble-tester.

7. Make a sketch of the front of a spectacle frame of the following dimensions; $2\frac{13}{16}$ centres W bridged $\frac{1}{8}$ above $\frac{1}{16}$ out; oval eyes $5\frac{13}{32}$ inches long.

8. What length of side would be proportionate to the above front?

9. Transpose:

(*a*) +1·00 sph. and +1·45 cyl. ax. 25°.

(*b*) +2·75 sph. and − 1 50 cyl. ax. 30°.

(*c*) +2·50 sph. and + 4 50 cyl. ax. horiz.

10. Give the rule for the transposition of crossed cylinders.

The Falls of Niagara.

GREATEST AUXILIARY ATTRACTION TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The importance of the great Falls, Rapids and Gorge of the Niagara River as auxiliaries to the many and varied attractions of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, May 1st to Nov. 1st, 1901, cannot well be over-estimated. In its immense flow of water, its grand scenery and its historic lore, the Niagara is one of the most renowned rivers of the world. Its great cataract has defied the descriptive powers of poets and philosophers, and baffled the delineative skill of painters and photographers. The grandeur of their environment renders the Falls perennially interesting at all seasons of the year, and very few of those who visit the Pan-American Exposition but will desire also to visit them. The trip from Buffalo can be made in half-an-hour. There are many points of view and places of interest, and the visitor can plan his itinerary according to the leisure time at his disposal. If time will permit, the cataract should be viewed from both sides of the river, and trips should be made the length of the Gorge, either along the cliffs above or over the trolley road which runs close to the water's edge. Perhaps the most comprehensive near-views of the Falls are those obtained on the Canadian side of the Gorge, especially that from Falls View station. Here is seen a complete panorama, embracing the rushing and turbulent currents of the upper rapids and the whole sweep of the falling waters, reaching from end to end, nearly four-fifths of a mile, with the great Horse-shoe Fall in the foreground, separated by Goat Island from the American Fall, which is 158 feet high, and 1,881 feet wide. In the river below plies the little steamer, "The Maid of the Mist," carrying visitors close to the foot of the Falls at various points and affording splendid views of the descending waters. The State Reservation on the American side, and Queen Victoria Park, across the river in Canada, are delightful observation grounds, both open for the enjoyment of the public free of any charge. To the scientific visitor the electrical power development at the Falls will be especially interesting. On the American side there are two great corporations utilizing the current of the Niagara river for developing electric power used in many industries at the Falls. The power thus generated by one of these corpora-

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

tions is also transmitted to Buffalo, 25 miles distant, for use for the electric lighting of the city, for operating a great electric trolley car system and in many important manufacturing establishments. The power thus transmitted will likewise be extensively used for the purpose of the Exposition.

The Canadian Magazine.

Recent issues of *The Canadian Magazine* have helped to bring this periodical to a place of marked favor with the trade and the public. It sells well in all the Provinces, and its illustrations and articles are of a high order. The announcement for August is of great interest to dealers who want to be in line with popular taste. The August issue will be a military number. One article, on the Battle of Paardeberg, is a splendid piece of writing, by one who was there, and who describes the glories and the miseries of that historic event with great power. There will be a short resumé of the leading events of the Boer war and also an article entitled "Three Sieges and Three Heroes," which will deal with Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking. The accompanying illustrations (from photographs) are among the finest ever given in Canada. "Canada at Bisley" is another timely paper, and a poem by Mr. Stringer, "The Colonial," will appeal to patriotic feeling. There will be a special cover in colors, and we predict a large extra sale for the number.

Messrs. Hattie & Mylins, have been awarded the contract for the supplying of drugs for two years to the Mount Hope Asylum and V. G. Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Leslie's Popular Monthly for July.

The general contents of this July number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* are as rich and varied as ever. In addition to its patriotic features, it has a notable leading article upon "Rapid Transit in Great Cities," by George H. Johnson, Sc. D., very profusely illustrated, presenting a comprehensive study of this important problem of modern civilization, not only in Greater New York, but in Chicago, Boston, London, Paris, and other centres of population. "Our Samoan Station," the tropical island of Tutuila, with its harbor of Pango-Pango, described and beautifully pictured by Albert de Lauterppe. Lionel Strachey and Edmond Rostand collaborate in a fascinating sketch of "The Greatest Living Actress," who is none other than Sarah Bernhardt. Another personal paper is "Mary E. Wilkins at Home," by Katharine Hill. "Photography as a Sport," by W. Nutting, and "Women in Philanthropy," by May Wilkinson Mount, are interesting in their respective ways.

Merck's Chemicals.

We are in receipt of a price list of Merck's Chemicals issued by the Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, who have a complete stock of the specialities of this house and can supply orders with the utmost dispatch.

The prices given are those charged by the jobbing trade and are subject to additional charge in the case of physicians ordering.

The price lists is of decided value, as hitherto it was almost impossible at times to give a correct quotation on some lines of chemicals manufactured by Merck & Co. A copy will be sent for the asking.

Photo Chemicals.

Recognizing the value of a ready-reference for prices which relate to the art of photography, Messrs. Lyman Bros. Co., limited, Toronto, have issued a wholesale price list of "Photo Chemicals" which they are selling to the retail drug trade. It enumerates the majority of chemicals used both by the professional and amateur photographers and is a welcome aid to druggists.

FOR SALE.

DRUG, Stationery and Optical business for sale in live, up-to date town. Leading business. Opposition small. Satisfactory reasons. Cash trade. Addres,

THYMOL,
Care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

AN old established drug business in one of the best towns in Eastern Ontario. Established over sixteen years. Splendid chance for young man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, Box 433, Brockville.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Seely's Parisian Balm

A WINTER AND SUMMER PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN

Officially endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

ITS USES

For Chapped Face and Hands
For Sunburn and Tan
For Gentlemen after Shaving
For the Nursery

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to July 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	90
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	19	22
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	90
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz., lb	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	19	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	33
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bichd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	05
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	2 75	3 00
Subnitrate, lb	2 25	2 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	7 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85

Business Tips.

In playing cards **"The Khaki"** is all the rage. It is not only an excellent card and handsomely boxed, but the leading feature is its beautiful and patriotic character. Sold by **Warrick Bros. & Rutter,** Toronto.

Summer Specialties commend themselves to the trade at this time. See J. Winer & Co's. announcement.

An excellent line of **Druggists' Sundries,** etc., are shown by **J. Stevens & Son, Lt'd.,** Toronto.

When you want **Paper Boxes** or **Cartons,** the **Dominion Paper Box Co.** can supply you at short notice.

Dealers in **School Supplies** can have orders promptly and satisfactorily filled by **Buntin, Gillies & Co.,** Hamilton.

Have you one of those **Window Displays** offered by **Archdale Wilson & Co.** in connection with their famous **Fly Pads?**

Just read that announcement of The **Toronto Pharmacal Co.** It is good sound sense.

Coke Dandruff Cure is being largely advertised by means of attractive posters, etc. It will sell. Have you a stock? Read their adv't.

A neat package holding five pounds of **Surf Sea Salt,** to retail at 15 cents, is a splendid selling line. Write the **Toronto Salt Works** for price.

Bennett's Drug Cabinet is air tight, dust-proof and defies mice or insects. Every drug store should have one. They are also an ornament as well as a money saver.

Nothing is so annoying to the dispenser as a poor cork, and it always displeases the customer. Use only **good corks**—have you tried those advertised by **Ayton & Saunders?** Read their "ad" in this issue.

Pure and particularly suitable for medicinal use is the recommendation claimed for **J. S. Hamilton & Co.'s Cognac.** This brandy is distilled at Pelee Island under excise supervision, and is aged in wood. Write for prices.

The Household Specialties manufactured by **John Oakey & Sons, Limited,** London, England, are such excellent selling goods that no druggist need be afraid to keep a liberal supply of them. Read the list mentioned on second page of cover.

Samples and show cards of **Himrod's Asthma Cure** will be furnished on application.

The druggist need no longer consume hours making and remaking suppositories but may finish them in a few moments while the customer waits, if he will use a Perfection Suppository Machine, manufactured by **Fox, Fultz & Co.,** of New York and Boston. Send for a booklet and you will learn more about making suppositories than you ever knew before.

A cute little souvenir for the vest pocket is being presented to the trade by **The Brown Bros., Limited.** It is a folding map of the business centre of Toronto (showing the fine new warehouse of the firm) enclosed in a nice scarlet leather cover. Accompanying it is a card of invitation to visit the new warehouse at 51 and 53 Wellington street west. Any dealer who has not had a copy of this handy map should ask for one.

New Line of Writing Pads, Etc.

The "Empire" is the name of a new line of writing tablets just marketed by Warwick Bros. & Rutter. On each sheet of the paper in the pad is lithographed in colors a unique design showing the British and Canadian flags interwoven, together with the coat of arms of Great Britain and the historic Canadian beaver. The cover of the pad is embossed with the same design in enlarged form, and gives the finishing touch to a most attractive writing tablet. The "Empire" fills the universal demand for patriotic stationery, and no dealer should be without it.

Another popular line shown by the same house is a papeterie embossed with the Canadian flag. This line is now looked upon as a standard stock number. The paper and envelopes may also be had in bulk, embossed in the same way.

Enlarging and Removing.

W. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, Ohio, the well-known manufacturers of druggists' plain and decorated tin boxes, etc., will shortly move into their new factory which they claim will be one of the most complete and modern factories in the country. The removal will necessitate "shutting down" the works for a few weeks and any immediate requirements should be booked at once.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

The twenty-second annual Industrial Exhibition in Toronto, and the last of the century, promises to be a fair sample of the world's progress during all these years. Manager Hill has recently made a tour of Europe in search of novelties, visiting among other places the great Paris Exposition, and has come back well filled with ideas which he proposes to give full play to both at this year's and the great Dominion Exhibition to be held in 1901. All the latest and greatest inventions of the last two decades will be on view, while a special exhibit of photographs, amateur and professional, will be another interesting feature. The big fireworks spectacle will of course deal with recent happenings in South Africa, probably the siege of Mafeking, where an exact representation of Boer and British tactics will be given. Lyddite shells will be fired exactly the same as done in actual warfare, barring only the effect on the people. Hundreds of troops in khaki will figure in the display, and, in fact, nothing will be omitted to make the spectacle true to the original, including the timely arrival of a battery of Canadian artillery. The prize list shows few alterations except for the better and including several additions to the premiums, bringing the total amount given for prizes up to $36,000. Entries close for live stock, dairy products and ladies' work, fine arts, honey, and all classes of manufacture on Saturday, August 4; for grain, field roots and horticultural products on Saturday, August 11; poultry, Wednesday, August 15; and dogs, Saturday, August 18. Entry forms, prize lists and all particulars can be had by addressing Mr. H. J. Hill, the manager, 82 King street east, Toronto.

Two of the freshest and most important of recent articles on China, namely, Mr. Gundry's account of "The Last Palace Intrigue at Peking" and Mr. Douglas's hopeful view of "The Intellectual Awakening of China" will be found in *The Living Age*: Mr. Gundry's article in the number for July 7 and Mr. Douglas's in the number for July 21.

One of the most delightful of recent contributions to natural history, popularly treated, is Mr. Matthias Dunn's study of "Mimicry and Other Habits of Crabs" in *The Living Age* for July 7. It is marked by close and sympathetic observation and contains curious facts which will be new to most readers.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole o') per oz	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	8 00	8 50
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 45
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	3 00	3 25
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 50	2 75
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 25
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	90	95
Raw, gal	85	90
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal	80	1 00

Drug Reports.

Canada.

July 10, 1900.

Trade keeps up well for this season of the year. Paris green, hellebore, and blue vitriol are in good demand at unchanged prices. Oils, anise, cassia, cubebs and pennyroyal have advanced and higher prices are looked for. Salicine has nearly doubled in value. Manna is easier. Flax seed is scarce and high in price. Linseed oils are very high. Carbolic is difficult to get as manufacturers have all they can do to fill governmental orders. Prici has advanced and will likely go higher. Cubeb berries, which have been cheap for some time, are advancing.

THE LIDEROSCOPE.—Professor Fuchs has given this name to an instrument he has devised for localizing fragments of steel in the eyeball. It consists of a magnetic needle furnished with a mirror, and deflections caused by the near presence of steel are registered upon a screen illuminated by reflected light. Vibration and steel objects in the room must be guarded against.

English Market Report.

LONDON, May 18, 1900.

After a period of high prices, linseed oil and turpentine are on the down grade. Camphor continues very firm and eastern troubles may result in an advance in oil of anise seed, rhubarb and other products. Lemon oil and bergamot have advanced and gum kuro has suffered in value, after a drop. Opium is likely to be lower, as good reports of the new crop have been received both from Smyrna and Constantinople. Quinine is very quiet at a slight decline, and makers are awaiting the next bark auctions with some fear that values must fall. Grains of paradise have reached a phenomenally high price. The English crops of belladonna and hemlock look promising, but henbane is scarce.

National Druggist says the following has been highly recommended: In 10 gallons of water dissolve, by the aid of heat, 40 pounds of good potash soap (potash, 1 part; water, 1 part; tallow, 4 parts; boiled together to saponification), and 10 pounds of pearlash. Bring to a boil, and while boiling, add 5 pounds of crystallized carbolic acid, or 6 pounds of the commercial acid.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W., TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, AUGUST, 1900. No. 8

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
- The Pharmacopœia Addendum.
- Your Experience.
- Buying Goods.
- Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

Don't Imagine.
British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.
Ontario College of Pharmacy.

TRADE NOTES
- Montreal Notes.
- British Columbia Notes.
- Manitoba Notes.
- Drugs Which Should Not be Dispensed in Cachets.

CORRESPONDENCE.
- Repudiates any Connection.

The Victims of Malaria.
Indian and Colonial Addendum.
Improved Quinine Hair Tonic.
Uranalysis by the Pharmacist.
Rapid Preparation of a Fine Zinc Ointment.
Fruit Essences and Flavors
Banana Flour.
Moabi Seed.
Relative Solubility of Liquids Not Miscible with Water.
A New Essential Oil.
The P.A.T.A. of Canada.
Leisure Moments.
New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.
The Dispensing Counter.
FORMULARY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
- Ready-Made Photographic Solutions.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
- Convexo-Presmatic Spectacles.

BUSINESS TIPS.
Notice to the Trade.
Staunton Specialties.
Pharmaceutical Association.
DRUG REPORTS.

The Pharmacopœia Addendum.

Elsewhere in this issue we give a "Report of Progress," which has been adopted by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and for which we are indebted to Mr. John Attfield, F.R.S., editor of the "British Pharmacopœia" and of the forthcoming "Addendum." It is expected that the "Addendum" itself will be authorized for issue at the end of the year. It is worthy of note that there has been "no adverse opinion as to the expansion of the 'British Pharmacopœia' into an 'Imperial British Pharmacopœia,'" and it is expected that in the neighborhood of fifty additional medicinal plants and a like number of pharmaceutical preparations will be included in the proposed addendum, being the suggestions named by the various colonies and India for additions to the B.P.

Your Experience.

Hundreds of druggists may read article after article in these pages and may make as many different comments as there are different thoughts suggested by the reading. Do you ever stop to think when you read something that strikes home to you forcibly and you say mentally, "that's so," that the writer has been through the same grind of experience that you have and that he has merely expressed a hard fact in his own life. Druggists and writers for druggists are one and the same. The writer can't write for you if he can't write to you, and he can't write to you unless he knows you well enough to do so, and he can't know you well enough unless he knows some of the same things you do and writes about them. We are all so constituted that we are more interested in our own affairs and our own experience than we are in other people's. You may read these lines and say to yourself: Yes, if I felt inclined to do so, I could give to these pages a leaf out of my own book of experience that would be practical and profitable reading for some of my fellow-druggists. You would doubtless be quite right in saying it, but why don't you furnish us the leaf. We will gladly print it; your experience is what we want. This journal is not for us; it is for you and for every druggist who cares to read it. We are often tired reading our own writing and would love to have a clean, bright new change. By all means give us the leaf. We have been waiting for it for years and are always looking for it. Your experience is what we want. Won't you let us have it?

Buying Goods.

Nothing tests the good judgment of a business man more than the buying of goods. A study of his trade, the wants of his customers and the character of the demands made upon him will bring him always to one wise conclusion—to stock as many of the articles in demand as possible, but to use the greatest of care to have but very small quantities of the things rarely asked for, and as much as is needed to meet the demands for ready selling goods.

A chance to buy goods cheaply or at a bargain must not be considered for a moment if they are apt to be unsaleable.

Drug stocks and the articles usually assorted with them can only be adjusted by the peculiar conditions of trade surrounding the dealer. He must also buy according to the wishes of his patrons, as it is easier, and more profitable as well, to cater to them than to make them cater to him.

The wise buyer buys only what he can sell. He buys it with cash, if possible, sells it for cash, if possible, and thereby reaps the only reward which the business man can obtain. He buys what his customer wants, sells what his customer wants, and gets in return what he wants himself—profit.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada held its third annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on July 24 and 25, President J. H. McKinnon in the chair. The secretary's report showed sixty of the best proprietary manufacturers members of the Canadian association.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Hon. G T. Fulford, Brockville, Ont., The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.; President, J. A. McKee, Toronto, Dodd's Medicine Co.; Vice-President, Henry Miles, Montreal, Que.; Leeming, Miles & Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. S. Levee, Toronto, The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Limited.

The principal business transacted was legislation on the German Bill, known as 254, recently introduced in the Ontario Legislature, and the association will take immediate steps to defeat the bill in its entirety, as it is detrimental not only to the manufacturers of the proprietary articles, but also to the wholesale and retail drug trade at large. It was also decided to have the newspapers throughout the province assist in defeating this bill, and the necessary steps have been taken to place this matter before the Boards of Trade of Canada, seeking their opposition to the passage of legislation calculated to restrict and unduly interfere with commercial and manufacturing interests of this country, and that such Boards of Trade be requested to communicate their objection to the legislation in question to the Ontario Government.

The next place of meeting will be in Montreal, Que.

Don't Imagine

That because you may have graduated in pharmacy your fortune is assured.

That because you start in business in your native town all the people you know are going to deal with you.

That because you value your own importance everyone else will also.

That you can make a successful start in business by getting your clerks to conduct it for you.

That you can close your store at 9 p.m.; have a good time until 2 a.m.; get around for business at 10 a.m.; and that your creditors will not sooner or later hear of it.

That you can buy with cash if you don't sell for cash.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The association convened in the Driard Hotel, in Victoria, at 8 o'clock, those present being President J. Cochrane, vice-president T. E. Atkins, councillors D. S. Curtis, J. R. Seymour, E. H. Hiscocks, Geo. Chadwick, and Messrs. C. Nelson, T. Shotbolt, W. W. Gardiner, H. E. Davies, A. E. Marrett, F. W. Fawcett, J. H. Emery, D. E. Campbell, A. E. Fawcett, W. Jackson, J. J. Moore, T. M. Henderson, T. A. Muir and J. K. Sutherland.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary then read

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 14, 1900.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Council for the past year as follows:

The first meeting was held immediately after the last annual meeting in New Westminster, when Mr. J. Cochrane was elected president, Mr. T. E. Atkins, vice-president, and J. K. Sutherland, sec.-treas.-registrar.

Messrs. T. E. Atkins, J. R. Seymour and the registrar were appointed a committee to confer with the examiners regarding arrangements, and procuring supplies for the examinations.

The treasurer was instructed to transfer the sum of $500 from current account to the savings bank account.

The next meeting was held in Vancouver on Dec. 13, the full Council being present.

Application having been received from F. J. Donaldson, of Sandon, for registration under Sec. 12 b of the Act, the council ordered that the same be granted.

G. T. Burnett having applied for remission of his fee for the current year, the Council decided that in view of his misfortune in the New Westminster fire of Sept., 1898, that the same be granted.

The examiners were instructed to prepare an outline of studies for the minor and major examinations, the secretary to have the same printed and circulated.

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular notifying members that the Council has reason to believe that the provisions of the Act regarding the registration of poisons are not being strictly complied with, that poison books may be obtained from the registrar at 50 cents each, and also asking members to furnish information of any business changes that may occur in their locality.

The report of the Board of Examiners and the treasurer's statement were presented and adopted.

The secretary was instructed to draw on all delinquent members and that if draft be not accepted that legal proceedings be taken.

The next meeting was held in this city, this evening, the full Council being present.

The application of A. A. McRae to be allowed to serve his apprenticeship in a wholesale store was not entertained.

J. Haughton having applied for registration and furnished proof of having been in business prior to the passing of the Pharmacy Act, the registrar was instructed to place his name on the register on payment of the annual fee.

The report of the Board of Examiners, and the treasurer's statement showing balance on current account of $901.43 and cash $20.50 were received and adopted.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT FROM JUNE 8, 1899, TO JUNE 11, 1900.

DR.

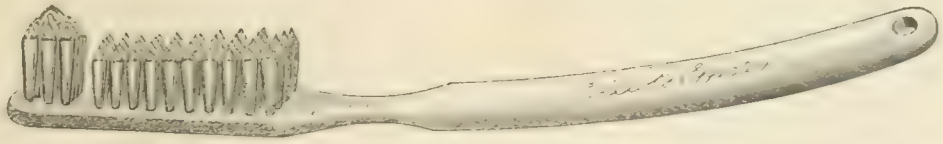
1899.			
June 8	Balance, Bank of B.C.		$ 895 48
	Annual fees	$780 00	
	Registration fees	151 00	
	Examination fees	164 00	
	Refund, Late Car to N. W.	7 50	
	New Diploma	3 00	
	Poison Book	3 00	1108 50
			$2003 98

CR.

Council expenses	$118 80	
Registrar	150 00	
Examination fees returned	34 00	
Annual fees returned.	26 00	
Banquet and car	66 00	
Trythall & Son	29 50	
J. B. Grant	3 00	
Examination expens's	94 75	
McPhillips & Williams	11 50	
Province P. & P. Co.	14 00	
B. C. Gazette	17 50	
Expense, stamps, etc.	17 00	
Savings Bank acc't	500 00	
		1082 05

Elliot's Effective Tooth Brush

A Commendable Brush



Good points stand out all over this brush. The open arrangement of the bunches, the serrated ends, the large end tuft, the bend in the handle—all these combine to make it a perfect cleanser. The large tuft is very efficient. The hole allows of suspension, securing perfect draining, and consequently a healthful condition of the brush.

SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE OF C. H. LOONEN, PARIS.
Price $1.80 per dozen.

Toronto's Industrial Exposition will, no doubt, as usual attract a good number of our druggist friends to the Queen City. We hope that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to call and make an examination of our stock. Our offices are most convenient to boats, railways, and car lines. Cars for all parts of the city stop right at our door. You are invited to make our rooms your meeting place, parcel room, in fact general headquarters.

Most sincerely yours,

THE ELLIOT & CO. LIMITED

5 Front Street East—third door from Yonge St. TORONTO

WE MANUFACTURE

Envelopes
Blank Books
and
School Supplies

WE PUBLISH

School Books
and
Current Fiction

And will be pleased to have visitors from out of town visit our various manufacturing departments.
Catalogues mailed.

W. J. Gage & Co. Limited

54-56-58 Front Street West
1-3-5 Piper Street

TORONTO

Put Up Your Own

.....IN. ..

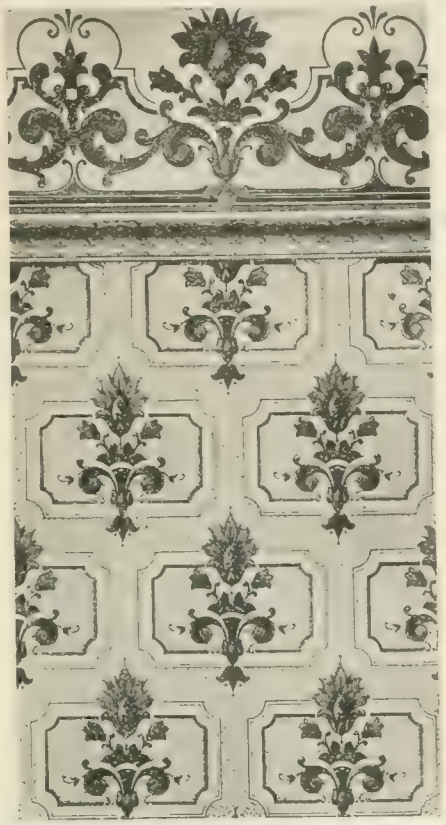
Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.



Staunton...

WALL PAPERS

The 1901 Line.

We have had a month's selling, and the orders received to date bespeak the merit of the STAUNTON line.

Our travellers are covering the ground as rapidly as possible—wait till one gets to you.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

..Manufacturers..

TORONTO

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY'S

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Baby's Laxative Tablets
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Tait's Worm Tablets

Have the approval of physicians and the confidence of the people, and, being the most attractive remedies in the market, they command a ready sale.

Our extensive, original and attractive advertising, druggist's window and counter displays, and our distribution of valuable books, aid the druggist in effecting prompt and remunerative returns.

Every remedy bears a number check to prevent cut-rate dealers from encroaching on the legitimate trade.

WE HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The handsome margin and terms afforded make it an exceptional inducement for the regular trade to favor our preparations.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

TORONTO, CANADA

1900

The **FLY CATCHER** for this year is

Indian Fly Trap

BECAUSE:

IT can be carried about without danger of soiling dress or fingers.

IT can be hung up.

IT is not an unsightly, sticky sheet but a prettily-shaped placque.

ITS manufacture is a HOME INDUSTRY.

70 per cent. profit to the Druggist.

Of all Wholesale Houses.

JOHN HISLOP & CO.

28 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL.

Balance, Bank of B. C.....	901 43
Cash on hand.....	20 50
	$2003 98

Balance, Savings Bank account, $1478.85.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 11, 1900.

To the Members of the British Columbia Phamaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN—We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of this association for the past year, which show

Cash balance on hand	$20 50
Balance Bank of B. C. (current acc't.)..	901 43
Balance Bank of B. C. (Savings Bank acc't.)	1478 85

and that the same are correct.

Yours truly,

CHARLES NELSON,
H. MCDOWELL.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 14, 1900.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present a statement of my work as Registrar for the past year.

The number of licentiates on the Registrar was 88, an increase over the previous year of nine, of these 71 were registered as lic. in bus., and 17 as lic. clerks, there being also 7 certified clerks and 34 apprentices.

Two series of examinations have been held, at which 3 passed the major, 2 the minor, and 1 the Latin preliminary, 13 having also been registered as Lic. under Sec. 11 of the Act.

Acting under instructions from the Council, the examiners have prepared an outline of studies for the minor and major examinations, and these have been printed and circulated among the members, certified clerks and apprentices.

Yours truly,

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my agreeable duty at this the tenth annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association to address you as president.

In the first place, allow me to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my election last June as president of this association, and to cherish the hope that during the past year I have satisfactorily discharged the duties of an office which had, until that time, been occupied by older and abler men.

Our association is now ten years of age, and at this time it is appropriate that we should consider for a moment the value of the Act which called it into existence.

The British Columbia Pharmacy Act was difficult to procure in the first instance, and just as difficult to amend. The Act is not yet by any means complete, and steps toward further amendment should be taken as soon as political conditions warrant action in that direction.

I have reason to believe that some of our members entertain the idea that the British Columbia Pharmacy Act is not the protection to the public nor to the profession that it was designed to be. This idea may be due to the present conditions of the Act, to lack of interest on the part of those members, or possibly to a want of vigilance to guard against violations of the Act, but, nevertheless, I think you will agree with me that the profession of pharmacy in this province is in an infinitely better condition to-day than would have been the case if the British Columbia Pharmacy Act, imperfect as it is, had not been in force during the last decade, to say nothing of the protection afforded the public during that period.

Without the British Columbia Pharmacy Act, there would be no restriction as to the qualifications of pharmacists, and, consequently, this province, during the last ten years of progress, would have been flooded by the uneducated and incompetent would-be pharmacists of the other provinces and the United States, to the endangering of the public safety and to the detriment of the profession. A proper appreciation of this fact would tend to stimulate the interest of the members in the affairs of the association.

Probably the weakest point in the Act is that it applies only to incorporated cities and towns in the province, and that a section provides for the registration of pharmacists resident for six months in a new town prior to its incorporation.

I regret to state that this section has been taken advantage of, in several instances, to secure registration which could not otherwise, without examination, have been obtained.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that the Act, though not all that could be desired was, through the action of the Council, successfully enforced during the past year against gross violations which came under their notice.

One drawback that the Council have to contend with, in the proper enforcement of the Act, is the difficulty of becoming acquainted with the cases of violation, on account of the distances which prevail between the executive body of the association and the various sections of the province. This can be in a great measure overcome by the members of the association taking sufficient interest in its affairs to bring to the notice of the secretary any violation coming under their observation, such information being, of course, entirely confidential.

It is to be feared that there are some members of the association, licentiates in business, who are not as particular regarding the legal standing of their employees as could be desired. This should not be. Such conduct has a tendency to destroy the confidence alike of employer, employee and fellow members in the value of the Pharmacy Act.

A matter that might well be considered in this connection is the employment of a detective to investigate from time to time the manner in which the law is being observed, in all its provisions, by the pharmacists throughout the province. I do not think our surplus funds could be used to better advantage.

Let me urge upon all the members to take an increased interest in the association and to comply in every respect with the provisions of the Act which is undoubtedly, while a protection to the public, a certain measure of protection also to the profession.

Referring more particularly to what has transpired during my term as president I would state that several events have taken place which affect the interests of the pharmacists of the province.

Undoubtedly the most important of these events was the adoption on the first of January of this year of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 as the standard, by the Pharmaceutical Association acting in conjunction with the Provincial Medical Association. Three months' notice of its adoption was given so that sufficient time would be allowed the pharmacists in which to prepare themselves, to comply with the changes inaugurated by that standard when it came into force. With these changes, some of which are quite radical, others less so, it is not my purpose to deal, merely to state that I presume by this time, you are all quite familiar with

them and that you will acknowledge that the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 is a decided improvement upon its predecessor, both as to the number of articles and preparations included therein and as to the methods of preparing the same.

Another important matter which has received attention and which was referred to by my predecessor last year in his address, is the formulating by the Board of Examiners of an outline of studies for both minor and major examinations, with a list of text-books, for the guidance of prospective candidates in preparing for examination.

This will undoubtedly be appreciated by those candidates who have hitherto complained, with just cause, that, with no definite outlines of study, with no college of pharmacy in the province, with an unlimited field from which the examiners could select questions, they were placed at examinations at a great disadvantage.

Now since the publishing of this outline, they can intelligently prepare for examination and do themselves justice when the crucial test comes.

An additional facility which the Council during the past year have provided, is better accommodation for holding the practical dispensing examinations. A fairly complete line of necessary appliances has been purchased, sufficient to accommodate six candidates at one time, and ample room has been secured on the premises of our worthy secretary.

The city of Vancouver has been selected as the permanent place for holding the examinations, being centrally located, and at the same time the residence of our secretary-treasurer-registrar.

Regarding the condition of the affairs of the association the secretary-treasurer's reports, show them to be flourishing both numerically and financially and it is unnecessary for me to refer to them.

One question which I think we would be justified in considering at this time, and which has been mentioned on previous occasions, is the reduction of the annual fees. This question will have to be approached with a realization of the fact that, if amendments to the Pharmacy Act are to be sought from the Legislature, the association will be under considerable expense in securing them. When the Act was passed and amended it was considered as a public measure, but since that time I understand a change has been made whereby such Acts are held to be private bills and consequently subject to the fees attached thereto.

These fees, with the charges for necessary legal services in outlining amendments, and any contemplated expenditure for the enforcement of the Act, will constitute an amount which must be considered over and above the running expenses of the association.

Turning to the commercial side of our calling it is a pleasure to note that the pharmaceutical year just closing has been one of general prosperity. I would like to impress upon every member of the association the desirability of securing and maintaining a closer commercial understanding among ourselves, so that we may successfully present an unbroken front to the cut rate evil, the trading stamp evil, and similar evils, which, while not increasing the gross value of business, tend to materially reduce our profits. To some this may appear an Utopian idea but I believe it can be accomplished by united action.

Before closing, I feel called upon to express my appreciation of the manner in which our secretary has discharged his duties during my term of office. I may perhaps be able to speak more fully of this matter than most of you, being an examiner, as well as president of the association, and having had the benefit of his assistance in both capacities.

We are convened now in our last annual association meeting of the nineteenth century. Standing as we do on the threshold of the twentieth, it would be interesting to know—but impossible to foretell—what changes that century has in store for British Columbia pharmacy. One thing is certain. Before it closes all here present will have been called from this sphere of action. Our present duty, therefore, is to go forward into the years of the coming century with the firm determination to do our utmost to establish pharmacy in this province upon a broad and enduring foundation. JOHN COCHRANE.

Victoria, B.C., June 14, 1900.

On the president resuming his seat, it was moved by D.S. Curtis, seconded by J. R. Seymour, that the address be received and printed in the annual report, and that the thanks of this association be tendered to the president for the very able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Carried.

The president then appointed C. Nelson and T. M. Henderson, scrutineers, who, on examination of the ballots, declared Messrs. T. E. Atkins, E. H. Hiscocks and R. G. McPherson elected to the Council for the ensuing two years.

Messrs. H. McDowell and C. Nelson were appointed auditors for the current year.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, chairman of committee appointed to make arrangements for examinations, reported that permanent rooms had not been obtained yet, but that the necessary apparatus had been secured, and asked that committee be continued.

Moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by T. M. Henderson: That this association views with regret that the outlying districts, other than the coast cities, and particularly the interior, are not represented on the Council, and would suggest that at the election in 1901 the members throughout the province would bear this in mind and consider the election of a representative from the interior. Carried

Moved by J. H. Emery, seconded by C. Nelson: That the Council take into their consideration the reduction of the annual fees.

Moved by J. H. Emery, seconded by C. Nelson: That the secretary write Mr. Terry, conveying the sympathy of this association to him in his present illness, and expressing the hope of his speedy recovery. Carried.

Mr. J. H. Emery then read the following paper:

THE APPRENTICE.

At the annual meeting of 1899 it was my privilege to make a few remarks in the interest of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. I made these remarks because I was then, and am yet, anxious to see our association make as much progress as is consistent with the demands upon it by this province. Then I made suggestions which some would regard as very radical changes in the association, and I have yet to learn that any great objection can be urged against them. The closing year of the present century is half through, and those among us who can look back over the last twenty-five years in this province will have remarked many changes. The world of progress demands change—I advocated a permanent office for the secretary-registrar (preferably at Victoria, as the capital of British Columbia), and I suggested that this office be furnished with the nucleus of a pharmaceutical library, the result of voluntary contributions from druggists throughout the province. I also wanted the idea discussed as to whether or not a herbarium and a chemi-

CAN YOU AFFORD::::

To buy cheap Non-Secrets, simply on account of price, when for a trifle more you can buy goods backed by an honorable record of HALF A CENTURY and the unqualified approval of the best and most successful drug trade in America?

YOUR NAME
Should be Worth Something

And every time you sell a package of cheap goods you risk your reputation with it.

QUALITY FIRST - STYLE NEXT - AND THEN THE PRICE

Our goods were right at first or we would not have sold the same man a second time, and would not now be offering them to you.

We ORIGINATED
The "NON-SECRET" Business

And made a success of it by the determination to make every preparation right. Our success helped you to win the fight against cut prices.

OURS are the ONLY Goods which are IMITATED.

It is something to know that the same goods are sold in every civilized country in the world.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Windsor, Ont.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition

AUGUST 27th to SEPTEMBER 8th

1900

WE invite our customers and friends to make our offices their headquarters during the two Exhibition weeks. Our telephones are at your service. Every convenience for your correspondence. Have your mail sent in our care. We will be glad to look after enclosures, also parcels delivered to your hotel, train or boat, promptly. Any article you require, which we do not stock, we will always oblige you by procuring in the city if possible. Our Sample Room and offices have been lately renovated and decorated, and along with the complete staff, our travelling salesmen will be here to welcome all who may favor us with a visit.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

71 & 73 Front St. East **179 & 181 Front St. East**

A SIGNAL SUCCESS

ABBEY'S EFFER-VESCENT SALT

For prompt and complete relief of depression, both physical and mental, arising from the retention of waste products, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT has proved a Signal Success.

It is the most palatable and refreshing saline aperient extant.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT overcomes constipation of the most obstinate character by re-establishing peristalsis and increasing the hepatic and intestinal secretions.

The Medical profession declare it to be a peerless eliminant.

Samples and literature will be sent to any physician upon request.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT COMPANY

MONTREAL

cal cabinet would not add interest to the secretary's office. Finally I proposed a radical step—the publication of a paper monthly devoted to B.C. news as well as Pharmaceutical matters. What result, if any, has accrued from these efforts of mine I have yet to learn. It is not my purpose to-night to trespass upon your very valuable time by advancing pet theories. It has occured to me that if you will excuse the presumption I will address a few words to the absentees—those of our association who will fill the president's and secretary's chair, and who in their turn will meet as a Board of dreadful Examiners and find out just what the aspirant to Pharmaceutical honors does not know. I mean the apprentice. I have great respect for the apprentice. I was a drug apprentice myself once (years ago), we have all passed through the ordeal, and I feel that if any one more than another merits the sympathy and respect of his fellow men it is the drug apprentice—who, despite the warnings of matured pill pounders, bravely takes up the relief of suffering humanity and grinds his weary life out in the self sacrificing mortar of duty, infusing the principles of sobriety and integrity into his life until he finally graduates with a full measure of honor, and hands down his spatula, tinctured with the gore of many struggles, to his no less zealous successor. Yes, the apprentice merits our respect. He has much to learn, many worries to face and overcome and hours of sleep to forego.

In a comparatively new country as is British Columbia the apprentice to the drug business has perhaps not as many facilities for acquiring the many and varied lines of knowledge required of him by the long-suffering public. I say public because I want the apprentice to recognize the fact that his studies are directed towards one grand end—acquiring knowledge in order to do business with the public as a druggist; not acquiring knowledge, and as little as possible, to pass muster at a Board of Examiners. It is a necessary evil this Examining Board and the only present means we have of officially testing a candidate's ability, but it is far from satisfactory as we all know. The qualifying for a life's work, as is a druggist's, is by no means of easy accomplishment. It is not the accumulation of a mass of facts jumbled together and bolted without mental mastication. It is the careful acquirement of knowledge gathered from many sources—it may be the daily routine of the store, as a customer enquires the nature of a certain drug. with which you are supposed to be familiar the dose, and many other apparently trivial matters which are pieces of the great fund of information which goes to make up a druggist's education.

The importance of little things should be early recognized. The druggist's life is necessarily a dealing in little things, and he must early realize that thoroughness in the little things makes success in greater matters possible. The dusting of a store in itself is as important as the dispensing of a prescription in after years, in that it helps to make clean and thorough. The store is judged often by the public by its cleanliness, and a good impression once made is worth money as an advertisement. The apprentice then should start at the bottom. He should know all about sweeping out, washing mortars and graduates, and should be able to give pointers on what to use to take out those many stains we all meet with. As he gradually familiarizes himself with the drugs and chemicals he constantly handles, he advances to compounding. He has already become acquainted with the tools in the sink, now he advances to dirty the graduates for another to wash. But he must have had his eyes and ears wide open all the time. If he is truly anxious to learn, something will happen every day to arouse his curiosity and thirst for knowledge. It is then while the matter is fresh that he should make the note to be looked up in his evening reading. By so doing his reading and daily work become inseparable. Now, as to reading. Make a practice of reading every day. Let nothing interfere with your reading. One day missed means possibly others in its wake; for we all know a day is seldom made up.

There are so many subjects that it is no wonder that many an apprentice has gasped at the array. But, taken systematically, it is surprising how one can easily break down their backs and look for more. A good knowledge of mathematics is essential and in facts more stress should be placed upon this by the Examining Board for the Preliminary. If the apprentice has not, he must certainly get an elementary knowledge of physics, botany, and chemistry. I know of a series of Science Primers by Huxley and Roscoe which I can for experience recommend. They are Roscoe's Chemistry, Balfour Stewart's Physics, and Sir J. D. Hooker's Botany, all 1s. books issued by Macmillan & Co., London, England. Start with the physics and by the time that it is mastered chemistry will follow naturally on, then to botany. After mastering these the heavier marks are within reach, Bentley's Botany and Atfield's Chemistry are light reading and what better way of passing a happy hour than with Remington and his Pharmacy? In reading don't attempt too much, and understand what is read. It is a good plan to always have a good dictionary at one's elbow, which don't be ashamed to use. I am a strong advocate of transcribing. I once copied the whole of Luff's Introduction to Chemistry and I am sure equation writing came easier to me than had I merely read the book through. These above-mentioned works all lead up to the clearer understanding of Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, a copy of which should be in every student's possession. It, with the U. S. Dispensatory, will help to smooth over many apparently unsurmountable difficulties.

It is a good plan to start, early in studying, a chemical cabinet. Chemicals cost very little and with a little self-sacrifice he can get a supply of test tubes, test stands, beakers, funnels, flasks, retorts, blow wipes, etc., etc. Then, with the aid of these, chemistry can be studied intelligently (as it should only be studied). The dry details of the text book should always be supplemented by experiments and practical work, each step being watched by himself and nothing taken for granted. Botany—the bugbear of every student, becomes a pleasure if studied where it should be—in the fields. What pleasanter means of spending the few hours off duty during the spring and summer afternoons or evenings, than in roaming in search of specimens, and these, with the aid of a good microscope, will help out many a winter's night, as he mounts, dissects, and classifies which can be readily done with a good book on botany at his elbow. Botany which was left till last and just skimmed, becomes a pleasurable series of steps to the information of which he had no idea. The average student or apprentice is constantly asking the question, "How much of this, that or the other shall I study?" A very proper question certainly because there is not the slightest doubt that a quantity of useless facts are often acquired which have no bearing at all upon the after life of the druggist. The idea the student should keep before him is to understand what he reads, and

his reading should be such as will help him to read. Now if he were to take a copy of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 and read the description of any one drug or chemical, would he be able to form an intelligent idea of what the Medical Council wished to arrive at? How many of the rusty ones would not stumble in many places as he reads? The object, then, is to get as much information as possible and certainly to enable the graduating druggist to distinguish between good and bad articles he will have to handle. To detect and explain the many re-actions that take place behind the dispensing counter; to guard against poisonous compositions and to produce as satisfactory a means of administering medicines as is possible. All this cannot be done by purely elementary work; it will take years of study to be ready to give a reason for the many things that daily happen, to the physicians who come to his store. Remember always, the doctor has not the time to devote to pharmacy—he confesses to knowing little about dispensing—but that is the student's business and he should make it profitable for the doctor to leave that matter with him.

I cannot close without warning the apprentice that he must cultivate—if he happens to be without it—a good memory. Never allow the memory to shirk duty. Keep it at the grindstone and it will pay. Memorize everything, but don't be too sure always; know the thing and verify it by his books. Every text book has questions with which he can quiz himself. Try them always.

There is much more I could write about but I must refrain. I hope I have made clear that the lot of an apprentice in British Columbia is as good as anywhere else if he wants to learn, and if I may judge from what this city (Victoria) has produced as druggists I think I have no cause to be alarmed that any of us will be found wanting in the future.

It was moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by C. Nelson: That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Emery for his valuable paper, and that the same be printed in the annual report. Carried.

Moved by T. M. Henderson, seconded by J. R. Seymour: That the Council be empowered to proceed with amendments to the B.C. Pharmacy Act, if in their opinion the time is opportune. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by C. Nelson: That this meeting adjourn to meet in Vancouver in June, 1901. Carried.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy began on Monday afternoon, August 6, and concluded on Friday. The heat of those five days in Toronto exceeded all records of half a century, and consequently the Council worked under difficulties, but there was no business of great moment to transact beyond matters of routine, and even had there been, the great heat would have effectually prevented contentious debating. As it was, most of the work was done in committee, and the committees met in the basement as far as possible to avoid the heat. The meeting was characterized by the utmost accord, and, aside from the unusual warmth of the atmosphere, was much enjoyed by the members. Those present were W. A. Karn, Woodstock, president; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, vice-president; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; E. W. Case, Picton; I. Perry, Toronto; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; W. E. Graham, Ridgetown; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; John Hargreaves, Toronto; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; S. Snyder, Waterloo; A. Turner, Orangeville; Henry Waters, Ottawa. President Karn presided at each session.

Upon assembling on Monday afternoon the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and a number of unimportant communications were submitted, most of them from apprentices, asking that their time be dated back.

The Registrar-Treasurer's report was submitted as follows:—Since the 1st of February, 1900, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration: J. Carruthers, Little Current; A. B. Carscallen, Enterprise; D. A. Coon, Elgin; J. W. F. Ross, Kirkfield; H. S. Clarke, Thedford; G. J. Campbell, Grand Valley; W. D. Ferris, Shallow Lake; R. A. Doles, Stouffville; Wm. Beattie, Parry Harbour; Dr. Ling, Dutton.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 101, a few of whom are in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since Feb. 1st, 1900, was as follows:—1892, 1; 1893, 1; 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 2; 1897, 2 and 1 at $2; 1898, 5, and 1 at $2; 1899, 20, and 20 at $2 and 1 at $1; 1900, 685, and 136 at $2. Total, $3,189.

Following is the statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months ending Aug. 1, 1900:

Receipts—Cash balance, $34 68; Bank of Commerce balance, $5,791.04; Bank of Commerce savings dept, $2,000; Renewal Fees, $1,935; License Sales Books, $1.59; Registration Fees, $40; Lecture Fees, $290.05; Apprentice Registration Fees, $101; Diplomas, $4; Matriculation Fees, $150; Laboratory Apparatus, $201.44; Examination Acct., $136.60; Poison Books, $7.67; Interest acct., $52.14; total, $10,745.21.

Disbursements — Salaries, $4,393 20; auditors, $10; deposit fees, $559.74; postage, $57.93; supplies, $440.16; coal, $210; gas, $44 91; apparatus and appliances, $332 97; sundries, $765 72; water, $18 59; law acct., $14; infringement acct., $559.35; council meeting, $539.30; petty expense acct., $10.20; McGill and property, $201.79; library fund, $5. Cash balance remains of $2 582 35.

The Registrar's report of the John Roberts scholarship fund showed an amount on hand of $3,382 98. The report of the examiners was also received and the Council adjourned.

A brief session was held on Tuesday morning at which a report of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee was submitted and approved, dealing with a number of applications of apprentices and students. The afternoon was devoted to committee work, and in the evening the Council took a trolley-car ride by Metropolitan Railway to Newmarket. The trip was cool and refreshing and altogether delightful. After supper at the Queen's Hotel, they returned to the city.

On Wednesday morning another report of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee, dealing with individual matters, was presented.

The Infringement Committee reported that the inspector, Mr. Brown, had examined into fifty-six cases, all of which had been satisfactorily arranged.

The Committee found that there were still many druggists in arrears though the inspector had collected $160, of which $150 had been long in arrears. It was recommended that the druggists be notified of the renewal fee by postal card as heretofore.

The Committee regretted to have to re-

(Continued on page 198.)

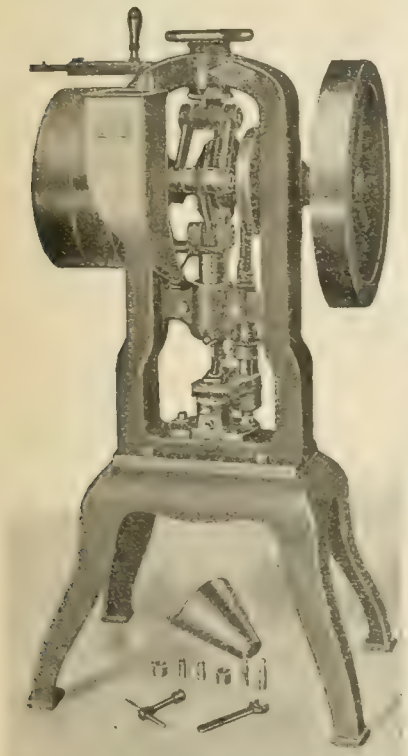
Always Reliable
Always the Same.....

We have never sent out a Fly Pad that would not kill flies in very large quantities. If you should ever have a complaint you may be sure they have not been properly used.

Test them for yourself in your own shop window. There is nothing so convincing as ocular demonstration.

Archdale Wilson & Co. — WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Hamilton

COLTON'S IMPROVED SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE



Excels Them All...

Simple and Reliable Adjustments for regulating both the weight and pressure of tablet, without the use of wrenches; Perfect Alignment of Punches; How easy to adjust lower punch flush with the top of die; Its convenience in extracting shoe and other parts; The increase of power with our toggle equipment and its capability of compressing at the rate of 120 tablets per minute.

These are a few of the good qualities of importance which embody our **SINGLE PUNCH TABLET MACHINE**, the merits of which we **Absolutely Guarantee**

Arthur Colton

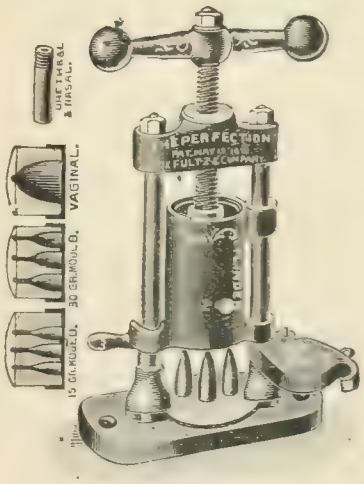
MANUFACTURER OF

Pharmaceutical Machinery

DETROIT, Mich., U.S.A.

....OUR....

Suppository and Tablet Machines



are the recognized standard machines of the country, and are in use not only throughout the United States but in many foreign countries.—Wherever used they give satisfaction, and to thoroughly set forth their merits we have issued a booklet, which fully explains the advantages gained by using them. This book contains full particulars about the **Perfection** Suppository Machine, and some interesting facts about the "Pearl" Suppository and "Little Diamond" Tablet Machine which we sell for $7.50—Automatic Funnels, Bottle Washers, Ointment Blocks, Rubber Covered Spatulas, Pill Rollers and Cutters, Powder Dividers, and many other specialties.

A postal card will bring the Book.

31 Warren St. NEW YORK **FOX, FULTZ & CO.** 18 Blackstone St., BOSTON

Sole Manufacturers.

Trade Mark. **W. H. B.** Registered No. 29,519

White or Bleached

Beeswax

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.

Every Cake Stamped **W.H.B.** and moulded in

Round, flat cakes, and packed in 2-lb. cartons, in cases of 54 lbs.
Oblong cakes, packed loose, in cases of 56 lbs.
Ounce cakes, in 2-lb. cartons, in cases of 54 lbs.
Blocks (plain) of about 8 lbs., packed in cases of 280 lbs.
WHITE WAX, No. 2, moulded in plain, round, flat cakes, packed in 2-lb. cartons, in cases of 72 lbs.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chafing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited

Factories: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

22 BAY STREET TORONTO ONT.

181 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL QUE.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.

LIMITED.

Round boxes
Brass nickel plated
Silvered and Alluminium
For export nested
1½–4 inches.
Extra sizes made to order

Aerm. Weissenburger & Co
Stampers, Piercers, Spinners
Platers and Japanners
Cannstatt (Germany)

Trade Notes.

T. Mullett, druggist, Edmonton, N.W. T., has made an assignment.

H. J. Rea has purchased the drug business of W. J. Latimer, 169 Yonge street, Toronto.

W. Whitehead has opened a new drug store at the corner of Main and Higgins streets, Winnipeg, Man.

F. H. Whaley & Co. have purchased the drug business of W. J. Mitchell & Co., Prince Albert, Sas., N.W.T.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. A. B. J. Moore who has served his indentured apprenticeship in the regular way and who is a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and laboratory chemist to Messrs Evans & Sons, has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province. A better selection could not have been made. He is very much respected in Montreal.

Mr. Wilfred Lecours, lecturer on Materia Medica at the Montreal College of Pharmacy (French Canadian Section), has recently been appointed to teach pharmacy to the doctors at the Notre Dame Hospital. A contemporary says: "It will benefit the doctors as well as the pharmacists who will receive their prescriptions."

It is to be hoped that Professor Lecours will explain to the doctors how very unprofessional it is to prescribe specialties which are advertised to the general public. If a doctor wishes to give his patient for instance solution of glycero-phosphate of potash or soda, let him write a prescription for it. Why order an article made in Paris and which pays 50 per cent. duty when any druggist can prepare it and charge the patient one-half the cost?

The well-known Laporte Pharmacy on Ontario street has been sold out and is to be renovated. Mr. Quentin is said to be the purchaser. We wish him every success so long as he keeps up the prices.

Over twenty-five firms, comprising wholesale druggists, drug and medicine jobbers and patent medicine manufacturers, have signed an agreement with the Society of Retail Druggists of this province not to sell either directly or indirectly to departmental stores or to cut-rate drug stores and have in return received from the Society salesman's cards for their travellers showing that they are in good standing and are willing to co-operate in any legal and reasonable manner with their customers to protect them from cut-rate prices.

A very painful case of dishonesty took place in this city a few weeks since. A young clerk at Messrs. Evans & Sons, who had especial cause for gratitude towards his employers, shamefully robbed them of goods to a considerable amount. The young man got off with a light sentence owing to the desire of the firm that he should have an opportunity for reformation.

The case above alluded to is proof that employers should know to some extent how the spare time of their clerks is spent. Short hours and Saturday half-holidays are not unmixed blessings either for mercantile clerks or the over-petted workingman.

The small outbreak of small-pox which took place here, consequent upon the case which developed at a leading hotel, is pretty well under control, and it is not thought that any more cases will be developed. All the houses have been disinfected and the quarantine removed. The eight cases remaining are isolated in the Smallpox Hospital.

Pharmacists should not be too ready to allow their windows to be monopolized for the window displays so lavishly got up by enterprising proprietors of new remedies and baby's paps. It is just possible when these articles sell well they will be taken up by enterprising grocerymen and sold at cost-price, and then where will be the drugman?

British Columbia Notes.

Hot weather!

Mr. C. E. Jones, of the P.P.P.P., Victoria, is reported seriously ill in Nome. He sold out his drug interests a short time since to Davies Bros.

The worst plague of over forty years has struck the Pacific Coast. Victoria, too, which is particularly free from pests, has it bad. The dreadful cut-worm—not a garden even has escaped. The farmers on Vancouver Island are at their wit's end to combat with the destroyer. Acres upon acres of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, peas and roots have been completely devastated. There are millions of them—handfuls at each potato root, and the fields in some places seem to be a heaving mass of crawling life. Numerous remedies have been tried, but Paris Green, in the proportion of a pound to fifty pounds of bran moistened with sweetened water and placed on the ground in little pieces at the roots seems to be the most satisfactory means of disposing of them. Enormous quantities of Paris Green have been disposed of, so much so that at the present writing there is none obtainable in Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma or Portland. As a large shipment will be here early in August from 'Frisco, at least a temporary relief from the pest may be expected. Now there is practically no arsenic or London Purple to be had in Victoria. The Provincial Government has taken the matter in hand and will also procure a supply from Ottawa within a week—August 7.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. Chas. F. Kasselfield, a graduate with honors of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, has purchased the branch store of Messrs. A. J. Wallon & Co., Winnipeg. The store is situated on Main street, next to the well-known retail establishment of J. A. Ashdown, and is in one of the very best retail business blocks in the city. Mr. Kasselfield has an excellent stock and he should merit a very large share of the drug trade.

The branch store of Mr. G. W. McLaren, at Plum Coulee, Man., has changed hands. The Plum Coulee Drug Store is the name of the new business under the management of Mr. W. G. Lang.

Mr. N. J. Halpin, one of Brandon's popular druggists, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

Mr. Reid, who has been managing the business of Mr. W. R. Bartlett at Brandon during the latter's absence on the Pacific Coast, has now been taken into partnership.

Mr. Reid has just returned from Toronto where he has been taking a course at the Ontario College of Opticians.

Mr. E D. Martin, President of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, Win-

nipeg, with his family, has been spending a month's vacation at Rat Portage.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell has sold his branch store at Prince Albert.

Mr. Harry Mitchell, who has been manager of his business for the past three years, has gone to Toronto, where he and his family will reside in the future.

Mr. E. T. Howard, druggist, Stockton, Manitoba, has sold his business there and is contemplating opening up at Reston.

Mr. A. E. Keely, now of Cypress River, but for many years in the drug business in Winnipeg, has had the misfortune to lose his mother, by pneumonia, who died at Cypress River on the 1st inst.

Mrs. Keely had been residing in Winnipeg for many years, and was just paying a short visit to her son at Cypress River, when she contracted the disease which ended her life.

Mr. Keely has the sympathy of many friends throughout the province in his great sorrow.

Among the druggists who are in Winnipeg attending the great Western Fair were noticed the following: Mr. J. A. Wright, Boissevain; Mr. Chas. McDonald, Virden; Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage la Prairie; Mr. W. Hewitt, Morden; Mr. F. A. McDonald, Minnedosa; Mr. J. W. McLaren, Morden; Dr. J. M. Cleghorn, Baldier; Dr. R. F. Grier, Oxbow; Mr. W. H. C. Sommerfeldt, Glenboro'; Mr. F. E. Arkell, Carberry, and many others.

Mr. W. Whitehead, who was one of the pioneer druggists of Winnipeg, but has for some years resided in Montreal, is again in Winnipeg and in business—. Messrs. W. Whitehead & Co., chemists and druggists, are situated on the corner of Higgins avenue and Morse street.

Mr. Wm. Campbell, for many years a trusted employee of Mr. J. C. Gordon, Main street, Winnipeg, died in Seattle a few days ago of consumption. Three years ago when the gold fever in the Yukon was raging he left Winnipeg along with many others for Dawson City. Mr. Campbell engaged in the drug business there and was very successful, but some months ago having contracted the much dreaded disease, he was obliged to dispose of his business and return. After leaving Dawson City he grew worse, and upon reaching Seattle he was obliged to remain for some time to regain strength; he gradually grew worse, however, until a few days ago, when he succumbed.

His many friends in Winnipeg were shocked to hear of his sad death.

Dr. W. E. Hamill has removed his office from the Toronto Optical Parlors at 11 King street West to his former office, viz., 88 Yonge street, upstairs. Students of the Canadian College of Optics can remain as private students with the doctor as long as they wish. This will be a great boon to many, as it enables them to perfect themselves in actual, practical fitting of spectacles. The next class at the Canadian College of Optics commences Wednesday, Sept. 5 so as to enable students attending to also visit the Toronto Exhibition the best three days.

Drugs Which Should Not be Dispensed in Cachets.

According to Prof. Bricemoret there is a whole series of medicinal substances which should never be prescribed in cachets. These may be divided into three groups: one of these includes deliquescent substances readily absorbing the moisture of the air; another comprises bodies, the mixture of which gives rise to a compound of fluid consistence; the third group consists of substances which are decomposed by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the products of decomposition of which stain the cachet.

Under the first of these groups are arranged the following:

1. Acid phosphates and their derivatives; the alkaline phospho-glycerates. These salts, prescribed in cachets, would form a fluid paste 24 hours after preparation

2. Sodium bromid and iodid, which are very deliquescent.

3. Crystallized calcium chlorid.

4. Strontium chlorid and bromid.

5. Iron ammonia-citrate and ferro-potassic tartrate.

6. Piperazin and lysidin.

7. Chloral.

8. Dry vegetable extracts and, in general, products prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*. Beside these dry extracts should be placed:

(*a*) Dry peptones prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*.

(*b*) Extracts of animal organs dessicated *in vacuo*.

In the second group must be placed bodies which alone are not subject to change when exposed to the air, but which, mixed, give rise to compounds that take up water very greedily; such is the mixture of antipyrin and sodium salicylate; cachets containing these two substances become deliquescent very rapidly in many cases.

To the last group belong the alkaline and ferro-alkaline iodids and the aristols. A device, which is often successful, consists in adding to a mixture which it is feared will prove hygrometric, a certain quantity of licorice-powder or quinin. Care should also be taken to keep the cachets in a wide-mouthed glass bottle closely stoppered.—*Nouv. Rem.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Repudiates Any Connection.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you kindly say for me through your columns that I have had no connection whatever with the *Canadian Optician* for nearly a year.

So many opticians appear yet to think that I am in some way connected, and this flat denial on my part should be sufficient. In my opinion it has long ceased to be the medium for Canadian opticians, and is nothing but an advertising sheet for the combined optical companies and their employees who control and own it.

What we need is an independent optical journal, where all have equal rights on the same basis, not one which makes fish of one and flesh of another. What with combinations of optical companies, with an opthalmic college at one end of the line and an optical institute at the other, together with the *Canadian Optician* to boost them, makes a monopoly that in the near future means perhaps coercion if nothing worse. I refuse to patronize or in any way aid such an effort, and in justice to myself and past students trust that you will give me voice through your columns.

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

The Victims of Malaria.

Malaria is responsible for the deaths of 5,000,000 people a year in India. In 1897, from an army of 178,000 white and black troops, 75,000 were admitted into the hospitals suffering with malaria fevers. A record was not kept of those who suffered and did not enter the hospital. The statistics are therefore very terrible; and, if it is true that the mosquito is to be held responsible for the mischief, the extermination of this insect should be effected as quickly as possible.

Established 1830. Incorporated 1895.

Our Specialties

Rubber Goods "Ideal Brand"	Atomizers
Nebulizers	Clinical Thermometers
Catheters	Elastic Stockings
English Nipples	American Nipples
Graduate Medicine Glasses	Surgical Steel Razors (J. Stevens & Son, London)
English Surgical Gauzes	Absorbent Cotton
Abdominal Belts	Manicure Instruments
Electric Batteries	Hypodermic Syringes
Feeding Bottles & Fittings	Hearing Trumpets
Soothers, on card	Trusses, all styles
Pessaries	Spirit Stoves
Suspensory Bandages	Rubber Urinals
Oil Silk	Gauze Bandages
Chest Protectors	Shoulder Braces
Crutches	Hospital Supplies.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

The J. Stevens & Son Co., Limited

Agents For

J. Stevens & Son, 78 Long Lane
LONDON, E C.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Beware

of Fraudulent Substitutions!

HATCH'S PROTOSE is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army, as an exclusive diet, under supervision of the military authorities, and the following letter of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Neilson, Director-General Medical Staff of the Canadian Militia, has been read before the House of Commons. (Session, June 6th.)

From THE GAZETTE, June 7th.

Letter by Dr. Neilson.

Colonel Tisdale read it, as follows:—

"I recommend that the troops of the second contingent be supplied with five days' rations of **Protose Vegetal.** This substance has been thoroughly tested on five members of 'A' Battery, R.C.A., during one month last year. **It proved itself to be a complete food in the most concentrated form. It is palatable, light, agrees with delicate stomachs, and does not deteriorate if kept dry."**

Sold in three different strengths, according to Physician's Directions.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.
10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal
AND AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

Benger's Food

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS

AND

THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

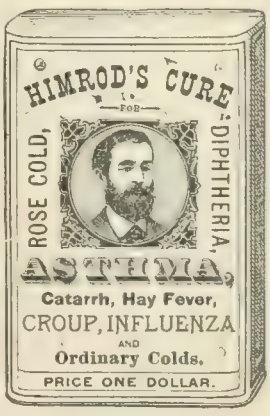
LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

who hold stock.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS
No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and 1½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; FARO," for 1 oz., 1½oz., 2 oz., 3oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/6: "Lisbon," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2oz, 3 oz. 4 oz, 6oz., 8 oz, and 10 oz, post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

ARYTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WATERSTON'S DRUGGIST'S Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

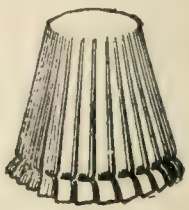
Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

This Way OR

This Way **Which?**



This American Cap Does It

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

SAYFORD PAPER SPECIALTY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

Indian and Colonial Addendum

A Report of Progress from November 29, 1899, to May 28, 1900.

BY THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA-COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In connection with the Medical Council's projected extension of the usefulness of the *British Pharmacopœia* in India and the British colonies by the publication of an "Indian and Colonial Addendum," I have to report that whereas at the date of my last report, November 29, 1899, fifty-three of Her Majesty's seventy dependencies had supported the broad principles of imperialisation of the *Pharmacopœia*, an additional fourteen have since expressed satisfaction with the already largely imperialized *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and state that they have not at present any suggestions to make respecting the further official recognition of important native drugs. These fourteen colonies are Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Dominica, the Falklands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius, Newfoundland, the Seychelles, the Virgin Islands, Zululand. From only three of the seventy areas of British Administration—namely, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, British New Guinea and St. Christopher and Nevis—have answers to the Council's invitations for suggestions still to be received.

INDIA.

From the members of the Madras Medical College Committee appointed by the college in 1894, to report respecting the *British Pharmacopœia*, a valuable preliminary report on the "Addendum," dated December 7, 1899, has been received. This, with some explanatory notes, was, by order of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee, printed as a pamphlet, dated February 19, 1900, and distributed to medical and pharmaceutical authorities in Great Britain and Ireland, India and the colonies, and to the medical and pharmaceutical press. In forwarding copies to Madras, a request for specimens of the drugs and preparations named in the preliminary report was made, and some suggestions were offered as likely to enhance the value of the final report for "Addendum" purposes. A reply has been received to the effect that the wishes of the Medical Council in these respects can probably all be complied with, but that, according to the advice of the Madras Government, it would be necessary again to seek the concurrence, in regard to further procedure, of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India. Thereupon the President of the Medical Council approached His Lordship on April 20, and a favorable reply is hoped for as soon as the necessary communications with India can be completed. With the further help of the Madras Committee a satisfactory Indian section of the "Addendum can be compiled." With the subsequent assistance of the important permanent Indigenous Drugs Committee sitting in Calcutta, there can be little doubt that the *British Pharmacopœia* will sooner or later meet the medical requirements of every one of the fourteen provinces of India.

THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

No one will be surprised to learn that, in the present circumstances, there is a general desire to await the publication of the "Addendum," and, guided by its contents, to organize committees for the investigation of certain enumerated indigenous plants of the South African colonies. A further reply from St. Helena, dated March 6, 1900, expresses satisfaction with the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 for all medical purposes in the island. A reply from Lagos, dated April 26, 1900, and received on May 28, states that the *Pharmacopœia* suffices at present for the medical needs of the colony, but that arrangements have been made for district medical officers to report annually on native drugs, and that any useful discovery in that direction will be reported to the Medical Council.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

On March 5, 1900, a report was received, dated January 30, 1900, from a Medical and Pharmaceutical Committee in New South Wales, suggesting (1) certain alterations in the paragraphs on Oleum Eucalypti in the next *British Pharmacopœia*; (2) the alteration of *beilschmiedia* or *nesodaphne*, names previously sent in error, to *cinnamomum*; (3) the official recognition of a defined *kino eucalypti*; (4) the omission of *euphorbia pilulifera* from the draft "Addendum;" (5) the official recognition of *hirudo quinquestriata*, Schmarda, no other leech being found there in commerce. Preserved specimens of this leech accompany the report. (6) A list of drugs which can be cultivated in New South Wales was appended. As regards suggestion (2) the cinnamon bark recommended is from *cinnamomum oliveri*, Beil. Inasmuch as the bark of a cinnamon, *C. zeylanicum*, Breyn, is already official, and as the tincture of *C. oliveri* is already in the Australasian colonies termed *tinctura oliveri*, oliverian tincture, the editor suggested to the New South Wales Committee, by letter dated March 14, 1900, that the bark be termed, not *cinnamomi cortex*, a name already official for the well known "cinnamon," but *oliveri, cortex*, oliverian bark.

On May 18, 1900, a letter dated April 11, 1900, was received from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, stating that the matter of the "Indian and Colonial Addendum" not coming within the province of the Board, had been referred to the Central Pharmaceutical Association, from whose secretary a report would probably be received at an early date. The president of the Otago Pharmaceutical Association also reported, on April 12, 1900, that the "Addendum" question was under his careful consideration.

Except British New Guinea the ten Australasian colonies have all replied.

THE EASTERN COLONIES.

Incorporated with the printed report on the Indian Section of the projected "Addendum," issued on February 19, 1900, were notes on Dr. Van Dort's communications to the Medical Council on the same drugs of Ceylon, and references to the three native drugs for which the medical practitioners of Ceylon desired official recognition in the "Addendum," namely, *Ipomea Turpethum*, R. Br.; *Adhatoda vasica*, Nees (syn. *Justicia Adhatoda*, Linn.); *Hygrophila spinosa*, T. And. (syn. *Asteracantha longifolia*, Nees). Copies of the printed report were sent to the medical and pharmaceutical authorities of Ceylon, with requests to the Government officials for (1) descriptions of the drugs, (2) descriptions of their preparations, (3) the recommended doses of the

preparations, (4) specimens of the drugs and preparations. Dr. Van Dort was requested by the local authorities to reply, which he did on May 2, 1900, by letter received in London on May 21. The requirements (1), (2), (4) can, he states, be supplied forthwith. (3) The doses of the preparations will, he says, be checked by careful clinical observations and be forwarded in time for the autumn session of the Medical Council in November next. Surgeon General Bidie (Retd.), C.I.E., also sent some useful notes on these drugs, on April 16, 1900.

From Labuan, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, satisfactory answers were received on, respectively, February 20, March 19, and March 30, 1900.

The six eastern colonies have now all replied.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.

Satisfactory replies from these three colonies were announced in the Editor's Report of Progress for 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIES.

The only colony in this official class, at present, is that of the Falkland Islands. From a communication of February 5, 1900, received on March 12, it appears that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for all requirements.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Dr Nutting Stuart Fraser, of St. John's, Newfoundland, by letter of February 19, 1900, received on March 6, 1900, writes, "as a private practitioner, there being no official channel through which to reply," to the effect that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony, and that as the climatic conditions and flora are practically those of the eight Canadian provinces the recommendations of the latter would be those of Newfoundland.

On December 1, 1899, before the termination of the autumn session of the Medical Council, copies of a printed list of thirty articles for which a Canadian Committee desired official recognition in the *British Pharmacopœia*, sooner or later, were received from Dr. Adami, president of the committee. A meeting of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council was at once summoned to consider this communication. The questions raised in the items of the list were carefully considered at a special meeting on December 4. The result was a division of the articles into two classes: (1) Those, numbering twelve, the use of which would be restricted to the North American colonies and, which might therefore at once be placed in the Canadian Section of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, and (2) those, numbering eighteen, which, or some of which, might find wider recognition in the text of the *Pharmacopœia* itself, either at the next revision or at the time of publication of any "Additions," such as those of 1890, that might be published. On April 3, 1900, Dr. Adami reported that his committee accepted the principle of this division, but still desired to see a few of the articles of the second class placed in the first or "Addendum" division; and on May 11 reported an expected immediate despatch of copies of the revised Canadian list. The letter reached the offices of the Medical Council on May 21; the copies of the list on May 25. The list was again carefully considered by the committee on May 28, and instructions were given to the editor as to the preparations to be included for Canadian use.

THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

During the past six months five more of these eighteen British colonies (sixteen administrations) have signified their satisfaction with the present *Pharmacopœia* as regards drugs generally, and do not at present recommend the further inclusion of medicinal plants indigenous to the West Indies. The five colonies are those of Antigua, January 30 and March 20; the Bahamas, April 24; Bermuda, January 10; Dominica, January 18; the Virgin Islands, April 20. Only the colony of St. Christopher and Nevis has still to reply.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

From the seventy British colonies and provinces beyond the shores of the United Kingdom there have come requests for the official recognition, in the projected "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, of something like forty or fifty medicinal plants and about as many pharmaceutical preparations of those plants, though the number of the preparations may be extended. These plants and preparations may be grouped under four sections, namely, the Indian, Australasian, Eastern, Canadian; the articles in the Indian section to be officially recognized for use in India, those in the Australian section for use in the respective Australasian colonies, those in the Eastern section for use in the respective Eastern colonies, those in the Canadian section for use in the North American colonies. In the "Addendum" the bibliographical treatment of the articles might be that of the *Pharmacopœia*. If the revised lists alluded to in this report are received as expected, the first proofs of the "Addendum" should be in the hands of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee two months before the autumn session of the Medical College in the present year.

Not one of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Incorporated Authorities in Her Majesty's seventy dependencies now considered has expressed opinions adverse to the expansion of the *British Pharmacopœia* into an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia* (*a*) by the removal of former (1885) restrictions as to medicinal plants grown in Britain; (*b*) by the adoption of the current *Pharmacopœia* of most of the large number of "suggestions" received from Indian and colonial authorities as printed in the Indian and Colonial Report of May 29, 1895; and (*c*) by the publication of the projected "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898.

JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.,
Editor of the *Pharmacopœia* and of the forthcoming Addendum for the General Medical Council.
General Medical Council Office,
299 Oxford Street,
London, England,
May 28, 1900.

Improved Quinine Hair Tonic.

The following is recommended by the *National Druggist*:

Quinine hydrochlorate	8 parts.
Tartaric acid	7 parts.
Tincture of cantharides	48 parts.
Orange-flower water	192 parts.
Glycerine	192 parts.
Distilled Water	72 parts.
Alcohol	746 parts.

Dissolve the acid in the distilled water and the glycerine and in the solution dissolve the quinine, then add the other ingredients.

An elegant perfume for this preparation is the following, which will be sufficient for five pints of the tonic:

Oil of clove	6 drops.
Oil of neroli	6 drops.
Attar of rose	6 drops.
Oil of bergamot	30 drops.
Oil of lemon	10 drops.
Oil of nutmeg	2 drops.
Oil of cinnamon	2 drops.
Musk	60 grains.

Dissolve in the alcohol before addition to the rest of the ingredients.

Why it is so Popular

We import a select **Cascara Bark.** We do our own grinding. We do not add any foreign purgative or Cathartic. It is the Extract from the bark alone, made in such a way as to be most agreeable to the taste. Possessing the full medicinal strength—twice that of some, equaling any. IN PRICE no higher than the cheap grades. Consult your own interests by proving the truth of these statements. Specify **AROMATIC CASCARA,** made by

THE—
Mackenzie Snyder Company Limited
785 Yonge St., TORONTO.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

—WE IMPORT—

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.
Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.
TORONTO

SPECIALTIES

SPONGES—200 lines from which to select. The largest and most complete stock in Canada. Imported direct from the Fisheries.
CHAMOIS SKINS—English, American and French. The celebrated "Lontri Chamois," which retains its silky character under all circumstances.
CAPPING SKINS—White Splits and Gold Beater's Skin.
SEA SALT—Guaranteed genuine: imported by us from the Bahama Islands. In bags to retail at 25c. and cartons at 10c.
TALCUM POWDER—Perfumed, at 65c. per doz., or $7.50 gross. Full size tin
SUSPENSORIES—A full line at popular prices. None better and none cheaper.
FLORIDA WATER—As good as the best. $1 and $1.75 per doz.
TRUSSES—The lines of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co., Limited.
RUBBER GOODS—Everything the druggist requires at popular prices.
SPONGE CABINETS—Silent salesmen. Display the stock and keep it nice and clean.
CORKS—In this line we are Corkers.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington Street East.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA
White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

Wheat Marrow

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR
INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.
All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by
The Express Roller Mills
Wm. Mack, Proprietor. CORNWALL, ONT

The Latest Novelty

ON THE ENGLISH MARKET

PRICE
F.O.B. London, 18s. per Gross, to sell at 10c.

MADE
in all Perfumes and packed in beautiful boxes

APPLY TO MAKERS,
THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., ENGLAND

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

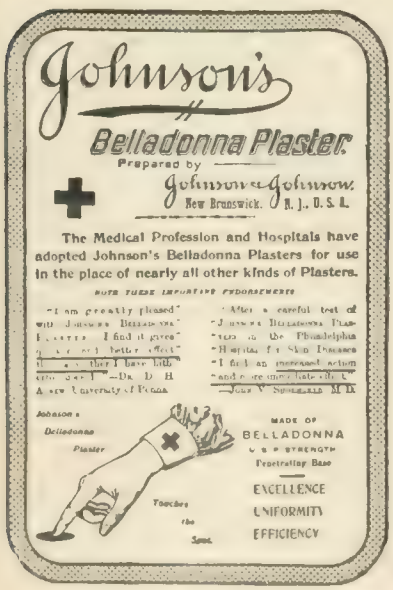
GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

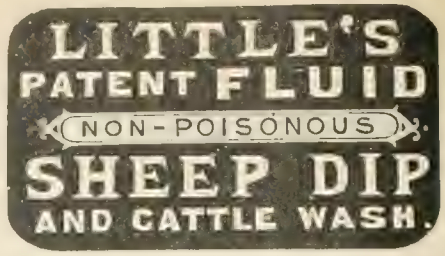
IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia





For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

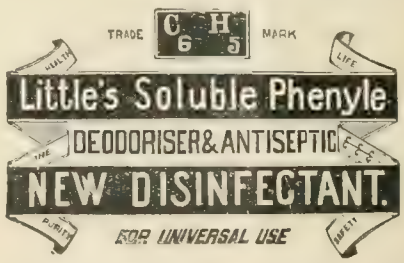
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Uranalysis by the Pharmacist.*

By G. W. Parisen.

The analysis of urine by the pharmacist is a field of labor he can enter with the assurance of becoming competent to do the work satisfactorily.

We are looking every way in these times of close competition to attract trade to our places of business and increase the sales legitimately in our line. Many of the side lines we have been persuaded to put in seem out of place in business devoted to the science of pharmacy, and a small income is derived from their sale considering the time used and the space they occupy, but where to draw the line in this respect is very hard to define. Many pharmacists, especially in smaller towns and cities, have made some examinations of urine for physicians, qualitatively, as to the presence of albumen or sugar, and are not altogether strangers to the method of applying the tests; but to go farther and apply other tests intelligently and be sure of every step of the way, requires a more extended knowledge and experience, especially when is added to the qualitative tests quantitative analysis and microscopical examination for all the sediments in the urine, which are of so much importance to the physician in his diagnosis.

It will be a great saving of time to any one desirous of doing this work, if he is not a graduate of pharmacy, to attend a special course in some college of pharmacy and receive instruction in qualitative and quantitative analysis of urine, and careful instruction in the use of the microscope, so he may be able to determine accurately all the different sediments in the urine.

My experience has been similar to many others, I think, in this respect, for many years having examined specimens for physicians in my city, to determine the presence of albumen or sugar, but when a more extended examination was required, the specimen was sent to New York for examination. This became of such frequent occurrence that I determined to equip myself for the work and keep the trade at home. I found, on inquiry, that the New York College of Pharmacy, in their post-graduate course, embraced urine analysis with microscopical examination; so I entered the course for that study, realizing by so doing how little I knew about it before, but I had the satisfaction of knowing when the course was completed that the instruction that I had received fitted me to do the work intelligently. I called the attention of the physicians within our city and those within a radius of thirty miles, to the fact that I had added uranalysis to my other work and was prepared at all times to give the work my personal attention, enclosing them a circular letter with the prices charged, and also a copy of the report sheet showing the different tests employed in the work, and the nature of the report they would receive.

The result cannot be told in direct added income, which in itself has more than paid for the money expended to do the work correctly; the professional standing it gives one and the store is very marked and gratifying, and has been the means of added business in many ways. It is also a means of direct advertisement for you, from the physician to the patient, for often some one from the sick room, or the patients themselves will bring you a specimen for examination, and either wait or call for report to take to the physician, and if a prescription is written they will naturally select you to prepare it for them.

The tests that I use are easily prepared, and with a little experience one may become proficient in their use. For albumen, I find the ferrocyanic test the best, and use Heller's or Purdy's test as a balance test. For sugar, I use Haines' test, as it is very sensitive. Fehling's test to verify it is necessary.

For the centrifuge to determine the percentage amount of albumen I use the ferrocyanic test, and while making this test, I employ another tube to sediment a specimen for the microscope.

I would advise the use of a centrifuge, as it saves a great deal of time, and enables you to get the percentage amount of albumen, chlorides, phosphates, and sediments, casts, uric acid, calcium oxalate and foreign bodies quickly.

As a reference book in the work, I prefer Purdy's Uranalysis, but I have several others to consult, if necessary; but Purdy's to me seems the most comprehensive. I have a space in the laboratory reserved for the work, and find many uses for the test solutions in every-day work.

The diazo test suggested by Ehrlich for typhoid fever has proved of great value to the physicians in our city. I have made a great number of tests for them to determine whether the case was typhoid or malarial.

The fact of your being competent to do such work will bring other analytical work to you, and will give you a reputation and professional standing far above the ordinary pharmacist or druggist. There is certainly room for advancement in the professional side of our work, and it will help in a large measure to solve the problem of what shall we do to help ourselves in these days of cutting prices.

Pharmacy to-day is certainly making larger demands than ever before for scientific ability and training, and our colleges of pharmacy are keeping pace with the demand, by extended courses of instruction and requirements for more thorough work from its students.

Boards of pharmacy are asked to keep the standard high and make the qualifications for examination nothing short of being a graduate of some college of pharmacy. With all these calls for a higher education sounding through the pharmaceutical circles, every one should try to aid as individuals to bring up the standard of pharmacy in our land.

*Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association

Rapid Preparation of a Fine Zinc Ointment.

By A. B. Burrows.*

The difficulty in making a smooth ointment of zinc oxide free from lumps is overcome, I find by experiment, by making a paste of the oxide with water and incorporating therewith an equal bulk or slightly less of lanum, then adding gradually, with trituration or stirring, cold or hot white petrolatum. The cold process works better, but if hot petrolatum is used it should be heated but slightly above its congealing point. I have produced in this way a zinc ointment of perfect smoothness and whiteness, and superior to that made in any other manner. This procedure is available for the extemporaneous preparation of any combination of the oxide in ointments.

The working formula would be as follows for a U.S.P. strength:

Zinc Oxide	20 parts
Water	20 parts
Lanum	10 parts
White Petrolatum	50 parts

*Merck's Report.

Druggist—Pills, my dear?
Little Girl—Yes, please, sir.
Druggist—Anti-bilious?
Little girl—No. Uncle is.

Fruit Essences and Flavors.*

By G. Weinedel

Pineapple Essence.—A ripe, but not too soft pineapple, weighing about 500 gms., is mashed up in a mortar with Tokay 200 gms. The mass is then brought into a flask with water 500 gms., and allowed to stand two hours, alcohol (90 per cent.), 400 gms. is then added, and the mixture distilled until 700 gms. of distillate have been collected; cognac, 300 gms. is then added to the distillate.

Apple Essence.—30 fresh ripe apples are peeled thin and the peel thus obtained, about 350 gms., is covered with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms., and water 2,000 gms., and allowed to stand for 24 hours. 1,250 gms. are then distilled off, and vanillin, 10 cgms., bitter almond water, 50 gms., added to the distillate. This may be colored with 10 drops of saffron tincture.

Sweet Orange Essence.—25 large oranges, about 500 gms., are thinly peeled, and the finely cut peel macerated for 24 hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms., and water, 3,000 gms.; 5 drops of lemon oil and 10 drops orange oil are added, and 2,000 gms. distilled off. The distillate is allowed to stand for eight days and is then filtered. Vanillin, 0 05 gm., is dissolved in the filtrate, and two drops saffron tincture, and caramel tincture 3 gms., added.

Banana Essence.—12 bananas are peeled, the thick peel sliced, and macerated with Burgundy, 300 gms.; cognac, 200 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 gms.; water, 1,000 gms.; 1,000 gms. distillate is now recovered, and saffron tincture, 3 drops; and coumarin, 10 cgms., added.

Pear Essence.—40 muscatel or bergamot pears, are peeled, and the peel, about 430 gms., macerated with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms.; Moselle wine, 250 gms.; water, 2,000 gms., for six hours; and then 1,500 parts distilled off. To the distillate, which may be colored a faint green, coumarin, 5 cgms., and sweet orange oil, 5 drops, are added.

Bitter Almond Essence.—Bitter almond water 16 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 18 gms.; water, 12 gms.; rose essence, 1 gm. Mix.

Bishop Essence.—Tincture of bitter orange, 30 gms.; aromatic tincture, 3 gms.; bitter almond water, 3 gms.; orange flower water, 20 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 gms.; water, 100 gms. Distill off 100 gms., and color with caramel.

Cardinal Essence. — Green orange peel, 10 gms.; unripe orange, 4 gms.; cloves, 0.5 gm.; cinnamon, 0.5 gm., are macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 gms.; water, 80 gms., to which is added bitter orange oil, 4 drops; lemon oil, 1 drop; bitter almond water, 5 gms.; 100 gms is then slowly distilled and colored with caramel.

Cinnamon Essence.—Cinnamon, 10 gms., is macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 gms.; water, 70 gms.; and 100 gms. distilled off; this is colored with caramel.

Champagne Lemonade Essence. — Vanilla essence. 1 gm.; celery essence, 5 gms.; woodruff essence, 1 gm.; cognac, 4 gms.; Burgundy, 2 gms. Mix.

Lemon Essence.—25 medium size lemons are peeled, and the finely-cut peel macerated for 24 hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,500 gms.; water, 3,000 gms.; lemon oil, 10 drops; sweet orange oil, 5, are then added; 3,000 gms. distilled off. This is set aside for eight days and filtered. Vanillin, 10 cgms., is added and the product colored with tincture of turmeric, 60 drops; saffron tincture, 4 drops; caramel tincture, 60 drops.

Strawberry Essence. — Fresh dry strawberries, 750 gms., are pulped in a mortar, and then put into a retort with Tokay, 200 gms.; cognac, 200 gms. Then add vanilla 1.5 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 300 gms.; water, 500 gms. This mixture is allowed to stand for an hour in the warm, and 1,000 gms. is then slowly distilled over, and colored light red.

Clove Essence.—Cloves, 15 gms., are macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 gms.; water, 70 gms. Distill 100 gms.; color with caramel.

Raspberry Essence.—Fresh raspberries, 200 gms., are pulped in a mortar, allowed to remain for two days at a temperature of 20° C., and then mixed with water, 100 gms. 50 gms. is then distilled off, and alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 gms., in which 0.01 vanillin has been previously dissolved, is then added to the distillate.

Ginger Essence.—Ginger, 100 gms., is macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 600 gms.; water, 800 gms. The whole is then put in a retort and 1,000 gms. distilled off and colored with caramel.

Melon Essence.—Two or three large ripe melons peeled, and the finely-cut peel macerated for three hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms., and water, 2,500 gms.

Orange Flower Essence.—Orange flower water, 100 gms.; alcohol, (90 per cent.), 50 gms.; water, 50 gms.; rose essence, 20 gms.; lemon oil, 2 drops; orange oil, 1 drop. Mix.

Peach Essence.—20 ripe peaches are stoned and bruised in a mortar. The kernels are made into a paste with water, 200 gms. After half-an hour the mixed pulp is placed into a retort; water, 600 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 400 gms.; and 1,000 gms. distilled off. To the distillate, coumarin, 0.1 gm.; orange flower water, 100 gms.; orange oil, 5 drops, are added, and the mixture colored with saffron tincture, 5 drops; safflower tincture, 3 gms.

Quince Essence.—25 ripe quinces are peeled, and the fine cut peel allowed to stand in a retort for two hours with water, 500 gms., alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 gms. is then added, and 500 gms. distilled off. To the distillate, coumarin, 0.5 gm.; vanillin, 0.1 gm.; bitter almond water, 25 gms.; lemon oil, 5 drops; citronella oil, 2 drops; saffron tincture, 3 drops are added.

Greengage Essence.—30 fresh ripe greengages are stoned and bruised in a mortar, the kernels are also made into a paste with water, 200 gms. After 30 minutes both are mixed in a retort with water, 600 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 400 gms., and 1,000 gms. distilled off. Vanillin, 0.05 gm.; bitter almond water, 20 gms.; lemon oil, 5 drops, are added. Color green.

Rose Essence.—Rose oil, 1 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 gms.; water, 30 gms. Mix and color rose tint.

Vanilla Essence.—Vanillin, 1.5 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 700 gms.; water, 300 gms.; turmeric tincture, 30 drops; caramel tincture, 20 drops. Mix.

Orris Essence.—Finely-sliced orris root, 500 gms., is macerated for 3 days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 500 gms.; water, 800 gms., then 1,000 gms. is distilled off. Vanillin, 0.5 gm.; coumarin, 0-02 gm., are dissolved in distillate.

Walnut Essence.—500 bruised green walnuts; cloves, 2 gms.; cinnamon, 5 gms.; mace, 1 gm.; are macerated for four days in alcohol (90 per cent.), 750 gms.; and water, 500 gms. Another 500 gms. of water is then added, and 1,000 gms. distilled off: to this is added bitter

* From the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* (*Phar. Journal*.)

Now for School Opening

No doubt you are prepared, but re-orders and lines forgotten or overlooked can be drawn from our immense stock of School Stationery. Our stock was never more complete, not only in goods of our own manufacture, but also in Staples and Novelties imported from the World's markets.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER
TORONTO.

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for. 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations .... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

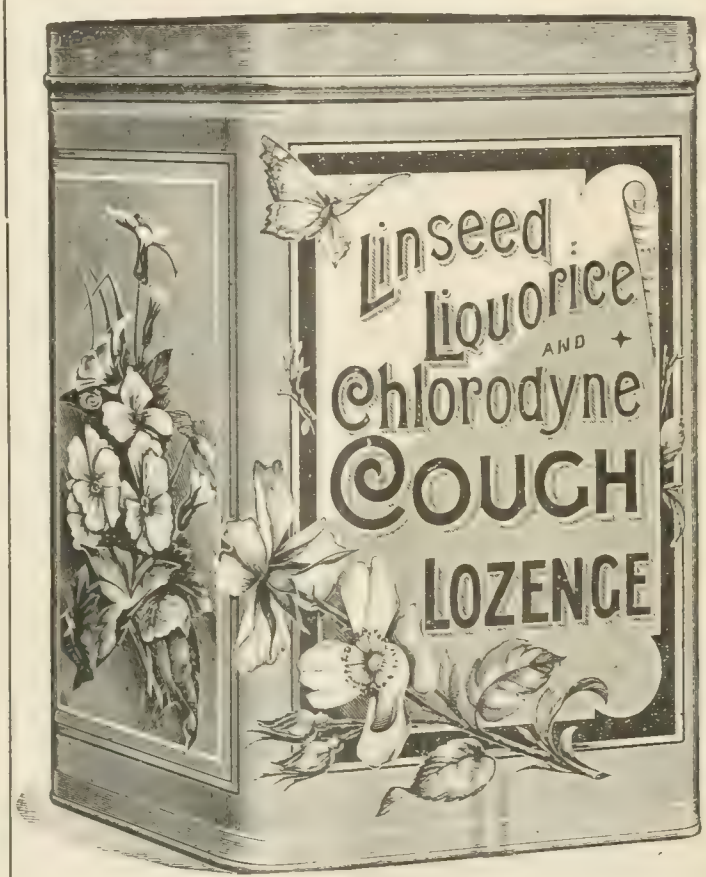
MARIETA, PENN. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street NEW YORK CITY.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.



Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

almond water, 100 gms., and the mixture colored deep green.

WOODRUFF ESSENCE.—Bruised tonka beans, 100 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 480 gms.; water, 140 gms., are macerated for 7 days, water 400 gms., is added, then 700 gms. is distilled mixed with orange flower water, 50 gms., and colored green.

LEMON WINE.—The fine cut peel of 4 to 5 lemons is treated with sherry, 1,000 gms.; cognac, 300 gms; and filtered after 24 hours. To the filtrate add orange flower water, 50 gms.

PINEAPPLE WINE.—A pineapple of about 500 gms. and one quarter of a vanilla pod are cut up and macerated with port wine, 1,300 gms.; cognac, 200 gms.; allowed to stand two days, filtered without strong pressure.

ORANGE WINE.—Two blood oranges are stuck with cloves, and the whole fruit is then covered with Burgundy, 1,000 gms.; cognac, 300 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 200 gms., and filtered after standing for four days.

ARTIFICIAL ORANGE JUICE.—Tartaric acid, 2 gms.; citric acid, 80 gms.; water, 300 gms.; lemon essence, 10 gms.; orange essence, 50 gms.; caramel, 0.2 gm.; mix.

ARTIFICIAL LEMON JUICE.—Citric acid, 10 gms.; phosphoric acid, 1 gm.; water, 40 gms; lemon essence, 50 gms.; mix. These juices mix clear and bright, have a pleasant odor and taste, and do not become mouldy in less than three to four months.

FROTH HEADING.—(1) Quillaia bark, 5, is covered with water, 15, allowed to stand for three hours, and then heated for four hours on a water bath. It is now filtered, the filtrate evaporated to 8, and glycerin, 2, added. (2) Saponin, 5, are dissolved in water, 80, and alcohol (90 per cent.), 20, added.

Banana Flour.

The banana, which grows in almost all tropical countries, is very nutritive, and forms a nearly perfect food. It contains more than 25 per cent. of assimilable organic matter. According to Humboldt, it is forty-eight times more nutritious than the potato, while Crichton Campbell has stated that the banana is twenty-five times more nutritious than the best wheaten bread. The analysis of Thoms shows the presence in the flour of banana of 9.01 per cent. of nitrogenous matter. The best wheaten flour contains no more than 9 to 11 per cent. It is preferable to manufacture the starch from unripe fruits, because the starch is converted into sugar in ripening. In Venezuela the flour of the banana is given especially to children; it is equally good for aged people, convalescents, nursing women, and is of great service in the feeding of those suffering from complaints of the stomach. In Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela the banana flour is prepared on a large scale, and sold under the name of Musarina. The flour of the banana may be used in the same way as wheaten flour, except for the preparation of bread, for which it is unsuitable, inasmuch as it contains no gluten. Various formulæ are taken from the *Tropenpflanzer* for preparing banana flour for dietetic use. Thus a teaspoonful of the flour in a cup of chocolate or cocoa facilitates the digestion of the drinks, and renders them more nutritious. This addition enables cocoa to be taken by those whose stomachs are in a weak state. A sustaining drink may be made by adding a teaspoonful of the flour to an egg yolk beaten up, mixed with milk, and sweetened with sugar. The sale of banana flour in London is insignificant, on account of its high price and the fact that its uses are not yet understood.—*Revue des Cultures Coloniales (Phar. Journal).*

Moabi Seed.

The Moabi tree is a real giant of the African equatorial forests, says *Les Corps Gras Industriels.* It is especially abundant in the valley of Kouilon (French Congo State) and in the forests traversed by the road from Loango to Brazzaville. It belongs to the Sapotaceæ, and its trunk attains a diameter of 8 or 10 feet, 6 feet from the ground, without branching, till it reaches a height of 100 feet. The bark is unusually thick, sometimes 6 inches, and contains a latex which yields quantities of guttapercha. The seeds are about 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and an inch thick. They contain under the brown skin a kernel formed by two fleshy cotyledons filled with oil, while the embryo is full of latex. The oil is present to the extent of 45 to 50 per cent. of the kernel, and of 30 to 35 per cent of the whole seed. Determined attempts are being made by the French authorities to exploit this oil.

Cold varnish for negatives may be made by mixing equal parts of best japanners' gold size and benzol.

Relative Solubility of Liquids Not Miscible with Water.

W. Herz has determined the solubilities of certain fluids which are practically insoluble in water, as well as the amount of water such liquids will take up when left in contact together. The figures give the volumes or fractions of volumes which will dissolve in 100 volumes of the solvent, at a temperature of 22° C. (76° I. F.):—

Chloroform in water	0.420
Water in chloroform	0.152
Carbon sulphide in water	0.174
Water in carbon sulphide	0.961
Ligroin in water	0.341
Water in ligroin	0.335
Ether in water	8.110
Water in ether	2.930
Benzol in water	0.082
Water in benzol	0.211
Amylic alcohol in water	3.284
Water in amylic alcohol	2.214
Anilin in water	3.481
Water in anilin	5.220

—*Journal Soc. Chem. Ind.*

A New Essential Oil.

Perrier has described the oil obtained by distilling the green leaves and twigs of chrysanthemums, which he found yielded 0.10 per cent. (*Bull Soc. Chem.*, 1900, 216). It is a greenish oil with an odor of mint and chamomile, of sp. gr. 0.932, and refractive index 1.4931. It is very insoluble in alcohol, and contains a stearoptene (probably one or more of the paraffin hydrocarbons), esters and aldehydes.

The Midsummer Fiction Number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The brilliant August number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, which is the regular Midsummer Fiction Number of this periodical, may fairly be called an epoch-making achievement in ten cent magazine literature. A summary glance at its table of contents serves to justify this claim. Here in a single number are included stories by F. Hopkinson Smith, A. Conan Doyle, Mary E. Wilkins, Edgar Fawcett, Alix John, Marietta Holy ("Josiah Allen's Wife"), and R. K. Munkittrick; illustrated articles by the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, Captain Robert E. Lee, and the Rev. W. B. Rankin; and poems by Harriett Prescott Spofford, Edith M. Thomas, Samuel Minturn Peck, Ethel Morse, Frank L. Stanton, William Hamilton Hayne, Madison Cawein, Henry Tyrrell, Martha McCulloch-Williams, Hattie Whitney, Roy Farrell Greene, and Wallace Dunbar Vincent. The contributions of these well-known and popular writers are presented with the collaboration of illustrators equally famous, including Albert B. Wenzel, B. West Clinedinst, Charles Grunwald, Hugh M. Eaton, G. A. Davis, Walter Russell, George Bonawitz, H. C. Edwards, and H. S. Eddy.

P.A.T.A. of Canada.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada was held July 24 at McConkey's Assembly Room, Toronto, and proved a very successful and enjoyable affair. The menu was an excellent one, and the programme was enlivened by the music of an orchestra, and solos and duets by prominent musicians.

The newly-elected president, Mr. J. A. McKee, presided, and among those present were Messrs. Henry Miles, of Montreal; Edwin Rose, of Montreal; David Buist, of Philadelphia; J. H. H. Jury, of Bowmanville; Alfred E. Rose, of Lowell, Mass.; William H. Seyler, of Hamilton; R. S. McIndoe, of Brooklyn; E. H. Woolley, of Baltimore; W. F. Maclean, M.P., E. E. Sheppard, D. E. Thomson, Q.C., J. H. Gooderham, Charles G. Begg, W. J. Douglas, C. C. Norris, F. S. Doan, L. S. Levee, W. J. Fraser, J. A. Gibbons, Chas. Smith, T. Milburn, Charles McD. Hay, J. H. McKinnon, G. E. Gibbard, G. C. Hawkins, E. D. Howe, S. E. Emerson, W. J. Dyas, C. Patterson, E. L. McArthur, and W. W. Stevens.

The toast list was reached shortly after 10 30, "The Queen" being right royally received, all standing and joining in the singing of "God Save the Queen."

The president then proposed "The President of the United States," which was ably responded to by Mr. Alfred E. Rose, president of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., and David Buist, of the Munyon Co. Mr. Rose referred to the pleasant relations existing between the two countries, and hoped that this feeling would continue to grow as their interests became more closely interwoven. Mr. Buist referred to the manner in which the members of the association had worked to circumvent legislation inimical to their interests.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Montreal, proposed the toast of "Canada." He referred to the natural advantages of the country, and said that Canadians felt with pride the significance of the fact that Canada last year exported $30,000,000 more than the amount paid out for goods imported by the country. In other ways Canada had shown herself to be at the forefront of the colonies of Great Britain. Imperial and local penny postage was one of the reforms which had been instituted in Canada and which had been proved a great national success. Canada was more than holding her own, and he would leave it to those who were to reply to the toast to speak of the country's greatness.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., made a brief speech.

Mr. D. E. Thomson, Q.C., in one of the best speeches of the evening, spoke of the many geographical advantages of Canada, and said that it was not to be doubted that a strong friendship would exist between this country and the United States.

Mr. J. H. McKinnon, the ex-president of the Canadian Association, proposed the toast of "The Proprietary Association of America," and Mr. E. Rose, Mr. T. Milburn and Mr. S. E. Emerson responded very briefly, all of them mentioning the manufacturers of proprietary remedies.

President McKee proposed the toast of "The Press." He said that it was a question whether the papers supported the proprietary remedies or the proprietary remedies supported the papers. (Laughter.) He asked, however, that the papers should support the association in its battle against the unwise legislation which had been introduced into the Legislature. This legislation practically banished proprietary remedies from the country; it was really prohibitive, and the association looked to the press to aid in its fight.

This toast brought forth brief responses from Messrs. W. J. Douglas, E. E. Sheppard, E. S. Dean and C. C. Norris. All pointed out that the press was indeed an important factor in the success of proprietary medicines, a fact which had long been recognized by the members of the association.

"The Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade" was toasted by Mr. L. S. Levee, and responses were made by Messrs. C. McD. Hay, J. H. H. Jury, G. E. Gibbard and William J. Dyas. The concluding toast, "The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. E. H. Woolley, and responded to by Mr. W. H. Seyler, of Hamilton, and E. L. McArthur, of Toronto. It was early morning before the guests dispersed.

The menu card was a very handsome one and emblematical of the very cordial relations existing between the United States and Canada, representative men on both sides of the line being active members of the association.

The frontispiece showed the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes in unison, and the last page having the beloved "Maple Leaf" of Canada emblazoned in green.

Leisure Moments.

Webster—You ought to do something for that cold of yours. A neglected cold often leads to serious consequences.

Poss—This one isn't neglected. Four or five hundred of my friends are looking after it.

"I hate to be in debt."

"Don't like to pay interest, eh?"

"No, it's the principal of the thing that bothers me."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Grocer—Yes, sir, this grano-grino is the best breakfast food on the market. It is pre-digested.

Mr. Fadsby (shuddering)—Bless my soul! By whom?

Mrs. Henpecke—Doctor, I need a tonic. I am all run down.

Doctor—Let me see your tongue.

Mr. Henpecke (sotto voce)—He won't find much evidence of it there.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A certain physician has a patient who thinks she knows a great deal. The doctor gave her a prescription, of which one of the ingredients was Tr. Gent. Co. Some time after the patient wished to have the prescription rewritten, and by way of reminder to the physician said, "Why Dr. R——, don't you remember it was the prescription that had Tincture of Gentlemen's Companyin it?"—*Spatula.*

High-Priced Doctor—You are now convalescent, and all you need is exercise. You should walk ten, twenty, and thirty miles a day, sir, but your walking should have an object.

Patient—All right, doctor, I'll travel around trying to borrow enough to pay your bill.—*New York Weekly.*

A professional nurse once went to attend a patient in a very serious illness, which necessitated her being watched continually both night and day. After sitting up two consecutive nights, and having no rest during the day, the nurse suggested that she would like to go to her room for a little while.

"What for?" asked the lady, sweetly.

"To sleep," replied the careworn nurse; "I am tired."

"Sleep! tired!" replied the lady astonished. "Why, I thought you were a trained nurse!"

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so ;

If you are the only druggist in your town ;

If there are not over five druggists in your town ;

If our missionary has not called on you ; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :	Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c.	$1.50. Profit, $1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Bennett's Drug Cabinet

Will Save Time and Waste

by keeping in a systematic manner your herbs and drugs. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

PRESERVES DRUGS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

DUST AND INSECT PROOF

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

DEFIES MICE AND WORMS

Cabinets containing 50 drawers, 4 x 4½ x 10, made in oak, with bronze pulls, only

$15.00

Cabinets supplied any style or size. Apply to the patentee and manufacturer--

J. S. BENNETT

70 Sheridan Avenue - - TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

43 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Clink Clink Clink

Money, money, money—handfuls of nickels and dimes! After all it's money that talks. And you haven't sent for that trial order of an assortment of a thousand or more of my Cigars yet. Think of the money you've lost—the handfuls of nickels and dimes!

Rely on my judgment for the assortment I send you. You can rest assured that it will be all right, because I am after your permanent trade. I will put in a few Pharaoh for your 10c. leader and a few Pebble for your 5c. leader. Clink, clink, clink—think of the cash drawer under the Cigar counter and send in your order to-day.

J. BRUCE PAYNE
Cigar Manufacturer
GRANBY, Que.

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS

AND

MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers,

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the room of the society at St. John, N.B., July 11, 1900.

The meeting was called to order by President S. McDiarmid. There was also present Messrs. T. R. Wren, M. V. Paddoch, C. P. Clarke, R. W. McCarty, S. Robertson, E. R. W. Ingraham, T. J. Cochran, H. J. Dick, S. H. Hawker, Wm. H. Mowatt, E. C. Brown.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed; reports of secretary, treasurer, Registrar and audit committee were then read.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To President and Members of the N.B. Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN,—Your council have to report that during the past years, seven (7) meetings have been held atwhich the usual amount of business was transacted. Examinations were held on Jan. 25 and June 14, of the present year, at which fifteen candidates passed the preliminary and thirteen the final examintions.

Respectfully yours,
E. CLINTON BROWN,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Members of the N.B. Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN.—As your treasurer I hereby submit the following statement of the finances of the society for the past year.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Dr.

To fees from 90 members	$180 10
To 6 diplomas at $5	30 00
To 13 applications for exam. at $5	65 00
To arrears paid	20 00
	$295 10

Cr.

By amount paid *Royal Gazette*	$ 14 50
" " Treasurer	280 60
	$295 10

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT, Registrar.

RECEIPTS.

1900.		
	Balance in Bank New Brunswick	$427 96
Jan. 5	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt	127 00
Jan. 20	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt	70 00
May 29	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt	44 50
June 15	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt	39 10
		$708 56

EXPENDITURES.

1900.		
Jan. 6	St. John *Globe* Co., printing	$ 35 00
Jan. 13	Geo. E. Day "	5 40
Feb. 2	W. H. Mowatt, examiner	10 00
	E. C. Brown, "	10 00
	D. L. Callison, "	10 00
	Chas. K. Short, "	10 00
	J. M. Paddock, "	10 00
Feb. 10	C. E. Everett, hire of tables	4 00
May 30	*Sun* Co., notice	4 50
	St. John *Telegraph* Co	5 25
June 15	C. & E. Everett, hire of tables	2 50
	A. C. Smith & Co	1 50
	Geo. E. Day, printing	1 25
	E. C. Brown, postage, etc.	4 55
	St. John *Telegraph* Co., notice	3 75
	E. C. Brown, secretary	25 00
	E. C. Brown, examiner	10 00
	C. K. Short, "	10 00
	J. M. Paddock "	10 00
	S. MacDiarmid, seals	25
	W. H. Mowatt, registrar	50 00
	" examiner	10 00
	" postage, &c	4 00
"	H. H. Pickett, gas bill	5 00
	Dr. L. C. Allison, examiner	10 00
1899.		
July 13	Deposit on interest in Bank New Brunswick	300 00
	Balance in Bank N.B.	156 61
		$708 56

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

St. John, N.B., June 18, 1899.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE N.B. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING IN JUNE, 1900.

Mr. President and Members:

The membership of our society for the present year is one hundred and forty-five, composed as follows:

Business Qualification		54
Servitude	"	3
Physicians	"	14
Diploma	" (in business)	28
"	" (not in business)	46
		145

This shows, when compared with the report of last year, that our membership is about stationary, and although some twelve candidates passed the society's examinations and secured diplomas, yet these have only replaced the number that have retired from the business or left the province.

It is very creditable to the society that I am able to report that almost all our members are prompt in paying the annual fee and that at the present time only ($4) four dollars are due to the society.

It is a matter for congratulation that for a number of years the society has not been obliged to take legal proceedings against violators of the Pharmacy laws and that we have been able to maintain our organization and fulfil the duties placed upon us by the law with comparatively light expenses.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We, the undersigned auditors, appointed by your council have examined the vouchers and accounts of the society and find them correct.

(Signed) R. W. MCCARTY, C. FAIRWEATHER, } Auditors.

Moved by Mr. R. E. Coupe, seconded by T. R. Wren, that the report be received and placed on the minutes. Carried.

The president then called for nomination for election of council for ensuing year. On ballot being taken the following gentlemen were declared elected. Struan Robertson, E. C. Brown, S. McDiarmid, T. J. Cochran, W. H. Mowatt, Saml. H. Hawker, H. J. Dick, T. R. Wren, M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, J. M. Wiley, E. R. W. Ingraham.

The retiring president then addressed the members as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

Another year has passed away and we have again met for the transaction of the business of the society. The year has been a rather uneventful one for our society, yet death with his scythe has not been idle, as he has again entered our ranks, and taken one who was a frequent visitor at our annual meetings. I refer to the late Winslow Tilley, of St. Mary's. We, who have attended the meetings, recall with kindest recollection the genial face of our departed confrere. We note with pleasure the good condition of our finances, and also that there are so few druggists who have failed to register during the year, only two having been reported by our registrar for non-registration and non-payment of the annual fee. It might be a matter for the incoming council to discuss the advisability of reducing the annual fee owing to the good state of our finances, and it is a question if it is advisable to have a large balance on hand.

The result of the last examinations I think shows from the large number who passed that our clerks must be doing considerable studying, or else that our examiners are getting the examinations down to a practical basis. I might here

say that it has always been my idea that our examination should not partake too much of the technical, in view of the fact that we have no School of Pharmacy in our midst.

Gentlemen, one and all, I thank you for the kind consideration I have received from you during my presidential year, and my sincere hope is that our society, and each of you individually, may prosper, and that my successor in office may at the next annual meeting be able to report our ranks unbroken, and also a state of general prosperity.

S. McDIARMID, President.

On motion the president's address was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

Moved by M. V. Paddock, seconded by E. C. Brown, That the secretary of the incoming council be instructed to convey to the members of the society the disapproval of this society of the scheme known as "The Medical Alliance of America," and all others of a like nature. Carried unanimously.

In accordance with the above motion the following circular was sent to each member of the society:

N. B. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

St. John, N.B., July 12, 1900.

To the Members:

At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, held in the city of St. John on Wednesday, July 11, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Society looks with disfavor upon the scheme known as the 'Medical Alliance of America,' and would request all members not to subscribe to it or any such scheme."

By order, E. R. W. INGRAHAM, Secretary.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the council the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

T. R. Wren, President, St. Andrews.
H. J. Dick, Vice President, St. John.
W. H. Mowatt, Registrar, St. John.
M. V. Paddock, Treasurer, St. John.
E. R. W. Ingraham, Secretary, St. John, west.

A man may shut his eyes to a painful truth, but he seldom shuts his ears if the aforesaid truth happens to be about his neighbor.

The Dispensing-counter.

By T. E. TURNER, Auburn, Victoria, Australasia.

I have noted the following during the past few years, and send them for the benefit of dispensers who may not have met exactly the same prescriptions:

Acid. benzoic..... ℥j.
Aq. ad..... ℥vij.
Ft. mist. S.A.

The quantity of water was not sufficient for solution, so pulv. tragac. co. ℥j. was added.

Acid. chromic ..... ℥j.
S.V.R. ad..... ℥j.
Ft. applic. m.d.u.

This was explosive, so aq. destillat was used instead of S V.R.

Quin sulph. ..... gr.xvj.
Mag. sulph ..... ℥iv.
Tr. ferri perchlor..... ℥uj.
Acid. phosph. dil..... ℥ ss.
Glycerin ..... ℥ j.
Liq. strych. fort ..... m.So
Inf. quassiæ add .. .. ℥viij.
Ft. mist.

Ferric phosphate (insoluble in the presence of magnesium sulphate) was formed. Precipitation is unavoidable, but was retarded by adding acid. phosph. dil. last.

Alum sulph.,
Zinci sulph ..... partes æquales
Ft. pencill..... 2½ inches long.
Mitte. vi.

The bougie mould was well greased, sufficient quantities of the salts were fused in a crucible, and then run into the mould.

Antipyrin ..... ℥ss.
Aluminis..... ℥j.
Aq. Ad..... ℥iv.
Ft. mist.

A yellow coloration was noticed.

Ammon. bromid ..... ℥v.
Tr. ferri perchlor..... ℥ ij.
Tr. nucis vom ..... ℥ j.
Spt. chlorof ..... ℥j.
Aq. ad ..... ℥iv.
Ft. mist.

Bromine is at once liberated, and would be dangerous; therefore the prescription was referred back to the doctor, with the result that the iron was left out.

Acid. nit. mur. dil ..... ℥ss.
Ammon. bromid ..... ℥j.
Spt. chlorof ..... ℥iss.
Tr. nucis vom ..... ℥ j.
Inf. gent. co. ad ..... ℥viij.
Ft. mist.

Referred back to the prescriber, as the free chlorine in the acid. nit. mur. dil. liberates bromine; ac. nit. dil. was substituted, then added last.

Caffeine ..... gr. 32
Sodii salicyl ..... ℥ij.
Aq. chlorof. ad..... ℥iv.
Ft. mist. ℥ss. pro dose.

This was a good prescription, but taken to a second pharmacy caffein. cit. was used, which resulted in deposition of salicylic acid and caused return to No. 1.

Caffeine..... gr.xvj.
Liq. hyd. perchlor. ..... ℥j.
Potass. iodid..... ℥ss.
Aq. ad..... ℥viij.
Ft. mist.

This is a good prescription, as caffeine is the one official alkaloid not precipitated by Mayer's reagent.

Glyc. acid. tannici..... ℥iv.
Glyc. aluminis..... ℥vj.
M. Ft. glyc. m.d.u. pro. lot.

A darkening in color was noticed, probably due to presence of ferrous sulphate in the alum.

Sol. hyd. binicd d. (1 in 5,000)... ℥xvjj
Ft. lotio.

Hyd. iod. rub. 1-4 gr. was weighed out and dissolved with 2 gr. pot. iod.

Pot. bromid ..... gr. ij.
Hyd. subschlor..... gr. ij.
Ft. pulv. S atim sumend.

For child teething. Turns greenish owing to formation of Hg_2Br_2. Had frequently to be dispensed, as medical man refused to alter, saying he had good results from it.

Liq. hydrarg. perox..... ℥ij.
Liq. calcis ad..... ℥ j.
Ft. nebul. For the throat.

A precipitate was observed, probably of calcium peroxide, thus—

$$Ca(OH)_2 + H_2O_2 = CaO_2 + 2H_2O.$$

Emuls. iodoformi (10% ℥iv.
Ft. applic. m.d.u.

Schering's precipitated was used and 40 gr. of pulv. tragac. co. was found sufficient to emulsify the 175 gr. of iodoform.

Iodi ..... gr. ½
Syr. Eastoni..... mx.
Ol. jecoris aselli ad..... ℥ij.
Mitte ℥vj.

The $\frac{4}{20}$ of iodine was dissolved in sufficient ether (with the consent of the prescriber), and shaken through the oil; lastly the syr. Eastoni was added.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Hicks—Wonder how Mortar is getting on nowadays?

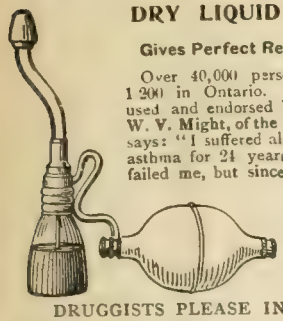
Wicks—Getting along finely. It was only two years ago he started out as an apothecary. He is already a druggist, and if his luck holds out he will be a pharmacist before the end of another twelvemonth.

Hicks—But what difference will that make?

Wicks—A big difference. An apothecary oftentimes has to sell things at only 50 cents above cost, and a druggist never takes less than 100 per cent., but to a pharmacist there is no limit.

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT



Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist
122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

We Want

Buying Agents Everywhere
for the sale of our . . .

EAUX DE COLOGNE

Quality (unrivalled) I, 2 oz. doz., 3/6, 4 oz. doz., 6/-

Quality (really good) II, 2 oz. doz., 2/6, 4 oz. doz., 3/6.

PACKING AND CASES FREE.

MELVILLE, LAVY & CO.
Reinickendorf, Berlin, Germany.

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2 – free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Do You Carry in Stock

AH-WA-GO

The King of Blood Purifiers?

IF NOT - WHY NOT?

You can recommend it to your customers, and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

Retail Price, 25 Cents per Package.
It Costs You $1.80 per dozen.

QUICK SELLER LARGE PROFITS

Handsome Advertising Matter sent with each order.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Write us for illustrated Booklets, etc., on Ah Wa Go and our other Remedies.

The F. E. Karn Co.
132 Victoria St. TORONTO.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.'S

Cognac

Is distilled at Pelee Island under Excise supervision. Aged in wood, is an absolutely pure brandy, and most suitable for medicinal use. In cases, 12 Quarts, 24 Pints, and in Quarter Casks, Octaves and Half Octaves.

Address

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
General Agents the Pelee Island Wine Co., Limited.

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

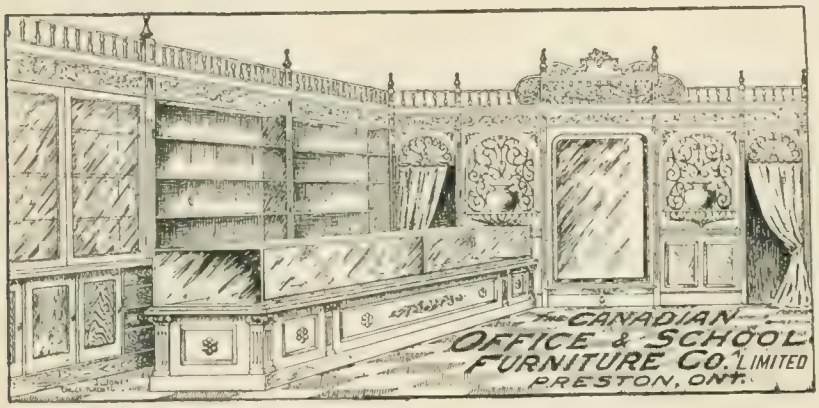
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

NECESSARY with cheese—VALUABLE with soup and meat—ENJOYABLE with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

Work no More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c.	Rat,	$1.00
50c.	"	3.50	25c.	"	1.75
1.00	"	8.00	50c.	"	3.50
			1.00	"	8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

Steamer Garden City

Leaves Toronto every MONDAY & FRIDAY at 5 p.m. for **Whitby, Oshawa Bowmanville and Newcastle.**

THURSDAYS at 5 p.m. for **Port Hope and Cobourg.**

Saturday Afternoon Excursions

to **Whitby, Oshawa & Bowmanville**
Return Fare 50c.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices and at Head Office, Geddes' Wharf, West side of Yonge Street Telephone 2947. Up-town office, 38 Yonge Street. Telephone 270

THOS. NIHAN, Manager

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION
Patent Experts and Solicitors.
Offices: New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal
Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Formulary

AROMATIC VINEGAR LOTION.

	Parts.
Oil of clove	3
Oil of cannella	3
Oil of lavender	3
Oil of benzoin	3
Oil of rosemary	3
Oil of Bergamot	3
Tincture of musk	3
Thymol	4
Menthol	5
Alcohol	1000
Glacial acetic acid	970

Mix. To use, add a tablespoonful to a quart of water.—*National Druggist.*

PERFUMERY RECIPES.

Simple Extracts.

RONDELETIA.

Essence of rose	16 drops.
English lavender oil	60 "
Bergamot oil	30 "
Clove oil	30 "
Vanilla extract	55 grammes.
Rosewater	50 "
Musk grains	½ "
Spirit of wine	280 "

After five days' standing, filter.

STEPHANOTIS.

Extract of white rose	560 grammes.
Extract of jasmine	280 "
Extract of storax	14 "

MAGNOLIA.

Orange extract	560 grammes.
Rose "	112c "
Storax "	14 drops.
Tuberose "	280 grammes.
Violet "	280 "
Almond oil	12 drops.
Lemon oil	5 "
Essence of rose	5 "

WILD ROSE.

Cassia extract	225 grammes.
Orange "	225 "
Rose "	550 "
Rose " (triple)	225 "
Lemon oil	20 drops.
Green peppermint	20 "

PATCHOULI ESSENCE.

Patchouli oil	80 drops.
Rose essence	10 "
Spirit of wine	½ "

—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

COD LIVER OIL AND TOLU.

The following from Brissemoret, in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon*, makes a preparation in which the oil is not tasted, being completely masked by the aromatic syrup :

Cod liver oil	400 gms.
Syrup of tolu	200 gms.
Tincture of tolu	12 drops.
Oil of clove	2 drops.

Mix. Do not emulsionize. Directions : One tablespoonful five or six times a day. Label : "Agitate vigorously each time before pouring out the dose."—*Nat. Druggist.*

ESSENCE OF RENNET.

Calves' rennet, fresh	2 ozs.
Sodium chloride	6 drams.
Alcohol	4 ozs
Nutmeg, to flavor.	
Distilled water, to	16 ozs.

Macerate together for four days with frequent agitation, and filter.

Household Requisites.

LIQUID LAUNDRY BLUE.

2 gallons water.
1½ lb. indigo carmine.
¾ lb. gum arabic.

Dissolve and strain through muslin.

POLISHING POWDER.

A good plate or polishing powder free from mercury or other injurious ingredients may be made by using :

28 lb. kieselguhr.
14 " burnt hartshorn.
14 " putty powder.
14 " finest powdered bone dust.

Mix well. If a pink tinge is desired, use a little rose pink.

A WHITE KNIFE POWDER.

2 cwt. kieselguhr.
1 " Bath brick.
½ " whiting or terra alba.
½ " levigated flint.
6 lb. oxalic or tartaric acid.

All should be well dried, powdered, and run through a mixing machine three times.

DISINFECTANT.

A good stainless deodorant and disinfectant fluid is made of :

5 gallons turps,
7 lb. naphthalene,
2 oz. liquid ammonia.

mixed up and strained after the naphthalene dissolves. The odor is rendered more pleasant and agreeable by an addition of 1 oz. oil of cassia.

LIQUID METAL POLISH.

A quickly-cleaning and polishing fluid "Blue-bell" style is produced thus :

1 gall. turps.
1 " paraffine oil.
1 " vinegar.
4½ lb. powdered bath brick.
3 fl. oz. essence of lemon.

Mix. Put up with directions to shake well before use.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

Soda-water Requisites.

LEMONADE POWDER.

Oil Lemon	4 Cc.
Sugar	60 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate	180 Gm.
Tartaric Acid	120 Gm.

Dry the powders separately, mix together and then add the flavoring.

ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla	1 pt.
Fluid Extract Calamus	2 oz.
Oil Sassafras	4 fl. dr.
Oil Wintergreen	1 fl. dr.
Oil Anise	1 fl. dr.
Alcohol	1 pt.
Sugar Color	2 pt.
Water	to make 1 gal.

Mix the caramel with 2 pints water, add the fluid extracts, then the oil previously mixed with the alcohol, and finally enough water to make 1 gallon.

SOLUBLE EXTRACT GINGER.

Tincture Ginger	480 Cc.
Tincture Capsicum	12 Cc.
Oleoresin Ginger	8 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate	16 Cc.

Rub the oleoresin with the magnesia and add the tinctures ; add about 14 ounces water in divided portions, stirring vigorously the while. Transfer the mixture to a bottle and allow to stand one week, shaking frequently ; then filter and make up to 960 Cc. with water.

GINGER WINE

Sugar	12 lb.
Crushed Ginger	4 oz.
Soluble Essence Ginger	2 fl. oz.
Boiling Water	3½ gal.
Lemons	6

Beat the lemons, rejecting the pulp, and crush with the ginger. Pour on the boiling water, cover and infuse for half an hour ; strain, and dissolve the sugar in the warm liquid. When the temperature has fallen to almost 80° F. add a piece of compressed yeast the size of a walnut. Allow to ferment for 14 days, then add the essence of ginger, and bottle.

CONCENTRATED SULFOCYANID TONING BATH (BUHLER'S).

Gold chlorid	Gm. 5
Distilled water	Cc. 280

Heat to 40 deg. C. and add

Strontium chlorid	Gm. 50

and heat to 98 deg. C.

In another vessel heat to 98 deg. C,

Potassium sulfocyanid	G m. 15
Distilled water	Cc. 250

and add the gold solution to it gradually, stirring well between each addition ; then filter, and wash the filter with 100 cc. distilled water. The solution should be kept in the dark, and diluted with 20 times its volume of water before use.

(Continued from page 178.)

port the necessity of proceeding against a member of the College for running a branch store without having a qualified man in charge. Conviction was secured in the case.

The Committee found that Inspector Brown had done such excellent work that now there was very little infringement work to be done, and recommended that his services for the present cease after Nov. 1.

The report was adopted and the Council adjourned.

The first report of the Executive and Finance Committee was made upon the resumption of business in the afternoon as follows:

Your committee recommend that the registrar-treasurer's and auditor's reports be adopted, and that the registrar-treasurer's report of the Roberts scholarship be adopted and printed in the minutes.

Referring to the instructions of the Council contained in the report of the Committee on Executive and Finance submitted at the last meeting of this Council, your committee beg to report that they have made a valuation of the assets of the College, which is herewith submitted:

ASSETS.

College building	$35 710 48
College lot	5,000 00
McGill street property	5,293 90
Furniture	3,534 90
Apparatus	6,138 00
Outstanding fees, as far as we can judge	496 00
Supplies estimated to date	400 00
Poison and license sales books	95 48
Advertisement in curriculum	5 00
Cash balance	43 71
Bank balance	503 64
Bank savings department	2,035 00
Total	$59 256 11

LIABILITIES.

Salary account	$141 67
Library fund	32 44
Accounts sundry	545 89
Mortgage account	5,000 00
To balance	53,536 11
Total	$59,256 71
To balance assets	$53,536 11

By way of explanation in connection with the shrinkage in items of furniture and apparatus, we would say that previous figures were merely a compilation of invoice prices, while the present estimate is a careful re-valuation. This explanation applies also to all other items in the estimate.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Paul Scott was accorded the privilege of addressing the Council regarding his not having been appointed examiner in chemistry. He claimed it was tantamount to a public dismissal and that the reason for it was an ungrounded charge of laxity in conducting the examinations.

A letter was read from Mr. E. T. Malone resigning his position as solicitor to the Council and was referred to a special committee, Messrs. Turner, Waters and Snyder.

Upon resuming on Thursday morning the report of the Education Committee was submitted by Mr. Waters. Touching the interchange of diplomas with the Province of British Columbia, the committee recommended that reciprocity be restricted to members of the respective provinces who have been registered by examination. It was explained that in British Columbia the act refers only to incorporated towns, and when a town was incorporated a druggist who had been in business three years was granted registration.

Regarding a communication of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, enquiring as to the kind of certificate issued to successful candidates who have attended two courses of lectures at one college, but have not served an apprenticeship of four years in Ontario, the committee recommended that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to inform the Quebec Association that the decision of the Council is to accept apprenticeships of four years in other provinces of equal standing to those of Ontario, and to grant to the candidates the diploma of the Ontario college, which entitles the holder to all the privileges of registration in Ontario. It was also recommended that clause 15 of the college calendar be so amended for the guidance of students.

The report of the Board of Examiners was approved, and the committee recommended that the persons having earned their diplomas should get them.

Prof. Fotheringham's application for $50 with which to add to the apparatus of his department was approved, and it was also recommended that a sum not exceeding $80 should be placed to the credit of the department of microscopy. Another similar recommendation was for the purchase of a fine balance for the chemistry department at a cost not exceeding $75.

The Committee recommended that Dr. Fotheringham be engaged at a salary of $750 per annum, and Mr. Kendall, the instructor in microscopy, at $300 per year.

Regarding the application of Paul L. Scott to be reinstated as lecturer in chemistry, the committee objected to reopening of the matter.

The report was adopted.

The first business of the afternoon session was the submission of the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee and the Committee said they could not at present entertain the request to put electric light and electric bell systems in the building, but recommended that electric fans should be placed in the lecture rooms for which they are thought necessary, if arrangements satisfactory to the chairman of the Committee could be made.

The recommendations of the Educational Committee for $50 for Prof. Fotheringham's department and $80 for the purchase of a microtome for the microscopy department were approved, also the expenditure of a sum not to exceed $75 for fine balances.

The report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. John Hargraves, seconded by Mr. J. Curry: "That one month prior to the February session of this Council in each year, when examiners are appointed, the registrar be hereby advised to advertise in the two journals of pharmacy published in Ontario for applications to be received from graduates of this college for a position on the Board of Examiners, and that only retail druggists, engaged in business, receive such appointments; and further, that in conformity with a recommendation in the report of the Educational Committee in February, 1898, the graduates of our college be again advised to prepare themselves for teaching work in the various branches of our college."

Chairman Waters, of the Educational Committee, opposed the proposal to limit the choice of examiners to those actually engaged in the retail business. He was in sympathy, he said, with the policy of the resolution, and the spirit of it had guided the Educational Committee in the selection of examiners, for, other things being equal, they had given the preference in the selection of examiners to graduates in the retail trade; but he was not prepared to limit the choice of the Committee. It would, he thought, endanger the high standards admittedly attained by the college. The welfare and

Re Returned Empties

To save our customers the expense of sending back worthless empties, we respectfully submit the following:

Our Own Containers Only *will be credited in contra account when delivered at our warehouse, as follows:*

Acid Carboys, when in original box
Liq. Ammon. Cases, with original 12 bottles
Alcohol Barrels
— when in good condition at full price.

Packing Cases, Barrels and Kegs, when covers and heads are unbroken, and not spoiled through exposure to weather
Demijohns and Bottles, when cleaned and in good condition
Tins, when clean and not rusted
— at 75% of original cost.

Packing Cases or Tins that have been unduly exposed to the weather, and Bottles having any firm's name (other than our own) blown in the glass, are worthless to us

KERRY WATSON & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, London, Ont.

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

..... ALSO .....

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!
DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.
Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers
In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Gillett's Highest Strength
Pure Caustic Soda

Packed in:

25-lb. and 50-lb Pails
50-lb. Wooden Boxes
5-lb. and 10-lb. Cannisters
And in Barrels.

Write for quotations.

Gillett's Chemical Works
(ESTABLISHED 1852)
TORONTO, ONT.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

IN . . . .

APOLLINARIS SPLIT
ALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial)
REPUTED QUARTS
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

INSTIMOS
KODAKS
CAMERAS

FROM **$1.50 TO $50.00**

WRITE FOR TRADE PRICES

Everything the Photographer Uses at Wholesale Prices.

THE W. A. LYON COMPANY, LIMITED

130 and 132 Bay Street

TORONTO, ONT.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—Glass

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

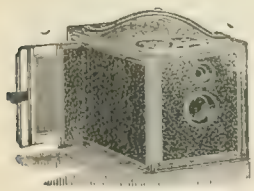
Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.



Photographic Goods

A Profitable and Desirable Side Line for Druggists.

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

Gold Medal presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII to M. Angelo Mariani for Benefits derived from Vin Mariani
THE POPULAR TONIC
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
NOURISHES - STRENGTHENS - REFRESHES
OVERWORKED MEN, DELICATE WOMEN
SICKLY CHILDREN
Book of Portraits & Endorsements Sent Free
MARIANI & CO. 52 West 15th St. N.Y.
Recommended by all who try it
Written endorsements from 8000 doctors
The Marshal of the Chancellery of the Imperial Court requests you to send immediately to the Palace of His Majesty, the Czar another case (sixty bottles) of Vin Mariani.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,

Sole Agents for Canada.

TOWLE'S
Pennyroyal
FOR FEMALES. AND
Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL. "Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

reputation of the college was the principal desideratum to his mind.

Mr. Hargraves disavowed any intention to injure the college, the highest interests of which he was anxious to promote, but he thought that among retail druggists were to be had men amply qualified to perform the duties of examiners. To only two members of the present Examining Board had he any objection, and it was wholly impersonal. Prof. Ellis was not a druggist and Mr. Murchison was a resident of Buffalo.

Mr. Hargreaves offered to withdraw the first clause of his resolution, but it was put to the Council as it stood and was lost upon the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. T. Currie, W. T. Armour, J. Hargraves, J. M. Hargreaves. Nays, Messrs. H. Waters, S. Snyder, G. A. Hunter, A. J. Davis, J. F. Roberts, A. Turner, W. B. Graham, E. W. Case, W. A. Karn.

When the Council resumed on Friday morning Mr. Ed. W. Case gave notice of the following motion: That, at the next regular meeting of this Council I will move a resolution to print the college announcement without any advertisements.

The Divisional Committee's report was submitted by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves. It stated that the Committee having learned of certain irregularities in supplying physicians with preparations which the committee believed were not in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia of which legal evidence had been given they recommended that a copy of that legal evidence be obtained and if within the legal rights of the college that the same be printed in the two Ontario drug journals and the principal Ontario medical journals, and the same to cost not more than $25 to be disbursed at the order of the chairman.

The Committee took pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the helpful work done by the Dominion Public Analyst in directing the attention of the public to the character of foods, spices, baking powders, etc., which had been placed on the market and in this connection they desired to encourage the druggists of this province to accept nothing but the highest standard of purity and excellence as their ideal in supplying the wants of the public.

The report was adopted without discussion.

The Committee on By-laws and Constitution submitted their third report dealing altogether with applications of apprentices and students. It was adopted

Another report of the Education Committee was presented by Mr. Waters recommending that the medals and the John Roberts scholarship be issued to the successful candidates as reported by the Board of Examiners, viz., John Roberts scholarship, to G. Tamblyn, Whitby; John Roberts gold medal, to O. R. Mabee, London; College gold medal, to G. Tamblyn, Whitby; College silver medal, to P. J. Nolan, Ottawa; D'Assignon medal (dispensing), to C. J. Dickson, Galt; Heebner medal (pharmacy), to O. R. Mabee, London; Chambers medal (chemistry), to F. W. E. Keyes, Ottawa; Fotheringham medal (materia medica), to A. A. Lister, Brantford; Scott medal (botany), to B. F. Smith, Bowmanville.

The report was approved.

The report was then submitted by the Committee, Messrs. Karn and Waters, appointed to meet the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec in reference to reciprocity of registration. The report was as follows:

Your Committee begs to report that in pursuance of resolution of this Council, we met the Committee from the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec in Montreal, and discussed every phase of the question. We especially laid stress on the record of Dominion Legislation as a remedy for many of the grievances which the members of our profession experience in the prosecution of their business calling, and from which they cannot hope for relief through the Provincial Legislatures, owing to those bodies being composed of members having little sympathy for the aims and objects of the druggists.

With a view to a Dominion Act and as a necessary step towards it, we urged that the various provinces should arrive at an agreement to reciprocate in interchange of diplomas, pointing out that the Province of Ontario had reached that state with every province excepting Quebec.

We have to express regret that the object of our mission has not yet been materially advanced, and we fear that we cannot encourage you to look for an early accomplishment of our desire to see the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec complete the reciprocal relationship which connects our college with all the other licensing pharmaceutical bodies of the Dominion.

We cannot close this report without expressing our hearty appreciation of the cordial and courteous treatment accorded your deputation, and we desire to take this means of acknowledging the same.

The report was adopted.

It was pointed out by Mr. Karns and Mr. Waters, who remarked briefly upon the matter, that it was not the Quebec men who were holding aloof and preventing the measure of reciprocity desired, but graduates of the Ontario College who had become established in Quebec, and were loath to allow others to come in.

The special committee appointed to consider the resignation of the Council's solicitor, Mr. E. T. Malone, reported as follows: "Your Committee desires to express regret that the long and pleasant relationship existing between the college and our solicitor, Mr. E. T. Malone, must be brought to a close by the resignation of the latter. In view of all the circumstances, and considering the action of Mr. Malone as beyond revision, we cannot do otherwise than recommend that his resignation be accepted. We desire in this connection to record our high appreciation of the valuable judicial advice with which this college has been favored by the legal services of Mr. Malone, and we should like to express the hope that we may not be absolutely deprived of his advice and assistance should the college interests seem to require the same."

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Education reported in reference to the establishment of two yearly courses, "that sufficient information is not in our possession to warrant us to take immediate action. We would recommend that the members of the College faculty, through the Dean, should prepare a report and present the same at the February meeting of the Council, showing feasibility of the project, having regard to the accommodation afforded by the present building, and, if feasible, that a scheme be formulated to carry out this intention as early as possible."

The Council then adjourned.

Afterwards the Executive Committee, to whom the appointment of a solicitor was left, met and discussed the matter, but did not decide upon a man.

PLATINUM TONING BATH FOR P.O.P.

Potassium chloroplatinite....Gm. 6
Phosphoric acid sp.gr. 1.12....Cc. 1
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

To be diluted with 3 parts of water before use.

Photographic Notes.

Ready-Made Photographic Solutions.*

There are many amateurs who do not care to make their own solutions, and will frequently bring their own formulas to be made up, preferring to pay a little extra for the trouble they are saved. But there is a much larger class still who will buy ready-made solutions, particularly if the strength of the principal ingredient be stated on the bottle.

A typical hydroquinone developer is the following:

No. 1.

Hydroquinone	Gm.	10
Sodium sulfite	Gm.	20
Sulfurous acid	Cc.	4
Distilled water	to Cc.	250

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate, pure	Gm.	84
Potassium hydrate	Gm.	10
Distilled water (to make)	Cc.	250

Label: For use, mix in equal parts, and add 3 times the quantity of water.

mixed together they may be put up in screw capped bottles, the cap being used as a measure.

EIKONOGEN.

This is but little used now, but it forms a good one-solution developer:

Distilled water	to Cc.	1000
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous)	Gm.	150
Potassium carbonate	Gm.	30
Eikonogen	Gm.	20

For use mix with three parts of water.

METOL.

One of the newer developers which is not often used alone, but generally in conjunction with pyro or hydroquinone.

(Single Solution.)

Metol	Gm.	20
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous)	Gm.	90
Potassium carbonate	Gm.	80
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use dilute with three parts of water.

(Separate Solutions.)

No. 1.

Water	Cc.	1000
Metol	Gm.	15
Sodium sulfite	Gm.	150

No. 2.

Potassium bromid	Gm.	2
Potassium carbonate	Gm.	100
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use mix 2 parts of No. 1, 1 part of No. 2, and 3 parts of water.

Park Lake.

PYROGALLOL.

A 10 per cent. solution of this will, as a rule, sell well. A good formula is:

Pyrogallol	Gm.	100
Potassium metabisulfite	Gm.	50
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

Label: "Ten per cent. Pyro Solution."

Every 10 minims are equal to 1 grain of dry pyro.

Ten per cent. solutions of potassium bromid, sodium carbonate, and liq. ammoniæ fort. 0.880 may also be made up.

HYDROQUINONE.

This cannot be made up in aqueous 10 per cent. solution, but the following will not only keep well, but sell well.

Hydroquinone	Gm.	100
Glycerin	Cc.	100
Methylated alcohol	to Cc.	1000

ONE-SOLUTION HYDROQUINONE.

Hydroquinone	Gm.	6
Sodium sulfite	Gm.	10
Sodium carbonate	Gm.	60
Eosine	Gm.	0.06
Distilled water (to make)	Cc.	250

When required for use dilute with 4 parts of water.

POWDER DEVELOPER.

No. 1.

Hydroquinone	Gm.	6
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous)	Gm.	3

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate (exsic)	Gm.	28

Directions: Dissolve the above in 1,200 gm. of water. The powders should be wrapped in waxed paper and tinfoil, and may even be divided up into small powders for lesser quantities of water, or if

* Pharmaceutical Journal.

We Can Save You Money

—ON

STOCK ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTION WORK

WE ARE DOING BETTER BY WORK THAN EVER, AND MORE OF IT. ALL WE ASK FROM YOU IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE IT.

Give us a Trial—price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

ACCURACY and FINISH with the best WEARING QUALITIES for the LEAST MONEY . . . . . .

If you want to build up a good prescription trade no one can help you better than we can.

By introducing a new way of handling our work we are actually able to return mail orders in less time than ever done before.

We manufacture all our Gold and Filled goods.

We carry all sizes of Lenses and our styles in Frames are complete.

Should you visit here during Exhibition time be sure to call on us.

J. J. ZOCK & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians and Jewellers.

TORONTO, 32 & 34 Adelaide Street West. ONTARIO.

SEASON 1900.

ADAMS

Root and Ginger Beer

Are to the front as usual.

In spite of the advance in the price of bottles, cartons, boxes, in fact almost of every thing which enters into their manufacture, we are not advancing our prices this season.

But our customers wanting Gross prices, will have to order Gross lots.

10c. Size Makes 2 Imp. Galls.
25c. " " 5 " "

We also continue to carry in stock **Heidsieck's** Licorice Pastilles, Mint and Assorted Pastilles, Confectionery in 5lb., 6lb. Bottles, and in Cake. **Chapleau's** Cachetons and Cachets. **F. C. & Co's** Celery Caffeine Bromide, etc.

Canadian Specialty Co
118 King St. East, TORONTO.

Advantages of

The Canadian College of Optics

1.—Has the same instructor who taught two-thirds of all successful Canadian opticians.

2.—Is the only college which has an oculist-optician as instructor.

3.—Is absolutely independent of any optical company.

4.—Six years' experience in teaching has mapped out the best course possible.

5.—Is the cheapest in the end, as you don't get "soaked" in buying goods, as we have nothing to sell.

6.—If you want to learn how to fit spectacles come here. If you want to learn how to make spectacles go elsewhere.

7.—You get our diploma through merit. You can obtain others for the asking.

Next Class commences September 5th

For further particulars address

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,
88 Yonge St., Toronto.

RIVALS THE LIGHT OF THE SUN

Silent Salesman TRADE MARK

ILLUMINATED CASES CAN BE SEEN AT CANADIAN REFERENCES:

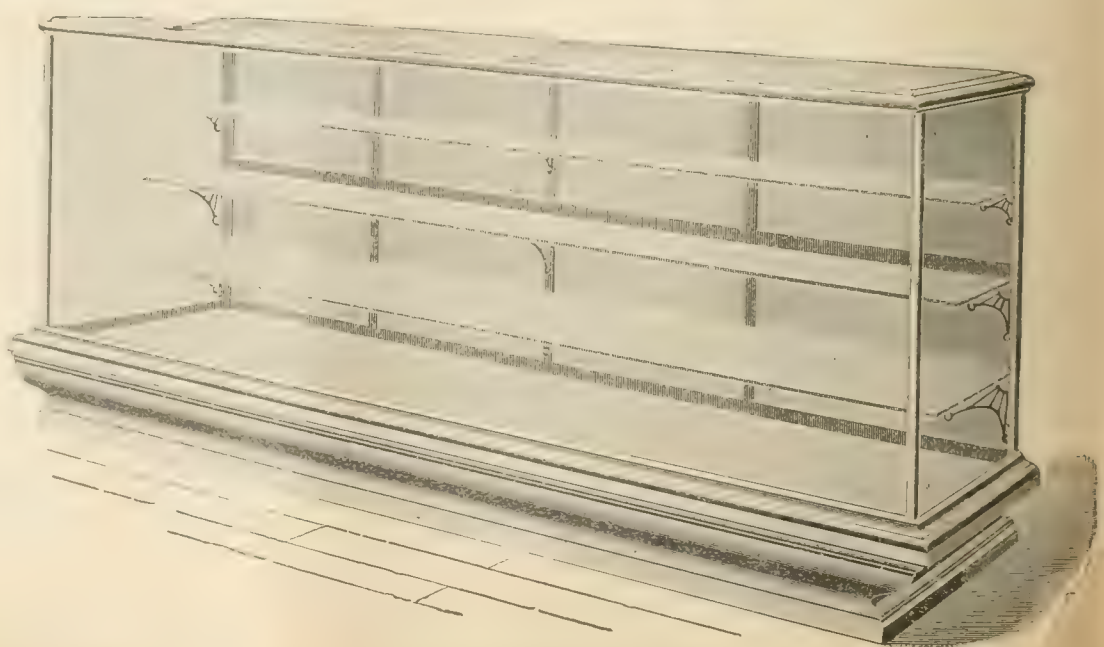
W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, Ont.; Lane & Co., Halifax, N.S.; F. J. Miller, Walkerville, Ont. Letentres & Arsenault, Montreal; Chandler & Massey Co., Toronto, Ont.

Our Illuminated Show Case will increase your sales 50 per cent.

Send for descriptive circular.

We make all kinds of Modern Show Cases for inside and outside use.

We also make Metal Store Front Sash.



JNO PHILLIPS & Co.
Limited
Established 1861.
DETROIT, - Mich.,
and
WINDSOR, Ont.

Address all communications to Detroit.

Patented in United States and Canada, (John Petz, Patentee)

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Convexo-Prismatic Spectacles.

(A recent article by Dr. J. Spence, of Harriman, Tenn., on convexo-prismatic spectacles, is of such practical importance to opticists that I feel the readers of this column should have it *in toto*.—W. E. HAMILL)

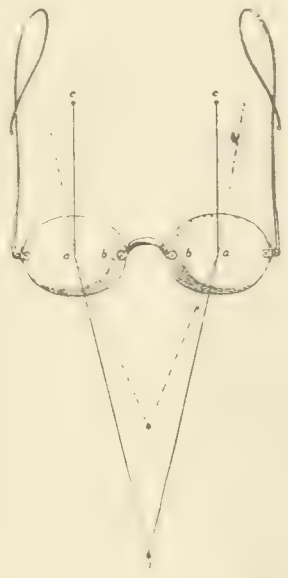
Having experimented very satisfactorily with the convexo-prismatic spectacles used by Prof. Sandolt, of Paris, and recommended by W. Booth Pearsall, of Dublin, in the *British Dental Journal*, I am pleased to lay before the profession the results of my investigation.

Some of the readers of the items of interest may remember that, in the March number of last year, I advocated the use of the watchmaker's eyeglass in dentistry. But, excellent though that form of magnifying glass is for the purposes of the dentist, it is surpassed very considerably by the convexo-prismatic spectacles.

The superiority of the latter lies partly in the fact that *when both eyes are employed, you get the rounded appearance of objects which is obtained by seeing partly around them* (and which, by the way, is produced artificially by the stereoscope), and partly in that when both eyes are employed an object appears larger than when seen by only one; and partly in that it is vastly easier to hold a glass to the eye by means of spectacle frames than by the strained compression of the orbicular muscles.

The uninitiated may inquire, "But why might not two magnifying lenses be fitted with spectacle frames and worn as are ordinary spectacles?" The answer is, they would necessitate the eyes being brought so near to the object as to require a fatiguing strain of the muscles which control the motions of the eyeballs. The eyes would be drawn to an unusual squint. To demonstrate this, hold a small object at about six inches from your eyes and look fixedly at it for a few minutes, when the sense of strain in the eye will become painfully evident. At a distance of twelve inches, the strain is ordinarily not appreciable.

Now, it is for the purpose of obviating this strain of the recti muscles that the prism is added to the magnifying lens. A ray of light passed through a prism, as we all know, is deflected from a straight line and turned off at an angle proportionate to the angle of the prism. So that if you should wear a pair of spectacles composed of prisms, and then look at an object six inches from your eyes the rays of light leaving the object and entering your eyes via the prisms will be refracted (if the prisms be of the proper degree of angle) so as to enter your eyes in parallel lines. This is roughly depicted in the figure, where *o* is the object and *e e* the eyes.



The bases of the prisms point towards each other. Thus their thickest portions are those proximate to the nose. Should one of them be shifted around half an inch or so, you would see double. Prisms are used by opticians for the correction of strabismus.

But a pair of spectacles composed of prisms only, while allowing you to hold your eyes close to an object without strain, give no magnifying effect. Therefore, for dentists' use, the lens must be added. While experimenting with my optician I had the use of his lenses and prisms in separate forms, but in the crystals made to our order in Chicago, the lens and prism is but one piece, one side of the glass being plane and the other convex, thus producing a crystal which at once deflects the rays and magnifies the object.

There seems to be no law, except that of convenience, to restrict the use of high magnifying powers. But convenience requires that the operator's face be about six inches from the tooth, and a lens of this focal distance is perhaps best for dentistry. The ordinary watchmaker's eyeglass is of higher power than this, having a focal distance of about four inches. Allowing one and one-half inches between the eye and lens, this would give but five and one-half inches from eye to tooth—rather too little when working on the molars. Besides, any slight change of position of the patient or operator throws the tooth out of focus more readily with a lens of short focal distance than with a longer one.

The glasses I have are of this six-inch focal distance, and make an object seem about double the size it appears to the naked eye. This may not impress the reader as a great gain, but he must remember that the object is seen at six inches instead of twelve, which adds largely to its conspicuousness, and the gain is, in fact, simply immense.

COMBINATION OF THE SPECTACLES.

The prism must be proportioned to the lens. As a lens of high magnifying power has a short focal distance, a prism of proportionally high refractive power is required. With a prism too weak for the lens, the rays of light would not enter the eyes in parallel lines, but as shown in the dotted lines of the figure. Opticians have lenses and prisms proportioned to each other, and so numbered.

For some reason the pair of glasses which I had made for myself give a clearer image when the line of vision travels through the thickest portions of the crystals, about *b b* in the figure. When I received them the crystals were scarcely an inch separated from each other, but by expanding the bridge I parted them by one and three-eighth inches, thus causing the lines of vision to pass them at about *b b*, greatly improving the clearness of the image. I mention this because this may, and should, be adjusted on the trial frames of the optician before the spectacles are made, and it were better if the line of vision be made to travel through the crystals at about *a a*.

Another error occurred with mine; the crystals were made full orbed, which made it difficult to look over them. This was very troublesome when reaching for an instrument, or when for any reason desiring to look away at a distance; for the instruments appeared in a blur, and the eye is strained by looking through these powerful glasses at anything beyond their focal point. However, I remedied

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

this defect by grinding down the glasses to the shape known as "clerical." This, at the same time, effected an improvement by reducing the weight. I am thinking of similarly grinding away the lower third of each lens, thus making them so that they can be seen under as well as over. I am not, however, induced to this by their being still too heavy, for, although a quarter of an inch thick at their bases, they are not appreciably burdensome. They might have been made thinner by being less in long diameter, mine being one and one-half inches. But perhaps it is well that instruments so costly ($12) should be "chunky" enough to not easily break from falling.

By having the frames made so that the glass will rest about half way down the nose, you get a larger image than when they are made to hug the eyes, and it is also easier to look over them.

I found it necessary to bend the frames to correct the angle at which the planes of the glasses stood to the line of vision. Unless this is an exact right angle, objects will appear slightly blurred, and lines of print will appear either bent upwards into an arch, or contrariwise, downwards, according as the crystals lean towards or slope away from the eyes.

Having tested these glasses for hours at a time, both in operating and reading, I think I can safely say that they have no injurious effects upon the eyes; at least no sensible strain is experienced.

Mr. Pearsall says: "For persons under forty-five years of age a lens of plus 6 D, combined with a prism of 12° base in, for each eye, usually gives a working distance of from five to seven inches; but the glass for one or both eyes may have to be modified, and even a cylinder introduced to suit the focus. Unless the vision is perfectly normal, an oculist should be consulted."

Baking Powder Adulteration.

The following circular from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa has been issued for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in baking powders and copies have been sent to the drug trade:

The British *Sale of Food and Drugs Act*, as amended last year, provides that the term "food" shall include, "any article which ordinarily enters into, or is used in the composition or preparation of human food." This amendment leaves no doubt that Baking Powders are "food" for the purposes of the Act, a point which was not made clear in the original. Since January of this year, many convictions against vendors of Alum Baking Powder have been secured, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the Magistrates, that Alum is injurious to health, and a dangerous component of human food.

The Canadian *Adulteration Act*, as amended in 1888, defines "food" as "every article used for food or drink by man or cattle, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man or cattle for any purpose whatsoever."

In accordance with the decisions of the British Courts, there can be no doubt that similar findings would result from prosecutions for the sale of Alum Baking Powders in Canada; and it will be obligatory upon this Department to carry such cases to court, as provided in the Act above mentioned.

Since, however, the sale of such powders has been permitted for many years, it is thought desirable to notify dealers of the intention of the Department in this matter, and to fix a time limit, after which the Act will be enforced in this regard.

The next systematic collection of Baking Powders will be made in December of the present year, and proceedings will be instituted against all vendors of Baking Powders found to contain Alum.

DRUG CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO take charge of a business, with view of purchasing. Must be well recommended.
Send testimonials, etc., and photo., to P. O. Box 433, Brockville.

DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR sale. Good town. Opposition small. Good chance for optical trade. Stock light. First-class opening. Address "SEDANS," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE

TWO Show Cases and Counters (4 and 6 ft.); one Upright Show Case. All made of oak and double diamond glass. Address Box 106, Guelph.

FOR SALE

AN old established drug business in one of the best towns in Eastern Ontario. Established over sixteen years. Splendid chance for young man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, Box 433, Brockville.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

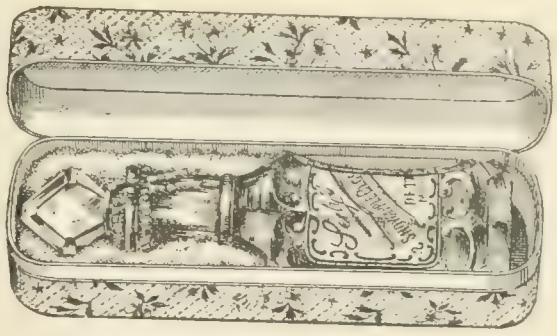
SEELY'S HOLIDAY PERFUMES

. . . . . Unrivalled for 39 Years . . . . . .

Special attention has been given the line this year, and it is larger and more beautiful than ever.

WITHOUT A PEER

As we sell to the drug trade ONLY, in return we claim at least a share of your patronage.



If for any reason our representatives fail to see you, send for our new illustrated catalogue and mail us your order for Christmas Perfumes. It will be appreciated and have our careful and prompt attention.

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	20	25
powdered, lb	25	30
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	85	90
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	25	30
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	19	22
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	40
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	59
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	03
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	36	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	43
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	55	60
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	25

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered, lb	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	0
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	18
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	25
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 35
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	15
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac, lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered, lb	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	40
Powdered, lb	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered, lb	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	5
Burdock, lb	30	3
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	50	50
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	65	70
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate, oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	3 75	4 00
Subnitrate, lb	3 25	3 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	00
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 50	7 50
CODEIA, ½ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	8
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85

Business Tips.

"Ocular demonstration," that sounds well and it is the pith of **Archdale Wilson & Co's.** advt. in this issue. Show the **Fly Pads** and what they will do in your window and you will have an ocular demonstration of excellent results in the shape of additional sales.

Of infants' and convalescent foods there are many, but **Wampole's Milk Food** is bound to have a ready sale and to ensure regular customers.

Of all the various pharmaceutical preparations of recent years it can safely be said that none of them hold the confidence of physicians and the general public more firmly than **Listerine.** Both as a medicament and as a toilet requisite it has achieved a world-wide fame. **The Lambert Pharmacal Co.** have now placed a small-size bottle on the market, retailing we believe at twenty-five cents, and which will be gladly welcomed by those desiring it in original packages.

Optical Goods of any description can be furnished at lowest figures by **J. J. Zock & Co.**, whose advertisement appears in this issue. They make a specialty of prescription work, and from their long experience as a business house are in a position to meet all the expectations of wide-awake business men.

If you want **Beeswax**, yellow or white, pure, and a credit to your stock, procure the **W.H.B.** brand, which is advertised in this issue. The firm of **W. H. Bowdlear & Co**, of Boston, are specialists in this line of goods and can serve you well.

Read what **W. J. Gage & Co.** say in this number. They "**Manufacture**" and "**Publish**" and either one or both lines will interest you.

Kerry, Watson & Co., London, Ont., tell their customers this month how they allow credit for **Containers.** Their proposition is an equitable one, and customers of this firm should certainly be satisfied with the generous offer.

As September approaches **School Supplies** will be in large demand and **Buntin, Gillies & Co.** ask to continue their advt. just as last month. It expresses much in few words. This firm have the goods and are ready to transfer them to customers' shelves expeditiously and at best figures.

Thousands of the druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign countries are using the **Perfection Suppository Machine**, which is manufactured by **Fox, Fultz & Co.**, of New York and Boston. They all agree that it is the best on the market and testify to the quality of its work and the ease with which it is manipulated. If you are wide-awake you will investigate the machine.

Notice to the Trade.

A report is being circulated that we are going out of the cork business. The statement is untrue. The fact is, we are going heavier into the business than ever, and customers who continue to place their orders in this line with us will be convinced that for price and quality we still "Hold the Fort."

SAUNDERS & EVANS.

An Important Announcement.

Well satisfied customers are the most important assets the pharmacist can acquire, indeed, it is seldom that a successful business can be built up without them. A customer is never better satisfied than when he gets exactly what he asks for; true it is that under the persuasive influence of his trusted pharmacist he may purchase something vouched for as being just as good, and find it to be so; on the contrary, it is not unlikely that he will depart from the pharmacy with a pretty clear impression upon his mind that he has been more or less imposed upon. The Lambert Pharmacal Company realize that the patrons of Listerine prefer to purchase their favorite antiseptic in the original packages, under the seal and guarantee of the manufacturer, and to the end that even the smallest quantity likely to be required may be purchased in this manner, they now place upon the market a 3 oz. package in addition to the 7 oz. and 14 oz. sizes, all of which are carried in stock by wholesale druggists.

Staunton Specialties.

In the Staunton line of wall papers for 1901 trade dealers will find an interesting collection of silk effects. There's novelty and beauty about them that is making for them a grand reception wherever the travellers show them. There's a style about these silks that appeals to those seeking something a little out of the ordinary. They will make really artistic rooms.

Just mention two or three numbers to give a little idea of design:

No. 1372 E.B. is a miniature Empire wreath design, and in colonial colorings some rich effects are produced.

No. 1371 E.D. is a very delicate stripe, and some of the strongest effects come on white and yellow grounds. These and other colorings will find a ready sale where something a little more decorative than an ingrain is desired.

No. 1348 is another pattern in the silk class, and one of the most striking effects is shown in robin's egg blue. The colorings are rich and delicate.

Taking the Staunton line all through, every pattern seems exceptionally artistic, and yet practicable to sell anywhere in Canada; in fact, the whole line has been studied to meet the demands of the Canadian trade only, and a more practical and profit making line would be hard to find.

Pharmaceutical Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, held July 4th, the following officers and Board of Examiners were duly elected for the year 1900-1901, namely:—

President, S. Lachaner, Montreal.

1st Vice-President, J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

2nd Vice-President, Henry Willis, Quebec.

Treasurer, C. J. Covernton, Montreal.

Major and Minor Board of Examiners:—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, H. R. Lanctot, A. B. J. Moore and E. Giroux, Montreal, the latter two being appointed to replace Mr. J. R. Parkin, Montreal, and J. Emil Roy, late of Quebec, who had resigned.

Preliminary Board of Examiners:—Prof. J. O. Cassigrain of Jacques Cartier Normal School and Prof. Issac Gammel, of the High School, with Mr. J. E. Dubie of Quebec, as Supervisor for the City and District of Quebec.

ADUROL.

For one-solution developers this is about the most satisfactory on the market. It is either a monochloro or monobromo derivative of hydroquinone, and keeps for a long time colorless in stock solution, and gives very good, soft negatives, and is applicable both to bromide papers and lantern slides.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROTHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	45	50
Ozs., oz	50	55
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	$ 00	$ 50
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 25	3 50
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	3 00	3 25
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 0
LINSEED, boiled, gal	90	90
Raw, gal	85	95
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 60
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	80	1 05

Drug Reports.

Canada.

There have been some important changes in values since last month, the principal one being the sharp advance in Bismuth; the higher price of the metal is confirmed, consequently all Bismuth salts are about $1 per lb. higher. Iodides may fellow, as the same companies control both the Bismuth and Iodide markets and both have been low in price. Quinine has also made two advances of two cents each, making it four cents an ounce higher. Morphia has advanced fifteen cents, only it may go higher, as this advance does not correspond yet with the advance in Opium. Oils Aniset Cassia are higher on account of the Chinese trouble.

Bw. Creusote is 20c. lb. higher. Trade keeps up well for this season of the year.

Don't imagine that you can become rich without energy, attention and hard work; for, if you can, you will be the first idle, inattentive and lazy person who will have taught the world a lesson.

Life and Times of Queen Victoria.

The admirers and friends of the late Mrs. Oliphant will be glad to learn that her last written word is now to be presented through the press of Messrs. Cassell & Company, New York. The "Life and Times of Queen Victoria" is marked with all the literary charm of style, the intellectual force and the tenderness of feeling that are conspicuous in this charming writer's other works. Mrs. Oliphant writes from personal knowledge of her subject. In the present work, therefore, we have a dual interest—the tribute of one great woman to another. We are indebted to Mr. Robert Wilson for the latter portion of the Life. It will be issued in weekly parts—there are twenty-nine in all—and is artistically gotten up, well illustrated, and printed on a heavy-coated paper. The price of each part is twenty cents. Persons subscribing for the complete set will receive, without extra charge, a Rembrandt Photogravure of the Queen, 17 inches by 12 inches. Six parts are now ready, and the publishers predict a large sale, having already received many subscriptions, although the Life is now receiving its first American advertising.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

New Sauce and New Chutney.

Formula for East Indian Paste Sauce.

A very delicious sauce, and quite different in preparation from the other sauces. Excellent with all kinds of meat and fish. King of all sauces. The consistency is that of concentrated syrup. A fortune in this preparation to all those who will properly prepare and introduce it. Original East Indian recipe. Entirely novel, and formula not known to have been published before.

Formula for Apple Chutney.

According to the Bengal (India) system: This Apple Chutney differs from the ordinary, common mango preparations, and is the only one of its kind that will give satisfaction and sell well. Original East Indian recipe.

The two formulæ sent to any part of the United States of America for

ONE DOLLAR.

Remittance by coin, in *registered letter*, to accompany order.

WILLIAM BOWEN, CHEMIST,
MOMBASA, British East Africa.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1900. No. 9

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS

63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
- Conditions Righting.
- Preserving Stock.
- Don't Imagine.
- Soda Water Trade.
- Business Training for Pharmacists.
- College Matriculation.
- Association of Opticians.

News Summary.
Keep Your Credit Clean.
Pharmacy in Mombasa.
TRADE NOTES
Personals.
Ontario College of Pharmacy.
Effect of Water on Glass.
Tahati Vanilla Trade.
Sieves for Use at the Prescription Counter.
What a British Defeat Would Mean.
Random Notes on Everyday Pharmacy.
Selling Goods to the Siamese.
Pharmacy in the Fiji Islands.
Suicides Among Pharmacists.
Pharmaceutical Journals.
Four Millions Profit.
Ointments Containing Water.
Wrapping Parcels.
GLEANINGS.
Patents of Interest to Physicians.
Cleansing of Mortars.
The Industrial Exhibition.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
Pasteurized Cream for Infant Food.
FORMULARY.
Farma Colonge.
A Few Pharmaceutical Hints
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
BUSINESS TIPS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Conditions Righting.

The unfortunate conditions generated in the drug trade by departmental stores are gradually righting themselves, and while some credit must be given the associations which labored so hard to prevent general disruption, there can be no doubt but that the individual action of each druggist who met and overcame the trouble as it affected his own community did, and always does, more to right such matters than anything else.

Numerous efforts have been put forth by associations of various kinds, both in Canada and the United States, to correct the abuses which threaten to envelop the trade, and while they doubtless contributed to create sentiment as far as the druggist was concerned, and in many cases to shape his policy, none of them created any influence upon the druggist's customers, who, after all, were the main factors in the difficulty.

These had to be dealt with individually by each individual druggist, and their buying policy to be shaped by him as much as he could. The fact that very little is now said about any difficulty existing is proof that the influence it exerted upon trade is being overcome, and that matters have so righted themselves that a feeling of certainty and security prevails.

Preserving Stock.

The care of a druggist's stock is of much greater importance than is generally supposed, although it is very doubtful if the druggist, who is really the most interested person, at all times appreciates how readily portions of his stock can depreciate so as to be practically worthless. It is never gratifying to the druggist to find spicy drugs being devoured by insects; portions of fragrant roots worm eaten and practically valueless for selling purposes; vessels containing alcoholic and ethereal products rapidly becoming empty through the use of bad corks; essential oils resinfied by being exposed to light and heat in bottles containing more air than liquid, and other equally vexatious losses sustained through inattention rather than ignorance. It is impossible to make agreeably flavored products with oxygenized and resinified oils, yet they are doubtless used quite frequently in this state to avoid the loss sustained by pouring them out as a waste product, which after all would in all probability be the cheaper method in the end.

There is not much excuse for a loss of this character when the ordinary textbook declares "that volatile oils may be preserved without change in small, well-stoppered amber colored bottles, entirely filled with the oil and excluded from the light."

Losses from other sources mentioned may be avoided by examining stock occasionally and seeing that it is kept dry, clean and properly packed. The amount of labor involved in attending to perishable stock will be well paid for, not only in the preservation of it but in the satisfaction derived from the knowledge that it is in a condition to use so as to produce the highest quality of pharmaceutical which can be attained. Care in keeping means quality in making, pleasure in selling and satisfaction in using.

Don't Imagine.

That if you neglect to look after your own interests your customers are going to do it for you.

That youth, without knowledge, effort and attention will bring and retain for you a large and profitable trade.

That because you may be young and hopeful, "you know it all" as pride goeth before a fall and a fall often goeth before experience.

That you are better than your neighboring confrere as he may be paying his way and that is all that you are apt to do.

That your clerks are apt to take much

more interest in you and your affairs than you take in them and their affairs.

That you can neglect your business while in debt to your creditors without their becoming aware of it and treating you accordingly.

That you can afford to sit down and wait for trade, as the world hasn't much use for half-dead business men nowadays.

Soda Water Trade.

The soda water trade of Canada probably does not equal in total volume that of one of the large cities in the United States.

Whether Canadians do not relish soda water as do their cousins across the line we do not know, but certain it is that while the soda water trade is an immense factor of every American druggist, it is practically none in that of his Canadian confrère.

A comparison of two cities, Toronto and Buffalo, which so far as climatic condions are concerned are practically identical, will illustrate our remarks.

Toronto has as many, if not more, English-speaking druggists as Buffalo, yet we venture to say that the soda water trade of some single drug stores in Buffalo will vastly exceed the total sales of all the drug soda water dealers in Toronto combined.

At least 90 per cent. of Buffalo druggists have fountains, ranging in value from $500 to $3,000; while not more than 25 per cent. of Toronto druggists have fountains, ranging in value from $100 to $1,000.

It must pay in Buffalo, or so many would not cater to the trade so expensively. It should pay in Toronto, yet we do not believe that, as at present carried on, it does do so to an encouraging extent.

We are seeking for information on this point, as we are on every other subject that should be commercially interesting to our readers, and will be glad to have some of our readers give us, if possible, an explanation of the reason why it now does not, and at the same time how he thinks it could be made to do so.

Business Training for Pharmacists.

We have frequently spoken in these columns of the necessity of a business training for students in pharmacy, and drew attention to the fact that the drug apprentice has but little opportunity as a rule to secure a commercial training while engaged in his duties.

As a rule the apprentice goes direct from school to commence his pharmaceutical career without any chance of even a preliminary education in business methods.

To make a successful business man it is necessary to study business procedure and methods just as in the pharmaceutical sphere,a thorough knowledge of pharmacy is necessary.

Several Schools of Pharmacy in the United States have now instituted courses of commercial training and will probably be followed by the majority of the Colleges.

Mr. F. G. Ryan at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association outlined a course in business-training which might probably form the subject of instruction in Colleges of Pharmacy, viz.:

Business Law in General.

Common law, statute law, law-merchant, lawful age, exception.

Money.—Definition, kind, uses, regulations governing the same.

Bank Account.—Bank book, opening account, deposit slips, balancing.

Substitutes for Money.—Checks, form, definition, advantages, drawing checks, endorsing checks, check raising and precaution against, stopping payment, certified checks,guarantee signature. Practical exercises in the above.

Drafts (of Bills of Exchange).—Definition, form, parties to, kinds of, uses, acceptance (manner of), collection of, force of demand, protests, with bill of lading. Practical exercises on same.

Promissory Notes.—Definition, form parties to, place of payment, maturity of, protest, object of, protest, indorsement of, uses of, advantages of collateral notes, judgment notes. Practical exercises on same.

Due Bills.—Forms and uses of.

Bank Drafts.—Definition, forms, uses, New York draft, cashier's check, certificate of deposit, foreign exchange, letters of credit, travellers' checks, postal money orders, express money orders, money by telegraph, registered letters, money by express.

Banking.—National banks, clearing house, savings banks, state banks, private banks, safe deposit, loan and trust companies, building and loan associations.

Insurance.—Fire, life.

Transportation, mercantile agencies, contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases, orders, duplicate orders, receipts, releases, bills and invoices,discounts (cash), study of price lists, establishing a business, buying of goods, selling of goods, conducting a business, advertising, inventory, double-entry bookkeeping,single-entry bookkeeping, special form bookkeeping.

College Matriculation.

It is doubtful if anything in connection with the government of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has given the Registrar and Council more trouble than the acceptance of certificates of preliminary educational qualification from those applying for registration as apprentices. The form sent out by the Registrar to be returned as a certificate from the head master of a high school or collegiate institute has always been more or less indefinite, and the note attached giving instructions to the teacher as to the intended scope of the examination, has made it more so.

From time to time we have been appealed to by masters to draw the attention of the Council to this matter and to use our influence to have it adjusted, so that misapprehension as to the exact standing required might not continue to exist; but, as we were informed that the Council had the matter under advisement, we hesitated to use our columns for this purpose. An extract from one letter received will explain the difficulty under which conscientious head masters find themselves.

"The enclosed blank, issued by the Registrar of the College, conveys to me no meaning whatever. If you look at the regulations of the Education Department you will find that Sec. 51 has nothing to do with this matter; you will find that subjects in Form I.—2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 are not the subjects given on the blank above; you will find that the work outlined for Arithmetic and Algebra is the work of Form II. not of Form I. Young men keep bringing me these blanks to sign with the idea that they have only the work of Form I. to go over.

In the last three months three of these blanks have been brought to me by candidates for admission to Pharmacy and I have declined to sign them.

I have reason to conjecture that scores of young men in Ontario have been admitted within the past year on this worthless document. Such strictures may seem hard, but as matters have stood until the present they are just. Not only

SCALE ·35
Our 1 lb. G.S. Bottle

HOLIDAY PERFUMES

IN FANCY GLASS-STOPPERED BOTTLES
CASED IN BEAUTIFUL SATIN-LINED BOXES

SCALE ·70
Our 25c. Line.

THIS year's line is better than ever, good and fast-selling as previous seasons' goods have been. As before we use **HUGUES GUEZET'S TRIPLE EXTRACTS** (manufactured at Grasse, France), but we have altered and improved our packages. The handsome orders already received sufficiently indicate the value and tastefulness of our goods. Letter orders stating retail prices will be filled to satisfaction.

Our 25c. Bottle is a Great Leader

TRY ONE DOZEN. The Other Lines are Equally Good Value.

CARNATION PINK	IRIS BLANC	MUSK	NEW MOWN HAY
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM	WHITE ROSE	NARCISSUS	OCEAN SPRAY
CASHMERE BOUQUET	VERA VIOLA	PATCHOULI	OPOPONAX
ESS. BOUQUET	PEAU d' ESPAGNE	STEPHANOTIS	VIOLET
HELIOTROPE	LILY OF THE VALLEY	LILAS de FRANCE	WOOD VIOLET
JASMINE	MARIE STUART	JOCKEY CLUB	WEST END

STOCK BOTTLES—16 Oz. Corked, and 16 Oz. and 8 Oz. Glass Stoppered.

We Solicit Your Orders for **COD LIVER OIL, GLYCERINE, LIQUORICE**

Gibson's Worm Cakes (36s)	Cream Tartar Po, pure	Sozodont, 25c	Oil Pepperment (Hotchkiss)
Rowntree's Jubes & Pastilles	Sal Rochelle	Sheffield's Dentrifice	Oil Santal (Horner's)
Coke Dandruff Cure	Acid Carbolic, white	Dentofoss	Nickel Salts
Gibson's Candies (full line)	Bismuth Salts	Ko No (Tooth Powder)	Elliot's Sheep Dip
Colgate's La France Rose, etc.	Phenacetine, lbs. and oz.	Malvina Cream	Canadian Cattle Spice
New Vaseline Preparations	Urotropin (Schering's & Merck's)	Teething Syrup (Hammond-Hall's)	Diamond Lye

THE ELLIOT & CO., LIMITED TORONTO.

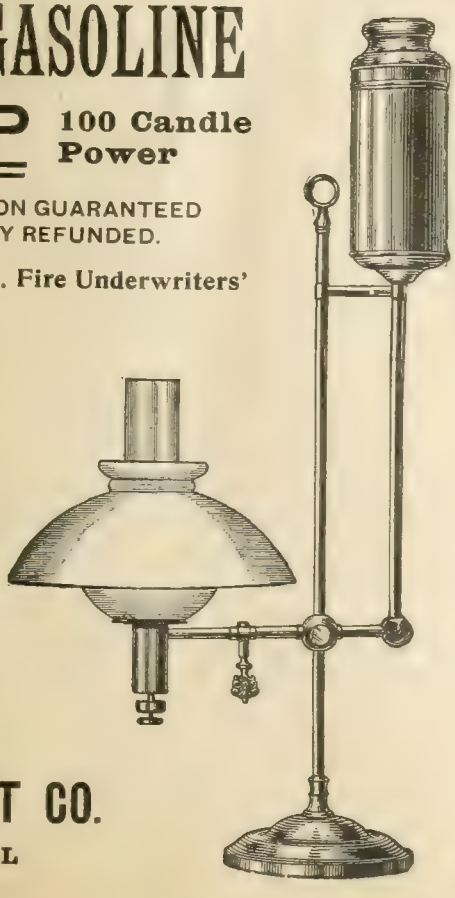
THE

AUER GASOLINE LAMP

100 Candle Power

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Approved by Can. Fire Underwriters' Association.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE

No. 1, $7.50.

5 STYLES

AUER LIGHT CO.

MONTREAL

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

Staunton

WALL PAPERS

For 1901 Trade.

Dealers are ordering generously from the "STAUNTON" line and are not slow in expressing the almost universal opinion that it is the finest on the road. See our traveller.

If your stock needs a little sorting-up for present trade send for samples.

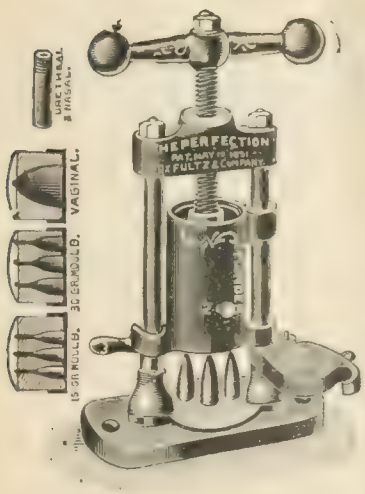
M. STAUNTON & CO.

..Manufacturers..

TORONTO

....OUR....

Suppository and Tablet Machines



are the recognized standard machines of the country, and are in use not only throughout the United States but in many foreign countries.—Wherever used they give satisfaction, and to thoroughly set forth their merits we have issued a booklet, which fully explains the advantages gained by using them. This book contains full particulars about the Perfection Suppository Machine, and some interesting facts about the "Pearl" Suppository and "Little Diamond" Tablet Machine which we sell for $7.50—Automatic Funnels, Bottle Washers, Ointment Blocks, Rubber Covered Spatulas, Pill Rollers and Cutters, Powder Dividers, and many other specialties.

A postal card will bring the Book.

81 Warren St. NEW YORK **FOX, FULTZ & CO.** 18 Blackstone St., BOSTON

Sole Manufacturers.

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

..... ALSO .....

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
—Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

is the blank ambiguous but the explanations of its intent, as published in the College Announcement, is almost equally so, and we shall hail with a good deal of satisfaction the coming into force of the bill passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to regulate this matter. The establishment of a standing which is in harmony with qualifications thoroughly understood by head masters of high schools and colleges will simplify matters so that the doubts so long existing as to the intention of the college authorities will vanish, and the certificates will in future be free from the attachment of personal explanations on the part of the masters which have so often made them of doubtful value to the holders of them.

Association of Opticians.

The Canadian Association of Opticians has again been organized, and with a large and representative membership. The opticians met Sept. 4 in St. George's Hall, Toronto, and the following delegates were present: Messrs. W.H. House, Dundas; Edward J. Kibblewhite, Alton; E.D.Wilcox, Uxbridge; John H.H. Jury, Bowmanville; J. Leo, Montreal; E. F. Greenwood, Toronto; Alexander Moffatt, Bradford; Wm. W. Woods, Brampton; H. A. McIntyre, St. Mary's; L. G. Amden, Toronto; A. H. Humphries, Arthur; Arnold Jansen, Berlin; W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines; G. A. Deadman, Brussels; R. A. Mason, Markham; John Brodie, Tilsonburg; George Macdonald, Tweed; J. F. Dailey, Seaforth; J. D. Williams, Toronto; J. H. Part, Picton; E. Culverhouse, Toronto; J. C. Stoneman, Hensall; Robert Robertson, Ingersoll; J. McFee, Belleville; Ammon Davis, Toronto; T. N. Richard, Bowmanville; F. E. Luke, Toronto; W. H. Hoffer, Cobourg; A. E. Lewis, F. A. Ellis, H. L. Batting and H. J. Gerger, Toronto.

The afternoon session was devoted to preparing a constitution, and it was decided to have 200 copies of it printed for distribution among the members. In the evening the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, E. Culverhouse, Toronto; vice-presidents, John H. H. Jury, Bowmanville; W. G. Maybee, St. Catharines; Alexander Moffatt, Brantford; J H. Port, Picton; secretary-treasurer, Ammon Davis, Toronto; executive committee, W. A. McIntyre, St. Mary's; F. A. Ellis, W. H. Hoffer, Cobourg; A. E. Lewis; members' committee, W. H. House, Dundas; R. A. Mason, Markham; Wm.W.Woods, Brantford. The next place of meeting will be selected by the executive committee.

News Summary.

The mayor of Canton, Ohio, has prohibited the free distribution of samples of medicine in that city, as the result of several cases of poisoning from this practice.

Amongst the winners of prizes at the Paris Exhibition we notice the name of Alf. Savage & Son, Montreal, who secured a prize medal for their famous "Baby's Own" soap.

The Sterling Remedy Co., manufacturers of Cascarets and No-to-bac, have been awarded a gold medal by the directors of the Paris Exhibition for their advertising display. This, we understand, was the only exhibit of the kind that received such recognition.

An interesting fact in connection with the recent annual meeting of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association is that of the six officers elected for the ensuing year three are women, namely, both vice-presidents and the corresponding secretary.

A dispatch says that the Superior Lodge of the Knights of Honor has voted to exclude Christian Scientists and faith curists from membership, considering that such cases are bad insurance risks, which it does not care to undertake. Medical journals very generally are commending this action, and on grounds to which a reasonable man cannot well take exception.

The Prussian Diet has adopted the bill for laying a special tax upon "department stores." The bill, as finally passed, fixes the limit at which the tax begins at a turn-over of $100,000 a year. The measure is regarded in Liberal circles as but the entering wedge of similar taxation upon a larger scale, and it is expected that efforts will be made in due time to impose special taxes upon the great banks and upon the enormous aggregations of capital in the iron and other industries.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Minnesota, according to reports (*Western Druggist*), recently decided by vote to support the Grand Master in excluding from membership liquor dealers, bartenders, brewers' agents, hotelkeepers, gamblers, and druggists. As to druggists, such only are named, as a matter of course, who sell liquors, but it is a lamentable fact that so many should belong to that order as to bring upon the entire profession this stigma of being singled out as unworthy members of the community. There are too many saloonkeepers parading as pharmacists.

The total number of students in the faculties of medicine and surgery of the Italian Universities during the present academic year (1899-1900) is 6,388. They are distributed as follows: Naples, 2,009; Turin, 783; Rome, 530; Bologna, 504; Pavia, 496; Genoa, 358; Padua, 309; Palermo, 270; Pisa, 218; Parma, 175; Catania, 167; Modena, 152; Messina, 128; Cagliari, 95; Siena, 81; Sassari, 54. In addition to these there are three free universities: Camerino, which has 35 medical students, Perugia with 29, and Ferrara with 15. In the faculty of medicine of the Royal Institution of Superior Studies at Florence there are 260 students.

Keep Your Credit Clean.

A merchant's credit is a part and parcel of his capital, and very frequently it constitutes by far the larger portion thereof. It would naturally be supposed, therefore, that every man in business into which credit enters, would guard his reputation in this respect, at all points, and leave nothing undone to prevent the slightest spot from tarnishing it.

There are, however, a certain class of men in business, who, while they pay their larger bills promptly, are negligent of smaller accounts, permitting them to run on and on—not with the purpose of shirking payment, but for no better reason, perhaps, than that the bill seems too insignificant to warrant him in going to the trouble of buying a draft or a postal order with which to settle it.

Never was there a greater mistake than in pursuing such a course. The failure to pay a small account on maturity has as often proven the ruin of a merchant's credit as the failure to pay larger ones, and the only safety lies in meeting both promptly when they become due. The little flecks in the brightness of its surface spoil the mirror quite as effectually as a large one, and the mirror of credit will stand neither of them.

There are several ways in which the neglect to promptly pay small accounts may react upon the merchant's credit. Forgetting the account for the nonce he may make another order on the house crediting him, and it comes back unfilled. The world of business is too closely allied, there are too many sources of information, and too close an espionage is kept on the affairs of every individual, for this fact to escape outside knowledge, and if it does not cause immediate trouble for the neglectful merchant, it is certain to be remembered and to operate against him.

Outside from these considerations the habit of procrastinating payment of small accounts may, and frequently does, prove the source of great annoyance to those who deal with one who practises it. A concern, most of whose accounts are small, may depend upon the payment of these bills in order to meet its own obligations. Failure to collect means the disappointment of its creditors, employees and laborers. Nothing is more inexcusable and unbusinesslike than lack of promptness under such circumstances. The payment of a small account frequently enables the settlement of several others—it goes to one who pays it to another, and this one pays a third, until it may come back to the party who paid it out. Thus money fulfils its function as a circulating medium.—*Era.*

Tropon.

Physicians are steadily ordering Tropon for patients who are convalescent or the victims of wasting diseases, and it will pay druggists to keep well supplied. The article in question, pure albumen, is an ideal nourishment. Literature may be had upon request, and when sending to Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co., Montreal, who have the general agency for Canada, kindly mention where you saw the advertisement.

Distant Subscribers.

Amongst the subscribers who have been added to our list during the past few weeks are some who are widely separated from each other. The fact that those persons in particular, whose names and addresses we give below, have become subscribers, shows the value placed on THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST as the exponent of pharmaceutical matters in Canada.

Some of the more distant ones are:

R. R. Martin, Bombay, India.

George N. Vitanoff, Sophia, Bulgaria.

The Nippon Menthol Co., Yokohama, Japan.

W. M. Woodburn, Bonanza P.O., Yukon Territory.

The latter, although in Canadian territory, has to be sent by "registered mail" each issue in order to ensure delivery.

Pharmacy in Mombasa.

(*From our own Correspondent*)

Mombasa, the capital of British East Africa, has several drug stores, the proprietors of which are all doing fairly well. These stores may be classed as Western and Oriental. The Western drug stores are managed according to the European system, the British Pharmacopœia being the standard authority; the Oriental stores are such where *hakimi* medicines are sold in the form of roots, leaves, seeds and barks—these are mostly from India, Persia, and Arabia. The bulk of the pharmacopœia drugs are procured from England, some from Bombay, India. Nearly all the physicians practising dispense their own medicines. The lowest charge for a bottle of mixture of any kind for one day's use is eight annas (8 pence), and the lowest charge for a quarter-ounce box of ointment four annas (4 pence).

Patent medicines are in much request, and a very brisk trade is done in them. Every decent store in town keeps a stock of patent medicine. The most prevalent diseases are venereal diseases, malarial fever, and dysentery—and patent specifics relating to these are the most sold. The sale of quinine, phenacetin and antipyrin in tabloids is the largest in proportion to other medicines. The most dreaded epidemic is the smallpox. No case of plague, notwithstanding constant immigration from India, has, so far as I know, occurred here.

This is due to the excellent plague regulations, and the vigilance of our indefatigable principal medical officer, Dr. Macdonald. WILLIAM A. BOWEN.

Mombasa, British East Africa,
Aug. 10, 1900,

Goritum is the trade name for calcium peroxide.

Sudol is name of an ointment to be used in the treatment of sweating hands and feet.

The Todd Remedy Co., Limited.

TO THE TRADE,—In addressing this letter to you our prime object is to direct your special attention to the system of Trade Coupons which we have adopted in connection with the sale of our goods.

We have frequently been asked by the "trade" to devise some means whereby they could handle our goods and demand full price for them, and not be compelled to follow the "cutters" and sell without a profit. We believe we have perfected such a plan, that if properly followed out by the "trade" will not only give every dealer his full profit, but will also satisfy the purchasing public.

The coupons we propose using range in value from five cents to fifty cents, which we believe will be sufficient inducement to the suffering public to continue the use of these medicines until permanent results be obtained We guarantee one coupon in every package of our goods, and the greater number shall contain a coupon of sufficient value to induce a second purchase of our goods. Of course we cannot guarantee that one dealer shall receive any special size coupon, each having to take his chance should he buy in quantities smaller than gross lots.

These coupons of course shall only be of value to the purchaser on again buying "Fema Cura" or "Kidney Cura," as they are simply Rebate Coupons, and we trust you will decline to honor them should they be presented to you in payment upon any other purchase. We believe that if the trade give us their support in this matter we will be able to assist them materially in securing living profits upon our goods and at the same time give the public the benefit of these rebates.

We ask that you honor our coupons at their face value, whenever presented in payment of another purchase of our goods, and we in turn will promply honor them in the same manner through your wholesale, or from us direct. If you do not understand the nature of the above, kindly address us personally, and we will be pleased to explain more fully.

Yours very truly,

THE TODD REMEDY CO., LTD.

Toronto.

Sapolan is a new soap produced by saponifying a naphtha product with lanolin, or by combining the product with lanolin soaps.

We have no time to Argue

ABOUT
POLITICS
RELIGION
SOUTH AFRICA
OR CHINA
BUT——

We Want Your Trade

OUR
GOODS
FORMULAS
STYLES
PRICES
ARE ALL RIGHT

We Can Save You $ $

LET US TRY !

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Windsor, Ont.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, ONTARIO

WE were awarded **Silver Medal** at **PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900,** for a display of **CHEMICALS of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.** The collection consisted of the following Chemicals, which we will be pleased to quote at any time to the Trade :

Acid Hydrobromic
" Hypophosphorous
" Phosphoric
" Sulphurous
Ammonia Benzoate
" Bromide
" Chloride Pure
" Hydrosulphuret
" Iodide
" Magnes. Phosp.
" Nitrate
" Oxalas
" Salicylate
" Tartrate
Amyle Acetate
" Butyrate
" Nitrite
Antimony Chloride (Liq.)
Arsenic Iodide
" Tribromide
Aseptine
Bismuth et Ammon. Cit. (Liq.)
" Oxalate
" Oxychloride
" Oxy Iodide
" Salicylate
" Subgallate
Caffeine Citrate
Calcium Sulphide
Camphor Monobromide
Copper Bromide
" Carbonate
" Chloride
" Cyanide
" Nitrate
" Oxide
Chloroform Pure (Equal to any in the market.)
Collodion
Ether Acetic
" Butyric
Ether Nitros (Spirits) B. P.
" " " Commercial
" Sulph. 725
Ether Sulph. Aenesthetical in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. tins
Gold Chloride (Solution)
" and Sodium Chloride
Iron Arsenias
" Bromide
" and Ammon. Tart.
" " Potassæ Tart.
" " Quinine Citrate, B.P. 10% and 4%
" " Strychnine Citrate
" " Strych. and Quin. Cit.
" Citrate
" Dialysed
" Iodide
" Oxalate
" Perchloride
" Phosphate
" " Scales, Soluble
" Sulph. Pure
" Sulphide
Lead Iodide
" Peroxide
Lithium Benzoate
" Salicylate
Magnes. Chloride
" Phosphate
Mercuric Cyanide
" Iodide
" Salicylate
" Oxide, Yellow
Mercurous Iodide
" Nitrate
" Sulphate
Mercury Oleate, 10 and 20%
Nitroglycerine Solution
Potassium Carbonate
" Chloride
" Citrate
" Oxalate
" Iodide
" Nitrate, C.P.
" Sulphate
" Sulphuret
" Tartrate
Pyroxylin
Quinine (Alkaloid)
" Bisulphate
" Hydrochloride
" Phosphate
" Valerianate
Silver Chloride
" Nitrate Crystals
" Nitrate Fused
" Oxide
Sodium Acetate
" Amalgam
" Arseniate
" Benzoate
" Bromide
" Citrate
" Iodide
" Nitrate, Pure
" Oxalate
" Salicylate
" Sulphocarbolate
Strychnine Citrate
" Nitrate
" Sulphate
Sulphur Iodide
Tartar Emetic
Zinc Acetate
" Bromide
" Carbonate
" Iodide
" Oleate
" Sulphate
" Sulphocarbolate

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited, - Toronto, Ontario

Trade Notes

Thos. Cumines, druggist, Welland, died Sept. 10.

R. H. McClung, Streetsville, Ont., has disposed of his drug business.

Gordon McGillivray has purchased the drug business of A. D. McGillivray, Sydney, N.S.

Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, Que., have dissolved partnership.

J. J. Turnbull has purchased the drug business of Winterbotham & Turnbull, Sydney, N.S.

The stock and fixtures of T. Mullett, druggist, Edmonton, N. W.T., are offered for sale by A. G. Harrison.

W. H. Heming has opened a drug store in the new town on the Gilbert Plains branch of the Canadian Northern Railway in Manitoba.

J. E. W. Lecours, Montreal, Que., has disposed of his interest in the Dr. Rameau Pharmacal Company, manufacturers of patent medicines, to a syndicate with a capital of $200,000.

Fire destroyed three drug stores in Paris, Ont., Sept. 12. The following were the losers: J. S. Armitage, loss $3 000, insurance $1,500; C. H. Roberts, loss $3,000, insurance $1,500; P. L. Scott, loss $4,000, insurance $3,600.

Personals.

Mr. J. H. Jury, druggist, Bowmanville, Ont., was elected vice-president of the Canadian Association of Opticians at their recent meeting.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, the genial registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, has returned to his duties after a well-earned holiday.

Mr. Henry Brodie, who has conducted the South End Pharmacy at Markham, Ont., for several years, has left for Winnipeg, Man., where he has secured a situation.

Mr. Alonzo Ker, clerk in Goulden's drug store, Montreal, died suddenly in Ottawa, while away on his vacation. Deceased was a son of Rev. Mr. Ker, of St. Catharines, Ont. He was 21 years of age and a graduate of the O.C.P.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The twenty-first session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy commenced Sept. 6 with an attendance of 139 students, being largely in excess of those in attendance at any previous class, the highest number heretofore being 126. One lady student is amongst the number. The college authorities have been compelled to provide additional facilities both in the class rooms and the laboratories on account of the increased attendance.

Annual Announcement, M.C.P.

We are in receipt of the 33rd annual announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for the session 1900-1901. The college will open on Monday, Oct. 1. The faculty consists of Profs. Bemrose, Pfister, Lecours, and Morrison. A gold medal is given annually by the college to the student who has followed the complete course of lectures, and who has obtained the highest total percentage of marks of 80 per cent. or over. Mr. E. Muir is secretary-treasurer.

Highest Awards for School Desks at the Paris Exposition.

A great honor has been conferred on The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, Limited, of Preston, Ont., by the award at the Paris Exposition of a silver medal for school desks. The exhibit was made at the instance of the Government to supplement the educational display. The silver medal is the highest award which could be given by the judges, and the fact that the Canadian firm has secured it is a matter of congratulation. The desks shown by the firm have attracted general attention, and, in consequence, a number of applications for price-lists and samples have been received from all parts of the world.

A bill has been introduced in the British Columbia Legislature forbidding the use of trading stamps.

Dr. W. E. Hamill, the principal of the Canadian College of Optics, will accept two students in his private office, the first of each month, to learn retinoscopy. For terms, etc., write him direct to 88 Yonge street, Toronto.

C.C.O.

The first issue of diplomas from the Canadian College of Optics was sent out this week to the following: F. E. Harriott, Windsor, N.S.; W. C. T. Bethel, Pembroke; F. W. Jeffs, Wallaceburg; W. J. Aelick, Manitowaning; George Watcher, Thedford; J. O. Bower, Perth; A. Pannell, Ottawa; Major Kelly, Preston; H. W. Mitchell, Winnipeg; A. H. Humphries, Arthur; F. C. Davy, Toronto Junction; H. S. Hamilton, Garden Hill. The principal, Dr. W. E. Hamill, assures us that this college, being independent of wholesale optical houses, and only issuing diplomas to those who deserve them, has met with popular favor from the first. Next classes October 2 and November 6.

Effect of Water on Glass.

Workers in glass, especially opticians, are warned that certain kinds of glass appear to be so soluble in water that moisture quickly etches the surface and destroys the transparency. Mr. E. F. Mondy, of Decca College, East Bengal, reports having noticed the dull, matt appearance of a cut wine glass and of finger bowls in which water had been allowed to stand, also the spotting of two decanters which had been dried after partial draining. These effects were all due to water-etching. This explains the rapid deterioration of optical apparatus in the moist climate of India, and proof that the fault is in the kind of glass used, is furnished by the object glass of a 3½ inch telescope, the inner surface of the convex lens being badly corroded, while the adjacent face of the concave lens was quite clear.

Tahiti Vanilla Trade.

The quantity of vanilla exported during the past year has been greater than at any previous period in the history of this island, the figures being 130,113 lbs. in 1899, as against 75,740 lbs. in 1897, and 92,137 lbs. in 1898. Its price, however, has sensibly decreased since 1897, for whilst in that year it realized on this market as much as an average of 9s. 4d. per lb., it fetched only 4s. 5¼d. per lb. in 1898, and 5s. 2d. per lb. in 1899, owing, in part, to foreign markets being overstocked, but principally to the indifferent manner in which a great portion of the Tahiti vanilla is prepared for shipment by

the Chinese merchants who, in order to remit to San Francisco and other places against goods received or ordered, buy up the green beans (often immature) which they casually and imperfectly dry, cure and pack, whereby much of the aroma is lost. It may be said, however, that Tahiti vanilla, properly treated before shipment, generally finds a fair market, although it cannot compete in quality with that from Bourbon, Seychelles, Fiji and the West Indies.—*British Consular Report.*

The North Bay.

ONE OF THE PARK SCENES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.

The view shown of the North Bay of Delaware Park, which is included in the site of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo next year, is taken from a point north of the site of the Albright Art Gallery. This is destined to be, in view of its magnificent surroundings, in the near future, one of the most beautiful reaches of water in the country. The bridge in the picture, graceful and substantial as it is, is to be replaced by a far more imposing and ornate structure. The bridge crosses a narrow neck in the Park Lake and carries the broad and beautiful driveway which leads from the main southern entrance at Forest avenue to the Exposition buildings. On the north side of the North Bay will stand the fine, substantial and permanent building to be erected by the State of New York, and which will become, after the Exposition, the home of the valuable collection of Indian, colonial and pioneer relics and library owned by the Buffalo Historical Society. Opposite the New York State Building on the south side of the Bay will stand the Albright Art Gallery, which is to serve the purposes of the Exposition for the Department of Fine Arts. This building is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright, of Buffalo, to his fellow-citizens. It is to be strictly fireproof, of white marble, in the Ionic style of architecture, and will stand on a broad terrace sustained by a wall of granite blocks. The building will be 250 feet long by about 150 feet wide, and is to be of such a substantial character as to withstand the elements for many generations. It will become the public art gallery of Buffalo at the close of the Exposition, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy having the custody of the property.

Sieves for Use at the Prescription Counter.

At the prescription counter there is frequent use for sieves, and usually the proper sized sieve for a small amount of dusting powder is wanting. F. N. Strickland (*Druggists' Circular*) says that an extemporaneous and excellent sieve is quickly and easily made as follows: "Lay a piece of bolting-cloth over the top of a suitable sized pill or powder box and replace the cover; remove the top of the cover and the bottom of the box by cutting away with a knife. The bolting-cloth will be found stretched tightly over the box and the sieve is complete.

"A convenient and more durable sieve is cheaply made by taking two round empty drug cans—quinine cans, for instance—to a tinsmith, and having him make a band of tin 1½ inches deep, so that the ends of it will exactly fit into each of the drug cans. Inside one end of this middle section or tin band, solder copper or brass gauze of any desired mesh. It is better to have three such middle sections, each being a sieve of a different degree of fineness, to be used as occasion requires.

"To sift a powder, put the sieve of desired mesh into one can and the powder into the other. Set the can containing the sieve down into the one containing the powder. Invert the can and sift the powder through into the lower one. No dust will escape, if all have been carefully fitted.

"This sifting-can will be found most neat and convenient at the prescription counter, and one made from large cans can be used in the laboratory. The cost will not exceed fifty cents for a sifter with three sieves, and a capacity of holding and sifting a pound of vegetable powder."

We would call the attention of proprietary medicine manufacturers and others who desire to push the sale of their preparations in East Africa to the advertisement of the Eastern Advertising Agency in this issue. The headquarters of this company is at Mombasa, and the management is, we believe, a very capable one.

They do not Deteriorate

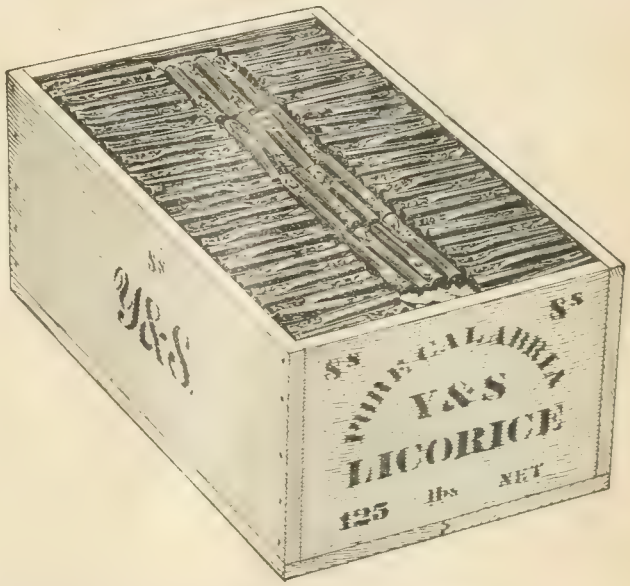
Retail Druggists should not hesitate to keep up their stock of **WILSON'S FLY PADS**. The demand is good throughout September and October, when the cooler weather drives the flies into the houses.

Our sales increase largely every year, because no other Fly Killer gives anything like such results.

Archdale Wilson & Co. = WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Hamilton

Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice.**



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING:

ACME LICORICE PELLETS
TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT
Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES
PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand
BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT
MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE,
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.

Second Quality Vaseline

Size No. 1, $3.25 per Gr.

" " "

Size No. 2, $6.50 per Gr.

These goods are said to "fill **a long-felt want.**" They are put up in bottles of the same style and size as those used for our Blue Seal Vaseline, and similarly packed in boxes of one-gross and one-dozen, respectively. They are admirably suited to sell in conjunction with our Blue Seal Vaseline where "**something cheap**" is sometimes demanded.

ALSO

Blue Seal Pomade

No. 1 size bottles, $9.00 per Gr.

Packed without cartons in quarter-gross boxes.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., (Consolidated)

823 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

PLAYING-CARD...

HEADQUARTERS

OUR line of Playing Cards this season will contain the very best numbers of the leading European, American and domestic manufacturers. We will also show some special lines, made solely for ourselves, which will be of unequalled value.

A NARROW whist card to sell at twenty-five cents has long been wanted. We have succeeded in getting one this year, and as it is specially good quality, design and finish, it will probably be one of the season's leaders.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

Toronto, Ont.

What a British Defeat Would Mean.

Mr. Arnold White, the well-known writer on current topics of international importance, and special correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, writes in the September issue of *Cassell's Magazine* an article of extreme interest and timeliness. Under the title "Shall Great Britain be Lady-smithed?" Mr. White proceeds to make some remarkable statements regarding the actual condition of Britain's naval power. He faces the possibilities of a British defeat at sea: "Is the British navy sure to win at the outset in an encounter with France and Russia? If not, what would happen?" The pros and cons of this important problem are treated in Mr. White's usual interesting and impartial manner. That a naval encounter between any country and Great Britain is of international interest no one can doubt. America, in a moment of local quietude, is all-absorbed in the issues of the far East. And that the lion and the Bear should find the same prey a tasty bit is extremely probable. Mr. White dwells upon several points, which will be a revelation of the true condition of things. It is an article which should command the interest of everyone who is conversant with the vital issues of the world's progress.

Southall's Organic Materia Medica, is a handbook treating of the more important of the animal and vegetable drugs made use of in medicine, including the whole of those contained in the British Pharmacopœia. Sixth and enlarged edition, by John Barclay, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., sometime lecturer on Materia Medica and pharmacy in Mason College, Birmingham.

This work, which was first issued in 1874, has now reached its sixth edition, this being rendered more specially necessary by the recent changes in the British Pharmacopœia. It is a book commending itself particularly to teachers and pharmaceutical students, as well as practical druggists, and is divided into three sections, viz, (1) Organized Drugs of Vegetable Origin; (2) Unorganized Drugs of Vegetable Origin; (3) Drugs of Animal Origin; to which are added a Glossary of Botanical Terms, and an Appendix relating to alkaloids. The publishers are Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough St., London W., England. Price, 7s. 6d.

Random Notes on Every-day Pharmacy.*

By John K. Williams, Hartford, Conn.

It gives me pleasure, since my former "notes" along this line were received by you with favor, to submit a few more in an effort to contribute to the general stock, not that what I offer will be new to you or meet the approval of all, but rather in the hope that it may start you to thinking and working for better ways and results are here offered or than the U. S. P. provides.

OINTMENT OF ZINC OXIDE.

In the "notes" published in the Proceedings of 1897, I failed to state that I had found the zinc oxid, known commercially as "French," and sold by Reynolds, Devoe & Co., of New York, to give me excellent results, and that in further experiments I have found decided improvement and great saving of time at the finish in the use of a small tin churn which can be made for fifty cents from the containers in which concentrated nitrous ether is packed. When the lard and zinc is in fluid condition transfer them to this churn and with three minutes' churning you have a result in smoothness and whiteness that hours of stirring will not accomplish. Again, I insist that benzoated lard must never be heated to the boiling point, whether it be in the water-bath or not, for if you do it will precipitate the benzoin, provided there is any in it—which is very doubtful if that of the market is employed or the U.S.P. process has been followed.

COLD CREAM.

Whatever composition of fats you may select for this preparation—every one has his favorite formula—should be melted clear to blend with the wax, then turned into the churn described. Wait until not more than blood warm, then, having previously dissolved your borax in the rose water and filtered it, add it all at once to the fats in the churn, and with three minutes' churning you will have a beautiful, soft, fluffy white cream. The old way not only takes more time, but the failure of many with this preparation is because they add the rose water when the fats are very hot, a caution not contained in the pharmaceutical instructions. It would consume half a day by the U.S.P. method to make a pound. If you have no churn then turn the fats into any cylindrical dish (a quart measure even), and after adding the rose water whip with a wooden paddle and thus obtain a result far superior to that obtained with the mortar and in one-tenth the time.

* From a paper read before the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association and contributed to *Western Druggist*.

HARTFORD SODA MIXTURE.

How many of you not brought up in Hartford know what that is? Hereabout no family is correctly reared without this as an assistant. Here is the formula as the preparation has been made for the last century:

Sodium bicarbonate	20 gr.
Oil spearmint	1 gtt.
Syrup rhubarb	1 oz.

This syrup is made by the old process of macerating with successive portions of boiling water, etc.

POWDERED CAMPHOR.

Use equal parts of stronger ether and alcohol, and with the aid of this mixture it will be found that the camphor is reduced to powder in one-half the time required when using alcohol alone, and it dries quicker. Before sifting add one per. cent. of white vaseline and five per cent. of milk sugar. Triturate fairly dry, spread out in the air, say fifteen minutes, then pass through a moderately fine wire sieve, using a stubby shaving brush to assist in working it through.

DUSTING POWDER FOR PILLS.

Assuming that some of you still make pills—although pill-making bids fair to become a lost art—here is a form of white powder that is not too slippery on the slab and gives a sweet taste at the first touch of the tongue of the pills:

Arrowroot	2 oz.
Starch	2 oz.
Rice flour	2 oz.
Milk sugar	2 oz.
Lycopodium	4 dr.
German potato starch	8 oz.
Saccharin	30 gr.

Mix and pass through a fine sieve.

ELIXIR OF PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

This preparation seems to give an endless amount of trouble, judging from the space the pharamaceutical journals devote to it. The real cause of the darkening lies in the iron, as I have found out long ago. I have tried other makes and failed to obtain that beautiful permanent green color, but never when I used Squibb's Pyrophosphate that had not been exposed to the light. Here is my formula:

Quinine sulphate	4 dr.
Strychnine sulphate	4 gr.
Milk sugar	20 gr.

Triturate and add

Glycerin C. P.	2 oz.

Then add

Alcohol, deodorized	8 oz.
Simple elixir (colorless)	32 ol.

Heat one-fourth of the elixir slightly and add first in order to disolve the quinine. Add to this, after previously dissolving and mixing, the following :

Iron pyrophosphate, Squibb's	2 oz.
Potassium	2 dr.
Distilled water, boiling	8 oz.

Dissolve then add

White curacao	2 oz.
Marasquino	2 oz.
Simple elixir, (colorless)	12 oz.

Filter rapidly then add

Simple elixir, enough to make	64 oz.

Keep this in amber-colored bottles, away from the light.

Other flavors in place of the simple elixir may be employed to suit the taste.

I find satisfaction for many elixirs in using the Dutch cordials, marasquino, white curacao and anisette where I desire colorless preparations, blending them in various proportions with oils of orange, lemon, cassia, etc.

For other or for colored elixirs I use the red curacao and a beautiful orange and lemon color and flavor which I obtained by grating the peel from the fresh fruit at the time I am expressing the juice for my soda syrups, and macerating that in glycerin and alcohol, after the following form :

EXTRACT OF FRESH LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL.

Grated outer peel of oranges or lemons	50
Glycerin	8 fl oz.
Deodorized alcohol	64 oz.

Macerate and filter.

Don't go out and buy a toy kitchen grater, but take a tin box cover a foot square and punch very rough holes in it with a nail. It is worth a dozen of the ready-made graters for rapid work, and it costs nothing.

This concentrated extract of the fresh peel is also a valuable and sightly addition to give color and flavor to your extracts of lemon, orange, etc.

TINCTURE OF KINO.

The U. S. P. preparation gives much trouble on account of its tendency to gelatinize. The following gives excellent results, and I now have nearly a dozen bottles prepared two years ago that remain in perfect condition :

Kino powder	6 dr.
Glycerin	1 fl. oz.
Distilled water	5 oz.
Filter paper in shreds	30 gr.
Alcohol, enough to make	8 oz.

Put up in one ounce vials, filling to the cork, the latter and the lip of the bottle having previously been dipped in melted paraffine. The proportion of alcohol to the water is the reverse of that prescribed in the pharmacopeia, but the essential ingredient is the kino, not the alcohol.

NOTES ON GOULARD'S CERATE AND OINTMENT.

Here is a method for Goulard's cerate I have followed for years that is simpler and shorter than the U. S. P. process, while avoiding the danger of precipitating the benzoin from the lard by the greater heat required in melting the wax ; and it may be assumed that simple cerate is constantly on hand. Take of

Cerate	550 gr.
Olive oil	1 dr.
Liniment camphor	10 gr.
Solution lead subacetate	1 dr.

Warm together in a water-bath the cerate and oil until just blended, then remove from the fire, add the other ingredients and whip thoroughly as it cools.

ON OINTMENTS IN GENERAL.

In this connection I wish to record my observations respecting the customary directions for ointments, viz., "stir until cold," which rather should read, "stir after it is cold ; " for it is quite useless to spend time stirring a body of hot fat for an hour or so, but the instant it begins to congeal, then and thenceforth stirring may be done to good advantage for producing a smooth and satisfactory article.

The proper manufacture of ointments is a favorite study with me, and right here I would ask what is meant by and how many have observed the instructions accompanying lanolin, namely, that " when and as an ointment it must be mixed with 20 per cent. of vaseline " ? I had supposed that it was *only* an ointment, but, then, there is no telling what claims for its internal administration may be made for it by our medical friends in the near future.

From frequent complaints I find it quite common for dispensers to rub up soluble substances, such as the alkaloids, salts, extracts, etc., directly with the fatty vehicle, under the assumption that in that manner they will be dissolved. My own rule is to dissolve salts and alkaloids in water when this can be done in not to exceed three parts, and to form a smooth paste with extracts with the aid of hot water, and, then, to insure a proper consistence of the ointment, I replace a portion of the prescribed vehicle by an equal weight of lanolin.

BENZOATED LARD.

Benzoated lard is the most common of the ointment vehicles, and in order to be sure of results you must prepare it yourself, using nothing but *leaf-lard* and benzoating it in reality, not in name only. For, having incorporated a liquid benzoin—as recommended by me on a former occasion—from something labelled " benzoin " by the jobber does not signify that you will obtain a satisfactory benzoated lard. The quality of the benzoin must be assured, and at the present time good results must not be looked for from an article selling for less than $2 per pound.

WEIGHING OILS AND BALSAMS.

Study how to save labor in the little things and do not soil five or six vessels and tools in making a simple ointment And here let me recall to you that practical suggestion of Mr. Houghton, made in 1897, viz.: Form a cup for weighing small quantities of oils, balsams, etc., by pressing a small square of parchment paper down over a bottle stopper, thereby saving your graduates, besides enabling you to scrape from the paper every particle of the substance weighed out.

OINTMENT PADS.

Another dirt preventer and time-saver is a pad of parchment paper upon which to prepare ointments, nine-tenths of which may be mixed upon a sheet of this material, entailing the soiling of only a spatula. I make these pads by fastening a bunch of the parchment paper—12 inches square and 1 inch in thickness —to a board by means of screws provided with thin wool washers set at the four corners.

OTHER TIME-SAVERS.

Another invariable rule at my dispensing counter—that checks much profanity, open and concealed—is that whoever uses a spatula or dish for anything of an oily nature shall then place in it or wrap about it a piece of paper, thus indicating to the bottle cleaner its greasy nature.

Much alcohol is wasted in the ordinary slow way of filtering, owing to the flat filters employed. The tin or wire sacks sometimes inserted in the funnel are dirty and soon get rusty. I place a grooved cork in the throat of the funnel and then arrange glass rods of the thickness of a pencil around the sides of the funnel, which materially hasten filtration and are cleanly.

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Boud's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders) SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

Photographic Supplies

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have laid in a stock of Photographic Material and Cameras, in the hope that our various friends in the Drug Trade will give us their support in this new venture.

We believe it is in every way an excellent sideine for theDruggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue recently published will be mailed to every Druggist in Canada and will contain all requisite information, but should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately. Among our specialties will be

"The Poco"

Camera, made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co, an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output, and **"The Paget Plates,"** so widely known in England, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for Canada.

Evans & Sons,

Limited

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste, MONTREAL, P.Q.

23 Front St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

133 William Street, New York, U.S.

EVANS, SONS & CO., 56 HANOVER ST., LIVERPOOL.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

SWEET FLY POISON DISCS

VERY NEATLY PUT UP
3 DISCS IN EACH ENVELOPE

100 Envelopes packed in attractively labeled wood box which also contains a number of decorated tin plates for holding Disc when moistened.

PRICE, With Druggist's Name, $2.00 PER BOX.

The Toronto Pharmical Company, Limited, TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Elmwood, September 3, 1900.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send one case Fly Poison Discs Kill em Quick with my name on envelope as before. It is the best I ever handled, at least my customers think so.

Yours truly, R. H. McNALLY.

Selling Goods to the Siamese.

Mr. R. R. Martin, a former resident of Toronto, and who was for some time in the drug business in this city, is now a representative in the Orient of Messrs Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit. He has written to the home office a most interesting letter giving some of his experiences in the far East.

Mr. Martin recently completed an extended journey through Japan, a small portion of China, the Philippine Islands and Java, and during this trip met Mr. Hamilton King, the United States Minister to Siam, of whom mention is made in the following clipping which we take from a recent issue of the *Detroit Evening News* :—

Of his visit to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, Mr. Martin writes :

"The one drawback to this place is the coming and going; 30 miles up a mosquito-laden river, a bar outside where you lay to be eaten up for one and a half days, is no catch. Yet when one braves it he finds a city with electric lights, tram ways, and dispensaries equal to any, and a population of over 1,000,000. In Bangkok every commodity is dear but human life—that is cheapest of all—cholera is the scourge. Almost daily two to four Europeans pass away. The dead are buried in a few hours on account of the great heat. The grave is full of water and the body is thrown splash into this pool. This happens so frequently now that the question at the clubs is 'when and who the next?' and then someone orders a 'stinger,' as they call a half whiskey and soda.

* * * * * *

"The Ticaul, used in currency here, is about one shilling and two pence, but the hotels, carriages, etc., all charge by the dollar (Mexican), which is worth about two shillings—the hotel says $10 a day, Mexican, not Ticauls. Carriages are 10 Ticauls a day and this town is 10 miles long. The distances are as bad as in London. Soda water is brought up from Singapore, the water here being too bad to make it. A factory is being started now, however, and Singapore water, which is brought up in barrels, will be used. The natives wash in the river here and pollute it generally, and drink of the same water.

"The United States Minister here, a Michigan man, Hamilton King, has been very kind to me. I had to take out a passport which was an introduction, and dined several times at the Legation and met the leading people here. They all seem to think it a good joke on Mr. Thomas, of the American Tobacco Co., and myself, that we brought with us our own food and water, which we were strongly advised to do in Singapore, owing to the cholera.

"Messrs. F. Stearns & Co. report a very satisfactory business from Siam. One of the large concerns with which Mr. Martin did business mentioned that they supplied 'stick lac' to a large Detroit varnish manufactory."

Mr. Martin also succeeded in selling the King of Siam a large consignment of Stearn's perfumes including a special package in silver for each of his 300 concubines.

Pharmacy in the Fiji Islands.

In a recent number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (Eng.) an extract is given from a letter received by Mr. M. Carteighe from a former assistant of his, but who is now in business in the Fiji Islands. He states that four years ago he had an offer of £5 a week to establish a business in the Fiji Islands for a firm of merchants. He accepted, and the first month's return was £35, and since then there has been a steady increase, until last year he took £2,500, and one month recently as much as £280. "Not a bad record," he remarks, "for a single pair of hands, with only the assistance of a Soloman boy to run errands, etc." About two years ago Mr. Powell bought the business, and is now on his own account. He says: "I often think how much I would like to return to England, but the 'penny spectre' always frightens me. I always did think it degrading for a body of educated men to be compelled to stand behind a counter doling out pennyworths of laudanum, etc. Here we look upon the bronze coinage as unclean, and I never touch one. Even the Indian coolie understands that it means spending at least a shilling when he comes into my place." Mr. Powell goes on to say that he reckons the coolies among his best customers. It may be mentioned for the benefit of those pharmacists who might be tempted to try their fortune in Fiji that in many respects business is carried on on very different lines to what is the case in England. A good knowledge of Fijian and Hindustani is essential to success, also Fijian as it is spoken by other South Sea Islanders. In addition to pharmacy, Mr. Powell deals in books, stationery, tobacco and cigars, photographic goods, spectacles and other optical appliances. "To tell the truth," Mr. Powell remarks, "I find some of these lines pay much better than pharmacy. I only keep the very best class of goods in each line. Were you to drop in on me at any time you would probably find me in my shirt sleeves, smoking a cigar, as I am at this moment. We have an ordinance here prohibiting anyone but a registered chemist from selling anything in the nature of a medicine, even a packet of salts or a box of Beecham's. The same condition of things appertains in Tasmania, but not elsewhere in the Australian Colonies." In regard to business hours, Mr. Powell states: "I can assure you I have no sinecure. Four days last week I was at it hard from 7.30 a. m. till 11.30 p.m., and . . . I have only had one Sunday and one Christmas Day off duty in four years."

Suicides Among Pharmacists.

It would seem from a statistical article, published in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*,, that of all men pharmacists are the least liable to suicide. The figures for 1899 show a decrease even from the minimum of the year before, when 21 suicides were accredited to every 100,000 pharmacists, showing only 205 to the million—the lowest rating of all the professions and trades. This decrease is the more remarkable, since all other professions show an increase. Physicians and lawyers showed an average of over two and a half-times as great, or 5 5 to the 10,000, for 1898-99. Another curious fact is, that enjoying every opportunity to obtain poisons of the most deadly character, yet of the pharmaceutical suicides of the year less than 2 5 per cent. availed themselves of this means of shuffling off the mortal coil. From 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the pharmaceutical suicides chose hanging as the road to the shades. The greater part (87 per cent) of them were under 30 and over 20 years old.—*National Druggist.*

Pharmaceutical Journals.

Pharmaceutical journals mould the current education. They furnish the latest and best information for the busy druggist. The less time a person has to read and study, the more urgent is the demand for periodical literature. Books

are works of reference, remaining dumb until consulted. The journal is alive with the voice of the present, and enables him who runs to read. It comes to his hand and speaks the thoughts of to-day. We surmise that Dr. Francis Hemm had this idea in mind when he said, some time ago, on a public occasion: "Like the physician who must be a persistent student, and is in conscience bound to acquire the highest possible knowledge of diseases and their proper treatment, the pharmacist must also be a perennial student in the affairs of improving and perfecting himself in his ever progressive art. Swift as the winds is progress in pharmacy this day. There is no standstill—no such thing as complete study. To stand still—that is, cease studies, means retrogression for those who do it; it means falling by the way-side and allowing progress to successfully speed by.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Four Millions Profit.

A few shrewd Canadians once made four millions of dollars clear profit out of building a small railway, of which most Canadians have never heard. The railway in question was the "Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway," which in 1887 received grants from the Dominion Government. The land granted to this Company was sold for over $3,500,000, and from the sale of bonds and the cash subsidies the Company got about $3,900,000 more, making a total of $6,500,000. The total cost of the road is estimated to have been not more than $2,500,000, leaving a net profit to the promoters of the road of four millions. The C. P. R. supplied the terminals and the rolling stock and leased the road without a rental, thus taking the railway off the hands of the original owners.

This is one of the many railway stories which Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., is now telling in the *Canadian Magazine* in a series of four articles. Mr. Richardson believes in Government ownership of railways and is writing these articles in order to lay his views before the people of Canada.

To be a successful merchant one must be able to buy well, as well as sell well. Of the two the former is the more important, for well-bought goods are usually good sellers.

Ointments Containing Water.

Occasionally physicians desire to incorporate watery liquids, such as liquors and water-bearing fluid extracts, into ointment form, and experience difficulty in inducing the ointment base to take up the liquid.

The writer was recently requested (by one of our eclectic physicians) to incorporate two drachms of dynamyne into an ounce of mild zinc ointment. The proportion was too great, and by consent of the physician one-half ounce of lanolin was added, when at once the water emulsified.

This calls to mind the fact that in the opinion of the writer physicians should bear in mind that wool fat has the power of taking up a large amount of water or any aqueous liquid. In making ointments, therefore, of this nature, add enough wool fat or lanolin to the ointment base to enable it to accomplish its object. —*John Uri Lloyd.*

Rubber Mortar Cap.

R. Scholl, of the Technical High School at Karlsruhe, devised a rubber cap to cover mortars while hygroscopic, poisonous, strong or offensive-smelling drugs are being powdered. The cap is a conical sheet of rubber, the centre being perforated to admit the pestle, and the rubber very flexible so as to admit of moving the pestle. The bottom of the cone is somewhat smaller than a short distance from the bottom, so as to remain on the mortar while moving the pestle. The device is very simple and very practical, and ought to be very generally used.—*Chem. Zeitg., 24, p. 15. W. O. R.*

Licorice as a Pill Excipient.

Powdered extract of licorice is an exceedingly useful general excipient. Alfred I. Cohn (*Merck's Report*) thinks it possesses very great binding power, and that very little of it suffices to yield a firm and and rather hard pill. The addition of too much of the powdered extract must be carefully guarded against, else the pills will not dissolve readily. When too much has been used a drop or two of glycerin will remedy the defect and tend to prevent the undue hardening. This extract has the advantage in that it may be added directly to the powders to be massed, and the pills made by simply adding a few drops of water. It is not eligible of course where pills are to have a very light color.

Clarifying Wine of Pepsin.

The method is recommended (*Pharm. Zeit.*) of adding gelatine, then shaking with talcum, asbestos, or still better, with kieselguhr and filtering through a wet plaited filter. The clarifying powder should be transferred to the filter and the liquid poured on carefully, in such a manner as to prevent washing the powder away from the walls of the filter. If the filtrate does not pass through clear at once, it is returned to the filter until it does.

Wrapping Parcels.

It is the little things that count. Do not imagine that it makes no difference how you put up your parcels. There are a great many people who are fastidious about carrying parcels, and when they are compelled to do so they naturally wish to have them as compact and neat as possible. See that your clerks know how to wrap up goods in such a way as will do credit to your establishment There is a right and a wrong way about everything, and the right way always pays. There is art in doing up parcels just as much as in anything else, and a well-made and securely-tied parcel gives a pleasure to a customer just as much as being thoroughly waited upon.

Twelve Success Maxims.

The president of the London Chamber of Commerce gives twelve maxims for success, which he has tried through five years of business experience:

1. Have a definite aim.
2. Go straight for it.
3. Master all details.
4. Always know more than you are expected to know.
5. Remember that difficulties are only made to overcome.
6. Treat failures as stepping-stones to further effort.
7. Never put your hand out farther than you can draw it back.
8. At times be bold; always, prudent.
9. The minority often beats the majority in the end.
10. Make good use of other men's brains.
11. Listen well; answer cautiously; decide promptly.
12. Preserve, by all means in your power, "a sound mind in a sound body." —*Chemical Review.*

THE NOURISHING VALUE OF **TROPON** COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS

Potatoes
Milk
Rice
Flour
Eggs
Meat

Tropon is Within the Reach of Everyone on Account of its Cheapness.

TROPON contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

TROPON represents in a concentrated form the food from which the albumen in the human body is formed, it increases the strength and is therefore especially adapted for weak people, children, invalids, and convalescents.

Well-known medical authorities have proved that TROPON, on account of its easy digestibility and its very small volume, is promptly absorbed and tolerated by even the most delicate, and is therefore very effective in such cases where the feeding of the body is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in diseases of the stomach or intestines, anæmia, gout, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co., 3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL, Sole Consignees in Canada.

We Excel

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

Fine Paper Boxes Bottle Cartons and Labels

We should be pleased to receive your order and can assure you that everything will be satisfactory, including the price.

Our Catalogue of Lithographed Labels is the most complete issued in the Dominion.

Dominion Paper Box Co.,

38 and 40 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

De Vinne. Cut 409.

ALUMINUM

Heavy Round Face

New Style Letters and Figures.

2 inch Caps,	2½ cents.	Lower Case to match,	2 cents.
3 inch Caps,	3½ cents.	Lower Case to match,	2½ cents.
4 inch Caps,	7 cents.	Lower Case to match,	4 cents.
6 inch Caps,	14 cents.	No Lower Case.	

Scrolls, right or left, 5 inch, 10 cents each.
8 inch, 20 cents each.
Indexes, right or left, 4 inch, 10 cents each.
6 inch, 20 cents each.

Write for Discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

WM. SEDGWICK,

260 CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

—WE IMPORT—

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

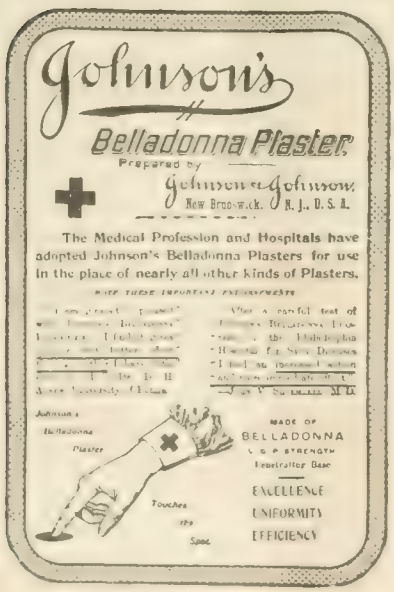
in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

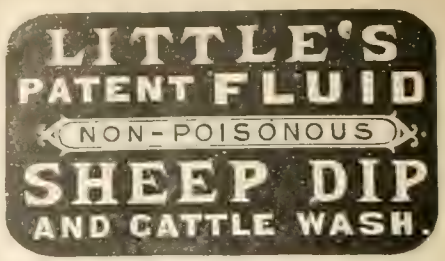
We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.

TORONTO





For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

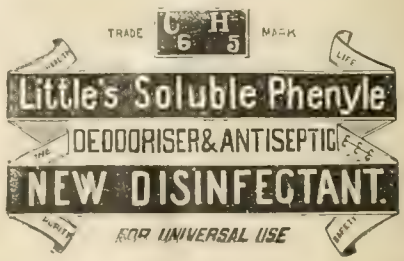
☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Insect Powders.

Naturally the great difficulty that has to be met in the insectide manufacture is to find things poisonous to insects and incapable of doing harm to the objects, living or dead, which are to be protected. The insects far exceed all the rest of the animal world put together in number of species, and are more numerous as individuals than the combined forces of all the other living things which thrive upon the land. They have gained this pre-eminence by superior physique and stamina, and what hurts them generally hurts a plant or a dog or a human being a great deal more. On the whole, there is no insectide so effectual as mechanical pressure, but the great drawback of that is that it can account only for one, or for two or three, at the most, at a time, and to encounter the hosts of the class *Insecta* something that acts less by retail and more by wholesale is a desideratum. Hence there are, and will be, various insectides upon the market, of which we purpose giving a short description. To begin with, here is a list of the most important substances used as insectides, alone or in combination of two or more of them. One or two of these substances have to be used with extreme care and discretion.

Pyrethrum	Camphor
Whale oil } in the form	Cayenne pepper
Fish oil } of soap.	Tobacco
Soft soap	Snuff
Paraffin	Assafetida
Prussic acid	White helebore
Paris green	Eucalyptol
White lead	Quassia
Sulphur	Borax
Carbon bisulphide	Acetic ether
Acorus calamus	

The chief of the insect powders is that obtained by crushing the dried flowers of the pellitory (Pyrethrum). The leaves, too, are often used. The species of Pyrethrum chiefly used are *P. roseum* and *P. carneum.* They are cultivated in the Caucasus, whence the specific name *Caucasium* sometimes used. Pyrethrum belongs to the natural order *Compositae*, and is closely allied to the chrysanthemum. The active principle of it is not a volatile oil as stated by some writers, but a resin, which can be dissolved out from the dry flowers by means of ether. The leaves also contain this resin, but in smaller proportion than the flowers. Tincture of pyrethrum is made by infusing the dried flowers in five times their weight of rectified spirit of wine. Diluted with water it is used as a lotion. Borax powder makes a very good insectifuge. It appears to be particularly effectual against the common or kitchen cockroach. Camphor is also used, and the powdered dried root of *Acorus calamus*, the sweet flag. A mixture of white lead with four times its weight of chalk is also highly recommended. The fish oil soaps used in a powdered form are made from various recipes, of which the following is a typical example. Take

Powdered resin	2 lbs.
Caustic soda	8 ozs.
Fish or whale oil	4 ozs.

Boil all together in a gallon of water for at least an hour, replacing some of the water if required.

Eucalyptol is in good request as a preservative against insects. A lotion of it is made from the following recipe :

	Parts.
Tincture of pyrethrum	50
Eau de Cologne	40
Eucalyptol	10
Acetic ether	5

For plants, tobacco is of historic usage, in the form of tobacco-water, or infusion of the tobacco in the form in which it is smoked, and also as part of various kinds of incense used for fumigating plants and greenhouses. Snuff is also used for these powders. The following are two formulæ for making them :

	lbs.
A.—Snuff	50
Powdered white hellebore	5
Assafetida	3
Cayenne pepper	2
Flour	6

Enough saltpetre is added to make the stuff smoulder when set fire to.

	lbs.
B.—Tobacco	75
Sulphur	28
Assafetida	5
Flour	3

Liquids for spraying plants are made with soft soap, paraffine, extract of quassia, or white hellebore, and water. Paris or emerald green, which contains arsenic and copper, is used as a powder, but is highly dangerous for animals, especially if it gets into the stomach by licking, or into the circulation through a scratch or other open wound.

Prussic acid has recently been largely and very successfully employed for freeing trees from insect pests. The tree is covered up for the time being in a sort of tent, under which the fumes of the acid are set free, and by which they are confined for a sufficiently long time in contact with the tree. Prussic acid, being the most deadly poison with which we are acquainted, naturally requires careful and responsible handling, but its efficacy against insects is unquestionable, as every entomologist who keeps a cyanide bottle is well aware.—*Oils, Colours and Dry Salteries.*

Testing for Arsenic in Sodium Phosphate.

In view of the recent discovery of arsenic in a sample of sodium phosphate, particulars of which appeared in our English letter under recent date, the following article by Mr. F. C. J. Bird in *The Chemist and Druggist* will be worthy of careful perusal by our readers.—[*Editor Canadian Druggist.*]

The occurrence of a dangerous amount of an arsenical compound in certain samples of effervescent phosphate of sodium renders imperative the immediate examination of all stocks of this preparation and of the crystalline salt itself held by retailers throughout the country. No reference is made to this impurity in the pharmacopeia under "sodii phosphas," and as minute traces of arsenic appear to be a frequent accompaniment of the salt when prepared from bone-ash, as officially described, it becomes a matter of considerable importance, not only to be able to detect traces of the metal by a simple test, but also to gain an approximate idea of the amount present.

The arsenic appears to exist in phosphate of sodium as arsenate. March's test is inconvenient, and not so well suited for the detection of minute traces as either the zinc and potassium hydroxid test for arsenium given in the B. P., or Gutzeit's. The former (Fleitmann's reaction) is best modified in the well-known manner by replacing the zinc by aluminum-foil, as the action is much more energetic, and the hydrogen comes off readily in the cold or at a gentle heat. An erroneous estimate may be formed of the proportion of arsenic present if the precaution be not first taken to acidify the solution of phosphate with sulfuric acid, boil with excess of sulfurous acid (the ebullition being continued for a few minutes after the steam has ceased to redden litmus paper), and finally render the liquid alkaline with potassium hydroxid, and a blank experiment with the potassium hydroxid and aluminum alone should always be made.

Phosphate of sodium containing heavy traces of arsenic, when tested by this process, without previous reduction, gives hardly any stain at first on nitrate of silver

paper placed as a cap over the tube in which the operation is being performed, but on allowing the evolution of gas to continue for a considerable time the stain becomes gradually deeper. If the arsenate be first reduced, and the whole of the excess of sulfurous acid removed, an intense black stain is obtained almost immediately from the same sample of phosphate. When the action is allowed to go on for any length of time slight staining of the silver paper from other causes than the presence of arseniuretted hydrogen often takes place, and an element of uncertainty is introduced

Gutzeit's test, as applied to the detection of arsenic in glycerin by L. Siebold, and subsequently by Paul and Cownley, is not open to this objection; it is therefore to be preferred, especially as it can be utilized in obtaining a rough quantitative result. As the depth of the yellow color produced by arseniuretted hydrogen on mercuric chlorid paper depends on the extent of the prepared surface exposed to arsenical vapor, and also on the rate of evolution of the gas (this latter being influenced by the surface of zinc interacting, strength and quantity of acid, temperature, etc.) it is obvious that for even roughly comparative results similar conditions must, as far as possible, be observed.

Great care must also be taken that the influence of sulfuretted compounds is eliminated from the test, otherwise the yellow stain produced on mercuric-chlorid paper by hydrogen sulphide may be set down to the presence of arsenic, and may produce quite a wrong impression of the degree of impurity of the sample. If a drop of sulfurous acid be added to a mixture of zinc and hydrochloric acid evolving pure hydrogen, and the gas allowed to come into contact with meuric paper, a yellow stain is produced almost indistinguishable from that obtained with hydrogen arsenid. To remove this source of error oxidation of the sulfur compounds with iodin was recommended by Siebold, and later, in conjunction with starch mucilage, by Paul and Cownley, the presence of excess of iodin, which has a retarding effect on the formation of hydrogen arsenid, being in this way avoided. Arsenates behave differently from arsenites in relation to the nascent hydrogen of Gutzeit's test, the former requiring a much longer time for reduction and producing a fainter stain. In one experiment in which 1/20 mgrm. of sodium arsenate was submitted to the test side by side with an amount of arsenious acid containing its equivalent in metallic arsenic, the yellow stain from the arsenate, after fifteen minutes, possessed about only one-fourth of the intensity of color of that from the arsenious acid. For this reason, when Paul and Cownley's modification of Gutzeit's test is applied to the examination of sodium phosphate, the arsenical solution used for comparison should be made up with sodium arsenate.

As a preliminary to the actual test, a blank experiment with the materials is performed as follows:

Take two conical 50-Cc. flasks, and in each place a rod of pure zinc 1 inch long by 3/8 inch diameter (a size easily obtainable). Mix 10 Cc. of pure hydrochloric acid with 50 Cc. of water, add a little starch mucilage and sufficient weak iodin solution (1Cc. B.P. vol. sol., 99 Cc. water), drop by drop, to communicate a permanently faint but distinct blue color after warming gently for a few minutes. Divide the liquid equally between the two flasks, plug the neck of each with a light tuft of cotton-wool to prevent spurting, and close the mouths of the flasks with disks of filter-paper kept in position by superimposed watch-glasses, the one paper having been prepared with lead subacetate and the other with meuric chlorid. Circles of the diameter of a threepenny-piece should be drawn with a lead pencil on each filter-paper, and solutions of mercuric chlorid (1 in 20) and liquid plumbi subacet. respectively applied to the spaces within the lines by a glass rod. The mercuric paper is to be dried before use.

After the reaction has continued for half-an-hour, not the slightest discoloration should be discernible on the mercuric-paper, and nothing more than a pale-brown stain on the lead-paper. The latter should be inspected from time to time during the experiment, and immediately any darkening of the lead paper is noticed, one drop of weak iodin solution should be added to each flask, and so on as often as may be required to prevent any further increase in the discoloration.

The testing of the phosphate is then proceeded with by dissolving 10 grams of salt, or its effervescent variety, in a little water. This solution is faintly acidified with hydrochloric acid, made up with 10 Cc. of hydrochloric acid and sufficient water to 60 Cc., starch mucilage and weak iodin solution added, and the whole gently warmed for a few minutes, the iodin being kept in sufficient excess to maintain a permanent pale-blue color. The liquid is divided equally between two 50-Cc. conical flasks containing the zinc, and furnished, one with lead and the other with mercuric papers. If necessary, iodin is added from time to time as before, and at the conclusion of the experiment the stain on the lead-paper should be a very pale brown only, and the mercuric spot either colorless, yellow or through all the gradations of deep yellow to orange, according to the absence of arsenic or its presence in small or large proportion.

One-twentieth of a milligram of anhydrous sodium arsenate gives a pale sulfur-yellow spot at the expiration of half an hour, but a third flask with the phosphate omitted and containing 1/20 mgrm.*of sodium arsenate, should always be made up, and worked side by side with the others as a standard of comparison, and if the color of the stain produced from the 5 grams of sodium phosphate under examination be about the same, the sample may be assumed to contain about 1 of anhydrous sodium arsenate in 100,000, equivalent to 1 of metallic arsenic in 250,000 (Na_2HAsO_4 184.78=As 74.75, or approximately 2.5 parts arsenate=1 part of arsenic). If the stain appears deeper it is only necessary to dissolve a second 10 grams in water, acidify slightly to acid reaction, and make up to 30 Cc. (5 Cc.=1 gram), taking as much of the solution as may be thought necessary for another experiment, and increasing the volume of the quantity taken to 60 Cc. by the addition of water and acid. The test is then repeated until a stain is obtained equal in color to that yielded by 1/20 mgrm. of arsenate, and from this a rough idea of the proportion of arsenic present may be arrived at by calculation.

*0.050 gram anhydrous sodium arsenate in one liter. One Cc. = 1.20 milligram.

Gutta Percha Substitute.

Hugo Schnieder, Strasburg, has obtained protection for the following substitute for gutta percha:

	Per Cent.
Asphaltum	45
Resin	40
Spirit of turpentine	10
Linseed oil	5

After having brought the asphaltum to the boiling point the resin is added, and when an intimate mixture of the two substances has been obtained, the turpentine is added, and then the linseed oil. The mixture is finally well boiled.—*British Journal of Dental Science.*

A SIGNAL SUCCESS

ABBEY'S EFFER-VESCENT SALT

For prompt and complete relief of depression, both physical and mental, arising from the retention of waste products, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT has proved a Signal Success.

It is the most palatable and refreshing saline aperient extant.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT overcomes constipation of the most obstinate character by re-establishing peristalsis and increasing the hepatic and intestinal secretions.

The Medical profession declare it to be a peerless eliminant.

Samples and literature will be sent to any physician upon request.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT COMPANY,
MONTREAL

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and ½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/–; FARO," for 1 oz., ½oz., 2 oz., 3oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9: "Lisbon," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of Corks for 2oz, 3 oz. 4 oz, 6oz., 8 oz, and 10 oz, post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

ARYTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WATERSTON'S
Druggist's
Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

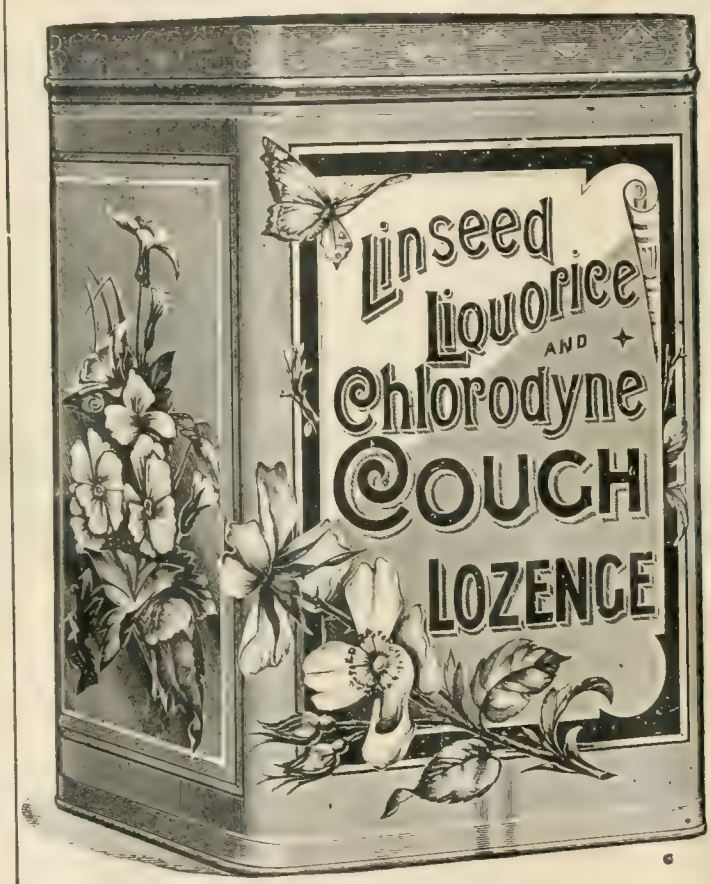
11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.



Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for.. 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1 00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations..... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations..... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENN. **OMAHA, NEB.** **5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.** **77 E. 116th Street NEW YORK CITY.**

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

IN... ..

APOLLINARIS SPLIT
ALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial)
REPUTED QUARTS
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.

Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY'S

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Baby's Laxative Tablets
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Tait's Worm Tablets

Have the approval of physicians and the confidence of the people, and, being the most attractive remedies in the market, they command a ready sale.

Our extensive, original and attractive advertising, druggist's window and counter displays, and our distribution of valuable books, aid the druggist in effecting prompt and remunerative returns.

Every remedy bears a number check to prevent cut-rate dealers from encroaching on the legitimate trade.

WE HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The handsome margin and terms afforded make it an exceptional inducement for the regular trade to favor our preparations.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

TORONTO, CANADA

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chafing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited

Factories: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Indian Catarrh Cure

is the only internal and external remedy for catarrh that is guaranteed

FREE FROM OPIATES

It may be recommended confidently to all persons suffering from catarrh, and is an

Ideal Medicine for Children

because it is pleasant to the taste and easy to administer.

It is a wonderful healer for CATARRH SORES.

Indian Catarrh Cure Co.

MONTREAL.

YOUR WHOLESALER STOCKS IT.

INSULATING

COMPOUND

BLACK,

BRILLIANT,

and Elastic.

Also WAXES of all kinds

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.

149 Pearl Street

BOSTON, MASS.

Factories at Williamsville, Mass.

WRITE FOR

..CATALOGUE..

JUST OUT.

✻

FANCY GOODS,
DOLLS, TOYS.

XMAS NOVELTIES
GLASS AND CHINAWARE

✻

NERLICH & CO.

35 Front Street West
TORONTO

COALITINE

GUARANTEED AND PROVED TO SAVE 33⅓% OF THE COAL BILL

THINK OF IT!

1 Ton Coal costs, say $6.00. One third of it, or $2.00, saved by a tin of COALITINE at a cost of 50 cents

NO SMOKE, NO FOUL AIR, LESS ASHES, NO CLINKERS

Manufactured by The Coalitine Co. of Scotland

J. RITCHIE, 15 St. John St., Montreal
Agent for Canada and Newfoundland

Send Five Cents for Sealed Particulars

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Have lately received over 400 samples of fine Perfumes, Soaps, and other Toilet Articles as manufactured by T. H. Bristave & Co., of London, England; also samples of Perfumes, Essential and Olive Oils as manufactured by Warrick Treves, of Grasse, France; and samples of Essences and Essential Oils as manufactured by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, England (of which firms they have been appointed the agents), and to which samples they invite the inspection of the trade.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington Street East.

The . .

L.D. Corn Salve

Painless and Harmless
FOR
Corns
Warts
Bunions

RETAIL 10 CENTS

The London Drug Co.
LONDON, ONT.

Benger's Food

FOR
INFANTS, INVALIDS
AND
THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons
LIMITED
MONTREAL and TORONTO
who hold stock.

"ME-MOSA"

The Finest CACHOU on the English Market

Sold in Boxes of Forty to retail at 3d. per packet

Price in London Five Shillings per Box

50 BOXES, LESS 10%, F.O.B. LONDON

Address
THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., ENGLAND

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & C or Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York
"Pioneer American Capsule House"

Sponge Gathering.

Consul Bertrand, who represents the French Government at Benghazi, in Tripoli, gives a curious reason for the increased price of the finest grade of sponges, which are gathered in that section. The fisheries have been so well worked that the divers must go to great depths, and this has increased the dangers of the work.

Mortality rate among the divers is high, from 150 to 200 dying each season in a total of 600 employed. Only the most desperate men are willing to undertake the task, they being for the most part escaped convicts and fugitives from justice. They are paid from $400 to $1,200 each for a season of seven months, which is about ten times the usual wage in Tripoli, but in spite of this the difficulty of securing sufficient men for this work is growing.

Sponges that are secured at such risk of life are the best that are known, and are such as are used by surgeons in delicate operations. They are found in varying degrees of fineness along the shores of the Mediterranean, the possessions of Turkey being the best field, while the Spanish, French and Italian coasts are devoid of them. They grow at all depths, from two to 200 fathoms, and as the work of gathering them has continued it has become necessary to dive deeper and deeper for them. They do not grow rapidly. An ordinary bath sponge, measuring about a foot in diameter, is ten years old.

When a sponge is brought to the surface, it is a fleshy looking substance covered with a firm skin whose openings appear and disappear at intervals. When the diver cuts it the interior looks like raw meat, with numerous canals and cavities. The first thing to be done after the sponge is brought to the surface is to remove the flesh, and this must be done at once, since, otherwise, putrefaction would set in, which would destroy the elasticity. This leaves merely the skeleton of the animal, which has to be further cleansed before it is ready for the market.

While the Florida sponges are not worth more than 80 cents a pound in average value, the Turkey sponge is sometimes worth as much as $50 a pound. It is thought possible that some of the best foreign sponges from Tripoli might be transplanted to Florida waters and form a nucleus from which a large area might be raised. The difficulties of transportation would be great, however, for the sponge—although he does not look it when you see his skeleton alone—is a delicate animal and does not stand long journeys well. The United States Fisheries Commission, however, has been considering for some time the advisability of making the experiment.—*Exchange.*

GLEANINGS.

Incompatibility of Orthoform and Antipyrine.—Powders containing orthoform, antipyrine and dermatol in equal quantities, upon standing several days, had formed hard lumps. Upon trial, a mixture of orthoform and antipyrine, in equal quantities, yielded a pasty mass which soon became solid, and then, if powdered, remained unchanged for some time. As orthoform is the methyl ether of amidobenzoic acid, the above trouble is analogous to that of antipyrine and phenols, especially para- and meta-oxybenzoic acids.—*Pharm. Post, 32, p. 740, W. O. R.*

Distinguishing Between Iron Citrate and Potassium Tartrate.—G. Griggi (Pharm. Zeit.; Drug. Cir.) proposes the following method of distinguishing iron citrate and iron and potassium tartrate, one from the other: Dissolve a few scales of the specimen in 5 Cc. of water, warming gently, if necessary. Then add 5 Cc. of a 1:20 sodium salicylate solution. If the salt is iron citrate, the solution at once acquires a more or less dark red color. A solution of iron and potassium tartrate treated in the same way remains uncolored or develops a darker color only after some time.

Adeps Benzoinatus, a modification for the preparation of benzoated lard, is to extract gum benzoin with ether, and then mix the ethereal solution with castor oil and evaporate the ether. The castor oil solution ("liquid benzoin"), 15gm., is mixed with the lard, 965 gm., and wax, 20 gm., if desired to have a more firm consistency.—*Pharm. Post, 32, p. 740, W. O. R.*

Decomposition of Metallic Chlorides.—M. Œchsner de Coninck.—The author continues his researches on the action of animal black on dilute aqueous solutions of $HgCl_2$, $CdCl_2$, Al_2Cl_6, and $SnCl_4$. Besides which he makes new experiments with a dilute solution of Fe_2Cl_6 in water. This series of reactions, which are quite distinct from one another, are satisfactorily explained if it is allowed that animal black acts as a dialyser, and that the liquid contains, at any given moment, a modified oxide or hydrate of iron dissolved in hydrocloric acid. The animal black, which is in excess, takes up little by little the oxy-compound of iron, and hydrochloric acid passes into the filtrate. This explanation seems to conform with experiment, and also with the theoretical explanations which have been put forward by Graham, Debray, Krecke and Kossel—*Comt Rend through Chem. News.*

Alcohol as a Disinfectant.—Drs. Salzwedel and Elsner claim that alcohol has a marked disinfecting action, which is best exerted in strengths of 50 to 55 per cent. Stronger spirit has more coagulative power, and hence may fail to get at the microbes. Much weaker solutions delay the growth of disease germs in the same way as that of yeast. The authors hold that their experiments show that alcohol is of use in preparing the hands of a doctor for operations, not merely because of its hardening effect on the skin, but also as an active antiseptic. They assign to this disinfectant, says the *British Medical Journal*, a potency intermediate between that of carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, though it is of course, much less poisonous than either and usually more handy.

Patents of Interest to Physicians.

Stopper for atomizers or perfume bottles, Joseph Albiez, New York, N.Y.

Syringe, Wm. A. Armour, Thomason, Conn.

Surgical or obstetrical pad, Tillie Campbell, Oakland, Cal.

Vaccinating instrument, Louis A. Denis, West Hoboken, N J.

Splint, James G. Hughes, Port Arthur, Texas.

Making ionone, Wilhelm Krauth, Griesheim-on-the-Main, Germany.

Pasteurizing apparatus, Alban H. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syringe, injector, etc., John H Walker, Charters Towers, Queensland.

Measuring spoon, Edward L. and K. K. Bigelow, Everett, Mass.

Invalid's bed, Albert B. Clark, Hamburg, N.Y.

Invalid's bed attachment, Anna E. Countryman, Marcus, Iowa.

Apparatus for massaging by vacuum, Henry F. Garey, Baltimore, Md.

Invalid bed, Emil Otto, Elmhurst, Ill.

Adjustable surgical chair, Tiffin J. Shackelford, Warsaw, and C. A. L. Kirkpatrick, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, solicitor of patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

Disinfecting block, Samuel Eden, New York, N.Y.

Cornshield, Charles B. Hatfield, New York, N.Y.

Pocket atomizer, Solomon Heiman, Little Falls, N.Y.

Pill-making machine, Walter Middleditch, Detroit, Michigan.

Hydro electrotherapeutic apparatus, Johann J. Stanger, Ulm, Germany.

Design, nerve broach, Mathew M. Kerr, Detroit, Michigan.

Surgical dressing packer, Gustav E. Dargatz, Kansas City, Mo.

Invalid's bed, Henri Leleux, Paris, France.

Soda fountain, Wm. Ransley, East Orange, N.J.

Ankle brace, Wm. A. Sears, Mechanicsville, Iowa.

Method of therapeutical treatment of parts of the human body and apparatus therefore, Austin V. M. Sprague, New York, N.Y.

Device for removing corns, Bernhard, Wagner, Rahway, N.J.

Design, bed pan, Mary F. Devennie, Philadelphia, Pa.

Apparatus for volatilizing disinfectants, Vincenzo Cervello, Palermo, Italy.

Making non-coagulable albuminoids, Alexander Classen, Aix-la Chapelle, Germany.

Sanitary retort, Byron Coburn, Le Roy, N.Y.

Disinfecting apparatus, Wm. H. Francis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgical operating table, George W. Hathaway, Lapeer, Michigan.

Apparatus for examining condition of the lungs and heart, Daniel B. Marsh, Blackheath, Canada.

Pill making machine, Walter Middleditch, Detroit, Michigan.

Machine for rolling pipes or strips of pill mass, Walter Middleditch, Detroit, Michigan.

Umbilical truss, Howard C. Rash, Salina, Kansas.

Curette, James V. Russell, Chicago, Ill.

Combined support and catamenial sack, Martha E. Steele, Cowden, Ill.

Copies of above patents may be obtained for ten cents each by addressing John A. Saul, Solicitor of Patents, Fendall Building, Washington, D.C.

An advertiser who is bright will not only say the right thing, but will say it in the right place.

Cleansing of Mortars.

A very effective means of cleansing mortars is said to be the following: A small quantity of potassium bichromate in fine powder is cautiously mixed with sufficient sulphuric acid to make a thin mass and this mixture applied to the surface of the mortar. After a contact of 12 to 24 hours it is washed off with water. Soap is usually unnecessary.

The odor of iodoform, musk, creosote, etc., may be removed by first washing with warm water, then, after thoroughly drying, pouring alcohol over the mortar and igniting. If all odor has not disappeared, the treatment with alcohol is repeated. Rubbing with powdered ergot is said to remove iodoform; ammonia water is effective in the case of valerian; and rubbing with powdered mustard and a little water with all odors. To remove odorous substances from the hands it is recommended to wash them with a moderately strong solution of salicylic acid.—*Phar. Post.*

The Newspapers of Canada.

A. McKim & Co., newspaper advertising agents of Montreal, have published a revised list of Canadian newspapers as a supplement to their Canadian Newspaper Directory, which appears bi-annually. Although the last issue of the latter was published only a year ago, so many changes have taken place in the circulation, ownership, etc., of papers all over the Dominion, that this supplement became necessary. This revised list is supposed to contain the particulars concerning every newspaper published in Canada, and as it is published by a firm thoroughly reliable in every respect, the work should find a place on the desk of every advertiser.

Half-tone illustrations show A. McKim & Co.'s offices in Montreal, with their large staff at work. The booklet is tastefully printed, and reflects considerable credit on the enterprise of its publishers. It will be mailed anywhere on receipt of 25 cents.

Catalogue 1900-01.

We are in receipt of the new price list of Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, dated August 1st, being a complete catalogue of the products of their laboratories.

This house, whose business now extends over a greater portion of the civilized world, and whose name and the products of their laboratories are as familiar to the majority of medical practitioners and pharmacists as are the pharmacopœias of the various countries, has demonstrated what energy and perseverance can do in pushing the sale of products "amongst all the nations."

Besides the home office in Detroit, Mich., they have branch houses in the United States—in New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, New Orleans; also offices and warehouses in London, England, and Sydney, N.S.W., while the Walkerville, Ont., laboratories supply the large and ever-increasing demand in Canada, an eastern depot being also established in Montreal. This firm have also foreign agencies in Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Geneva, Colombo, Hong Kong and Shanghai, Honolulu, Alexandria, Bombay and Calcutta, Yokohama and Batavia, stock of their products being also carried by wholesale druggists in the leading cities of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West India Islands.

Copies of the new catalogue and price list, by addressing the office at Walkerville, Ont.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September illustrates the possibilities of a magazine which aims to keep in touch with the serious interests of the more intelligent men and women of to-day, as well as to amuse every reader by cleverness and variety. The much-talked-of Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, contributes an intelligent paper upon his own people, and this is reinforced by an article telling just the facts about the Boxers which few people know, and everybody wants to know.

In fiction the number is strong, and its variety is shown by the contrast between an interesting story of Francis Gribbles's "The Princess Who Was Treated Badly," and the "Mission of Corporal Thompson," a story of genuine human feeling.

Effervescing Oils.

Dr. Dietrich has patented a process of impregnating oils, such as olive, cod liver or castor oil with carbon dioxide with a view to facilitating their administration, as the effervescing oils are quite agreeable to the taste. It is also claimed that the oils so impregnated are protected from decomposition.—*Revue Pract.*

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so ;

If you are the only druggist in your town ;

If there are not over five druggists in your town ;

If our missionary has not called on you ; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :		Druggist Receives :	
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c.	Total, 4c.	$1.50.	Profit, $1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

Bennett's Drug Cabinet

Will Save Time and Waste

by keeping in a systematic manner your herbs and drugs. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

PRESERVES DRUGS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

DUST AND INSECT PROOF

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

DEFIES MICE AND WORMS

Cabinets containing 50 drawers, 4 x 4½ x 10, made in oak, with bronze pulls, only

$15.00

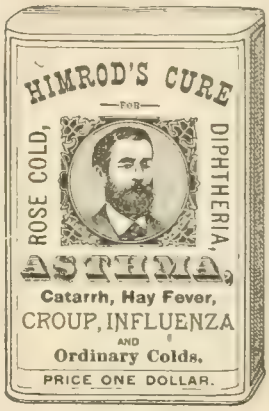
Cabinets supplied any style or size. Apply to the patentee and manufacturer--

J. S. BENNETT

70 Sheridan Avenue - - TORONTO

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.

ARE THE BEST

IN THE MARKET

Confectionery in 5 and 6-lb. Bottles.

Send for Price List.

Celery Caffeine Bromide, Restuccia's Finest Olive Oil in 1 Gallon Cans
Ce-Ess-Co's Glycoleum, Chapireaus Cachets, Bullet Fly Catchers.

Canadian Specialty Co.,

118 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Gillett's Cream Tartar

Is guaranteed to be over

99 per Cent. Pure.

Packed in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb., Cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and 350-lb. barrels.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

GILLETTS CHEMICAL WORKS

Toronto, Ont.

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie writes:
"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant and particularly serviceable."
London. MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

VIN MARIANI

The world-famous Ideal Tonic-Stimulant **Mariani Wine** has written endorsements from more than 8,000 Canadian and American physicians.
Specially indicated for Nervous Affections, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Weakness from what ever causes, La Grippe, General Debility.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

TOWLE'S Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills.

FOR FEMALES.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.

Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation, TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. The goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

The Industrial Exhibition.

The Industrial Exhibition held at Toronto commencing Aug. 27, was a marked success and the directors feel that the encouragement given is indicative of the still greater success of the World's Exhibit to be made in 1901.

Amongst the exhibits in the Main building were a number which were of peculiar interest to the drug trade. One of the most noticeable, perhaps, was that of

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

whose display was most unique and attracted crowds of admirers. The principal feature of this exhibit was a fine display of sponges of all kinds, artistically arranged and presenting at a glance samples of most of the varieties handled by this firm. A show case of samples of the perfumes, soaps and toilet articles of T. F. Briston & Co., of London, Eng., was also a great attraction. These goods are of excellent quality, handsomely put up, and will in all likelihood be amongst the leading lines. Sea salt, imported direct from the Bahamas and put up in neat packages was also shown. This firm are also manufacturers of chamois vests, protectors, etc., of which samples were displayed.

OXOL FLUID BEEF CO.

This company's exhibit was a very prominent one and their various preparations of beef put up in first-class style were the subject of much commendation.

During the recent visit to the warehouse and factory of this company, the writer was struck with the thorough, up-to-date, mode of manufacture and the order and cleanliness which prevailed throughout.

Nothing but the best lean beef is employed in the manufacture of "Oxol" brand and all preparations are submitted to a careful analytical test before being put in their respective containers. These goods although but a short time in the market have rapidly forged to the front, and are recognized by the medical profession as amongst the best of their kind.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

This well-known firm have an exhibit of their famous "Baby's Own Soap," something which has proved itself so superior in quality and delightful as a toilet soap "for all ages," that numerous imitations have been put on the market in the endeavor to capture some at least of the trade in this specialty. "Baby's Own" however holds its own against all competitors and its acknowledged superiority is a guarantee of its successful sale This firm also exhibit their "Tar Soap," which is a leading specialty.

PATTERSON & WEST

have an excellent display of specialties for which they are agents, viz., Fichard's Cocoa, Hunyadi Janos Water, Nestle's Food, Sparklets, etc.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

show samples of wines, brandies, etc., manufactured for the most part from the Pelee Island grapes.

These native products have established for themselves a name for excellence and purity amongst the physicians and chemists of the Dominion.

J. W. LEE & SON,

of the St. David's Vineyards, showed an excellent assortment of native wines, brandies, clarets, etc.

They also make a specialty of Unfermented Grape Juice for Sacramental purposes.

A. RAMSAY & SONS

show a magnificient assortment of their mixed paints and other products. This firm have long been recognized as leaders in these lines and the many druggists who handle their goods testify to their rapid sales and satisfactory results to customers.

J. BIBBY & SONS.

This firm whose head office is in Liverpool have for a number of years made a specialty of a preparation called "Cream Equivalent" which is a food designed specially for calves.

An office is now opened in Canada and it is the intention of the Canadian house to bring their product prominently before every farmer and stock-raiser in the Dominion.

THE TORONTO BATH CABINET CO.

This firm exhibited a few samples of their bath cabinet, also the electric attachment which they recommend for use in connection with it. The cabinets are well made, of good appearance and prices are reasonable.

A. W. SPOONER

had a display of "Phenyle," the well-known disinfectant, and which has been so well advertised in these columns.

An advertiser who is bright will not only say the right thing, but will say it in the right place.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

By CHARLES AUSTIN BATES, New York.

A homely old adage says: "There's more than one way to kill a cat." So of advertising; there is more than one way of attracting attention. Attention may be attracted once by the wording or the cuts in an ad., only to be avoided forever after.

This is especially true with women. If an ad. gives a man a disagreeable sensation he will look it over, exclaim over it, call the advertiser several very emphatic kinds of fool and look for it again in next day's paper, and say the same things about it and more.

Not so with a woman. She only gets the outlines of the cut, or, maybe reads a sentence or two, and the page is folded or turned so as to hide that particular ad., and, if she even so much as remembers the advertiser's name, or the goods he has, she recalls it with a feeling of dislike.

* * *

This idea is forcibly illustrated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On their stationery and on the sides of their wagons are medallion pictures in the bas-relief styles, representing several men abusing a horse, with no one to interfere but a figure with wings. These figures, supposed to be angels, are not usually visible to the naked mortal eye, and to the average person a stalwart policeman with uplifted mace in the composition would have more promise of justice.

However, this feature is not the point. If this society is one for the prevention of cruelty, why does it perpetrate this form of cruelty to the human part of the animal creation? Why familiarize children with such a scene of cruelty? Why not as well have horses or other four-footed animals represented as happy and comfortable, protected by men and petted by children.

A sight that familiarizes people with barbarism of any degree has a deteriorating effect upon the spectators. This is cited only as an object lesson. Probably in advertising medicines the "Before" and "After" pictures have proved valuable, because of the contrast. It shows what the medicine will do. So, too, other disagreeable illustrations used in medical ads. may be useful, because persons who are not well, and who do not understand their symptoms and are in search of a panacea, will scan medical ads. in the

hope of finding their own case described. Frequently they succeed, and the pictures, they will declare, "look just as I feel."

* * *

Advertising has but lately, that is within the last few years, become a distinct calling. Now it is variously described as a business, a profession, an art and a branch of manual labor.

All these descriptions fit the work. A man who doesn't consider his advertising from a business point of view, will probably be disappointed in his returns. The business part is to know how much of his income may profitably be used in gaining publicity. Also, it is only good business sense to be careful in the selection of his mediums, and to discover somewhat of the returns from these mediums.

* * *

Advertising is a profession, when one considers the metality that must be brought to bear in communicating, in an effective manner, the news of the advertiser to the public he desires to reach. This news may be told in such a way as to antagonize the very people he wishes to draw.

* * *

Advertising is, if successful, essentially an art in these days when, if any kind of work is not artistic, it is abominable. Nowadays women's dresses are "symphonies," or "poems," or "dreams," or "pictures."

Shall a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" properly illustrate store news so as to attract the wearers of "dreams" and "pictures"?

The manual labor of advertising is the same as the labor of sawing wood or doing laundry work. One must take time and muscle and sit at his desk and wield a pencil, pen or typewriting machine to put his professional thoughts and his professional ideas into lines and curves in a fair business aspect.

A certain famous novelist says his characters sometimes get away from him and do other than he wishes or intends them to do. Looking over the advertising pages of our great newspapers, sometimes an outsider is forced to believe that advertising ideas are quite as uncontrollable. They go off in the most unexpected manner, and when the readers expect to get some store news that may help them in necessary shopping, they are led off into a wilderness of generalities and arrive nowhere.

Women like, of all things, even when they *must* have some particular article, to blue-pencil an advertisement and march to the store and bid floor-walker, saleswoman and cash-boy all stand and deliver. It saves time, and it ought to be a satisfaction to the advertiser. Here are direct returns. The ad. has been read. If the goods correspond, that customer will be a living ad. for that store. She found the print and the goods all of one kind. She will forage for other goods that in the near or remote future she may need. But if she comes with her marked paper and finds she has spent time in running to earth only a delusion, then, for that one woman, this merchant man might as well call the mountains and rocks to fall upon him. She not only avoids his place, but she uses her influence to keep others away. And in this she is not malicious; she considers herself benevolent. Probably she is. She wasted her own time, and with the average woman that means a great deal. After all that has been said about the idleness of women and the means they employ to kill time, the fact of the matter is, that it is only a scanty remnant of womankind that toils not in some capacity. The great majority work more hours in the day, and more days in the year, than the law specifies. The advertiser who caters to women will do well to keep this in mind. Don't fool with women. Tell them plain facts about your goods, especially those that you expect them to be interested in. If you have cuts, have good ones, and of course truthful ones.

Pasteurized Cream for Infant Food.

Dr. G. G. Campbell gives in the *Montreal Medical Journal*, a simple and inexpensive method of obtaining and pasteurizing cream for the preparation of infant food. The milk is set in a cool place for six or eight hours to allow the cream to rise. In separating the cream from the milk, to insure uniformity, draw the milk from the bottom of the bottle and allow the cream to slowly settle down without being disturbed as the milk is taken away. This can be accomplished by means of a siphon made from a piece of glass tubing twenty-one inches in length and a quarter of an inch in calibre. Bend the glass to a V shape by holding it in the flame of an ordinary gas jet, or coal-oil lamp with the chimney removed, making one arm of the siphon an inch or two longer than the other.

Hold the siphon with the angle down, fill it with water, and close the long arm with the tip of the finger. Then, keeping the finger applied to the long end, turn the siphon with the angle up and introduce the short arm into the bottle of milk, letting it rest upon the bottom. On removing the finger the milk will flow through the tube and continue to do so until the bottle is empty. If, however, the layer of cream is watched, the siphon can be lifted out of the bottle just before the cream and thus there is left in the bottle all the cream and a small portion of milk, the latter depending upon the expertness of the person using the siphon.

To pasteurize the cream, a clear glass bottle with not too large a neck, a chemical thermometer registering up to 212 deg. F. fitted in a perforated cork, which loosely fits the neck of the bottle, in such a manner that the bulb of the thermometer comes within half an inch of the bottom of the bottle, and some absorbent cotton, are all that is required in the way of apparatus. The cream is put into the bottle and the cork containing the thermometer inserted; the bottle is then placed in a pot containing two inches of warm water and allowed to heat on the stove. The thermometer is watched until it reaches 160 deg. F., taking care that it does not go above 165 deg. F., and the pot is then set on the back of the stove, where it will cool off very slowly, and allowed to remain there for twenty minutes. At the end of this time the bottle is removed from the pot and the cork replaced with a rolled-up plug of absorbent cotten. If the cotton should become wet it must be changed for a dry plug.

Cream prepared in this way will keep sweet for twenty four hours at least without needing to be kept on ice. The cotton plug must be replaced as often as it becomes moist.

THE PREPARATION OF EMULSIONS WITH AID OF ELECTRICITY.—On page 181 of the *British Journal of Photography* for the current year, are given the particulars of Herr Vollenbruch's application of electricity in the preparation of emulsions. Prof. Valenta has further experimented upon the lines described by Vollenbruch. A cylindrical vessel, thickly plated with silver, was fitted with a wooden cover, and through this was inserted a branching copper wire, also thickly plated with silver.

Why Should a Druggist carry "Dentofoss" in Stock?

BECAUSE consumers know, through newspaper advertising, that "Dentofoss" is good for the teeth.

No other tooth preparation in Canada has ever been so well or so attractively advertised as "Dentofoss."

Then "Dentofoss" is a first-rate tooth preparation.

A customer who uses it once will ask for it again.

It is easier to supply a customer with what is asked than to explain why you haven't got it in stock.

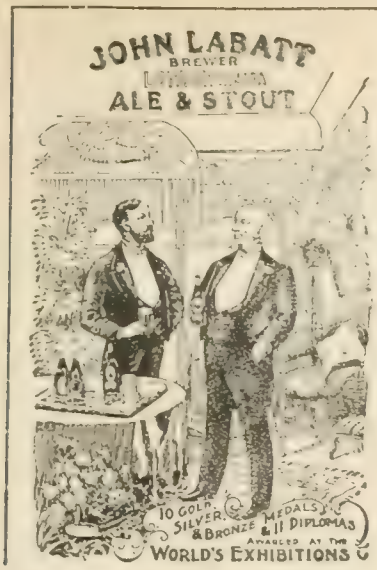
Why not take the easy, the safe, way, and see that "Dentofoss" is always in stock when it is asked for.

All jobbers who agree to sign our contract protecting the legitimate trade from price-cutting retailers have it, and you can get it from them or direct from us.

Powder or paste, $21 per gross less 5 per cent. 10 days, or $1.75 per dozen, same terms. Dentists everywhere are prescribing it. Put up in handsome display cartons.

THE ALBIONITE CO., Limited,

31 Beaver Hall Hill. **MONTREAL, P.Q.**



ASK FOR

Labatt's

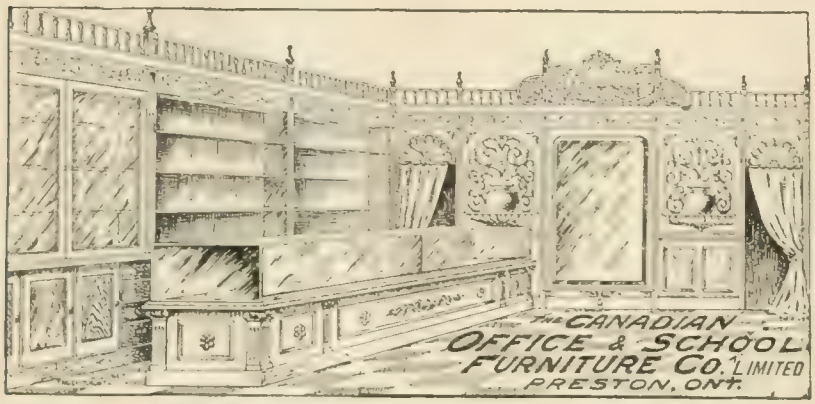
(LONDON)

ALES and STOUT

There are no brews so pure and wholesome as Labatt's Ale and Stout

From the purchasing of the Malt and Hops through every stage of the Brewing and Bottling, the one aim has been to produce a beverage of absolute purity and superior flavour. A case in your home will convince you that this purpose has been fully accomplished.

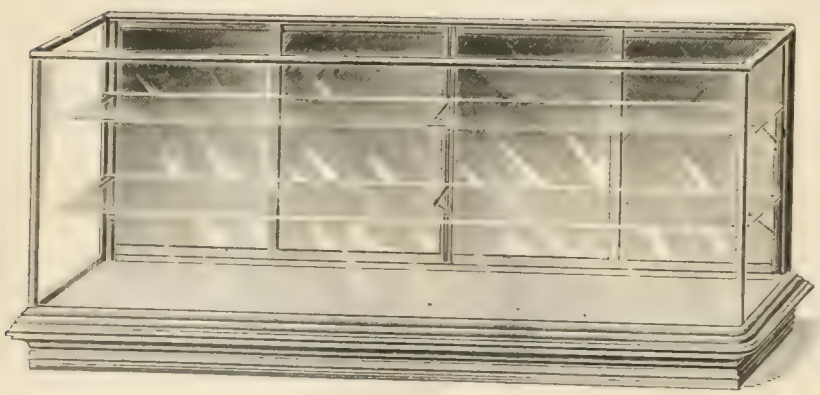
At Grocers, Clubs and Restaurants.



Druggists' Show Cases

AND STORE FITTINGS

.....A SPECIALTY.



Write us for Catalogue and Prices

London Show Case Works

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c.	Rat,	$1.00
50c.	"	3.50	25c.	"	1.75
1.00	"	8.00	50c.	"	3.50
			1.00	"	8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: { New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal
Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Formulary

MISTURA CREOSOTI.

Creosote, B. W.	2 m.
Glycerin	30 m.
Elixir, orange	30 m.
Alcohol	30 m.
Oil, almonds, bitter	1 drop.
Tr. cardamom, comp., to measure	2 fl. dr.

Dose: Two to four teaspoonfuls 3 to 5 times a day.

MISTURA CASCARA.

Ext. cascara sag., fl ,	
Inf. sarsap., comp.,	
Glycerin, of each	20 m.

Dose: One teaspoonful or more, in water.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CAMPHOR.

Take of

Camphor	2 drachms
Benzoic acid	3 "
Oil of Anise	2 "
Acetic acid, glacial	3 fl. ozs. 2-3
Tincture of opium, B. P.	10 fl. ozs. 2-3
Vinegar squill	40 fl. ozs.
Vinegar ipecac, B. P. addition	40 fl. ozs.
Sugar	38 pd.
Caramel	enough
Water	enough to make 4 gal.

Make the color of paregoric. Each fluid drachm represents one minim of tincture of opium.

THYMO CAMPHOR DENTIFRICE.

Camphor	50	centigrams
Powdered soap	1	gram
Saccharin	2.5	centigrams
Thymol	5	"
Calcium carbonate	50	grams
Oil of sassafras	1 to 2	drops

Wintergreen oil or cassia oil may be substituted for the sassafras oil, if preferred.

EAU DENTIFRICE.

The *Praktische Mitthelungen fur Handei und Gewerbe* gives the following formula for a tooth-wash:

	Parts
Tincture of vanilla	15
Tincture of pyrethrum	125
Spirit of peppermint	30
Spirit of rosemary	30
Spirit of roses	60

Mix.

TO CLEAN MARBLE.

The following comes highly recommended by a German technical journal:

	Parts.
Common soda	2
Powdered pumice-stone	1
Finely prepared chalk	1

Pass through a fine sieve, and mix with water.

Rub it well all over the marble, and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and water, and it will be as clean as it was at first.

LOTION FOR INSECT BITES.

Dr. Stelwagon, in American Text-book of Therapeutics, recommends the following for pruritus, which also would prove excellent for insect bites:

Carbolic acid	2 dr.
Resorcin	2 dr.
Sodium biborate	30 gr.
Thymol	15 gr.
Glycerin	2 dr.
Alcohol	2 oz.
Water, enough to make	16 oz.

When the itching appears to be due to lack of oiliness of the skin, the vehicle in the foregoing may be cold cream or an ointment containing woolfat.

FINE OINTMENT.

Woolfat	27 g.
White petrolatum	45 g.
White wax	23 g.
Oil pinus sylvestris	4 cc.
Oil juniper	1 cc.

Melt the solid ingredients on a water-bath. Allow to partially cool, stir in the oils, and continue the stirring until a uniform, smooth ointment is obtained.

PAINLESS BLISTERING PLASTER.

The following is claimed by a writer in the *Journal de Paris* to act like a cantharidal blister, but without causing pain:

Chloral hydrate	1 g.
Menthol	1 g
Cacao butter	2 g.
Spermaceti	enough

Mix together, and when cool, spread on cloth or diachylon plaster.

PUMILLA TOILET VINEGAR.

	Parts.
Alcohol, 80 per cent.	1,600
Vinegar, 10 per cent.	840
Oil of pinus pumilla	44
Oil of eucalyptus	8
Oil of lavender	4
Oil of lemon	2
Oil of bergamot	2

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, and color green with chlorophyll; add the vinegar, let stand for a week, and then filter.

STARCH GLOSS.

1.	Spermaceti, powdered	4 ozs.
	Borax, powdered	6 "
	Gum arabic, powdered	4 "

Mix. Directions: A tablespoonful to be added to about one pint of boiled starch while the starch is being prepared.

2.	Spermaceti, powdered	1 oz.
	Borax, powdered	1½ ozs.
	Gum arabic, powdered	1 oz.
	Rosin, white, powdered	60 grs.

Mix. A teaspoonful to be added to about one pint of boiled starch while the starch is being prepared. Spermaceti is readily reduced to powder by triturating in mortar with alcohol

		Parts.
3.	Boric acid	15
	Borax	9
	Stearin	3
	Beeswax, white	3

Put over the fire and add, a little at a time and under constant stirring, sufficient of a solution of caustic soda of 20° B. to make a homogeneous liquid mass Let cool, break up and dry thoroughly. To use, add one part of the mixture to 10 parts of rice starch.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.

	Parts.
White castile soap, old and dry	15
Water	15
Solution of chlorinated soda	16
Ammonia water	1

Cut or shave up the soap, add the water, and heat on the water-bath to a smooth paste. Remove, let cool, and add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. To use, apply a little to the glove on a piece of clean flannel.

DANDRUFF POMADE.

	Parts.
Benzoated lard	1200
Precipitated sulphur	49
Lanolin	200
Alcohol, 90 per cent.	200
Salicylic acid	10
Oil of rose geranium	16
Rose water	600

EFFERVESCENT BATH-TABLETS.

	Parts.
Tartaric acid	10
Sodium bicarbonate	9
Rice flour	9

A few spoonfuls of this when stirred into a bathtubful of water causes a copious liberation of carbon dioxide. This mixture can be made into tablets by compression, moistening, if necessary, with alcohol. Water, of course, cannot be used in making them, as its presence causes the decomposition referred to. Perfume may be added to this powder. Oil of lavender would be a suitable addition in the proportion of a fluid dram or more to the pound of powder.

LAXATIVE FRUIT SALT.

Sodium bicarbonate	3 ozs.
Cream of tartar	5 ozs.
Rochelle salt	2 ozs.
Tartaric acid	1 oz.
Sugar	½ oz.
Oil of lemon	20 drops
Oil of orange	10 drops

Powder the ingredients separately, mix and pass through a fine sieve.

RUSSET LEATHER SHOE POLISH.

1. Yellow beeswax..... 2 ozs.
   Linseed oil ..... 3 ozs.
   Oil of turpentine..... 10 ozs.

Dissolve by means of a water bath in a closed vessel and add

Hard yellow soap, finely shaved..1½ ozs.

Dissolve the soap with the aid of heat in 14 ounces of water and add the solution to the solution of yellow wax and flaxseed oil formed in the first instance. A nice russet brown color may be imparted to this shoe polish by incorporating about three grains of Bismarck brown to each ounce of the polish.

2. Oil of turpentine..... ....10 ozs.
   Yellow wax..... 5 ozs.
   Soap ..... ½ ozs.
   Boiling water.....10 ozs.

Dissolve the wax in the turpentine by the aid of a water bath, and the soap in the boiling water. Mix and stir until cold and smooth.

3. Soft soap..... 1 oz.
   Linseed oil, raw..... 1½ ozs.
   Annatto ..... 4 ozs.
   Yellow wax ..... 1½ ozs.
   Gum turpentine..... 4 ozs.
   Water..... 4 ozs.

Dissolve the soap in the water and add the annatto. Melt the wax in the linseed oil and turpentine, and gradually add the soap solution, stirring until cold.—*Bull. Pharm.*

Farina Cologne.

The Deutsche Drogisten Zeitung reproduces a formula originally devised by J. J. H. Fehr which it is claimed yields a preparation strikingly similar to the eau de cologne of Johann Marie Farina, gegenueber dem Juelich platz, as follows :

Ol. citri..... 350 g.
Ol. bergamotti.... ..... 270 g.
Ol. lavendulae (finest French).. 20 g.
Ol. menthae piperitae, Mitcham 12 g.
Ol. (?) aeteri sacetici..... 12 g.
Ol. neroli..... 120 gtt.
Ol. thymi albi (finest French). 100 gtt.
Ol. rosmarini (finest French). 110 gtt.
Ol. rosae..... 20 gtt.
Cologne spirit, 95-per-cent. finest..... 23 kilos

Store three months, add 5 to 7.5 kilos cologne spirit, and store three (preferably nine) months longer before selling. The lavender may be diminished.

A Few Pharmaceutical Hints.

I have so much respect for the carefulness and accuracy of the druggists that I am very slow to suspect them of substituting or of making any mistakes. I hesitate to even make a suggestion to a druggist unless I am very sure that it is a good one. There are, however, a few things that are not as they should be, and among them three have come under my notice recently, and I would like to call attention to them through the medium of the *Report*. One of these things is the dispensing of chloroform in wet bottles. It occasionally happens that when just about to administer an anesthetic I find that the druggist has sent a bottle, the contents of which have more or less the appearance of a milky mixture. I know that he has picked up a bottle that has been recently washed ; or he has thoughtlessly rinsed it out with water before putting the chloroform into it. Not only does it look bad, but it is a positive disadvantage, as the few drops of water soon moisten the cloth-covered mask, when neither chloroform nor air will penetrate it satisfactorily. I was once present at an operation where the chloroform used had been put into a wet bottle. It so happened that the anesthetizer had great difficulty in getting the patient anesthetized, and he and some others who happened to be present accused the druggist of having diluted the chloroform with water in order to increase his profits. Of course that is an impossibility, and would not have been suggested by anyone at all familiar with the physical properties of chloroform.

Another custom, which is somewhat of a nuisance, is the putting of sealing wax on the corks of bottles containing anesthetics. Not long since I received from a drug store a bottle containing chloroform, in which the cork had been driven in flush with the glass, and the whole top covered with red sealing wax. The cork was evidently a poor one—which was probably the reason for using the wax,—and some of the wax had found its way into the chloroform, making it unfit for use. Many anesthetizers always notch the cork, and drop the chloroform from the bottle in which the druggist has sent it ; if there is sealing wax on the cork it must be carefully removed before the contents of the bottle can be used.

One other point and I am done. Not long ago I had occasion to use some hydrogen peroxide on a patient. The room was dimly lighted, and the bottle was brought me by the patient's mother. Long experience as a druggist has taught me to always look at the label of a bottle before using its contents, and I did so in this case. I took the bottle in my hand, saw the familiar blue label, and read Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen, poured out and used some of the contents. It turned out to be 95 per cent. carbolic acid. The result was disastrous, and might have been fatal had I not at once recognized its effects, and almost instantly applied the proper antidotes. As it was it gave me a couple of hours hard and anxious work. The druggist had pasted a carbolic acid label over the blue label, but had not even covered up the name of peroxide of hydrogen. In the dim light I had covered the carbolic acid label with my thumb, and had read the other name above it. The druggist and I put in two or three days of acute anxiety as the result of his lack of care. to say nothing about the suffering of the patient.

An old rule in many drug stores forbids the pasting of a new label over an old one ; let this rule be general, and let it be strongly emphasized.—*D. H. Galloway, in Merck's Report.*

ARROWROOT MOUNTANT.—The following mountant will keep for an indefinite period.

Bermuda arrowroot (best).. 3½ ozs.
Gelatine (Nelson's No. 1). 160 grs.
Methylated spirit..... 2 ozs.
Carbolic acid (pure)..... 12 mins.
Water (cold)..... 30 ozs.

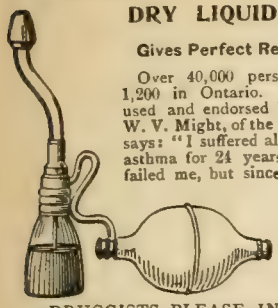
Mix the arrowroot into a stiff cream with two ounces of water, while the gelatine is placed to soak in the remainder. When the gelatine is softened and the arrowroot well mixed, pour all together into an iron saucepan and bring to the boiling point. Keep at this heat for about five minutes, being particularly careful to stir continually from the moment the mixture is placed on the fire. When sufficiently cooked, pour into a basin to cool ; when cool, add carbolic acid and spirit (previously mixed) in a thin stream with constant stirring. Then bottle and keep well corked.

When you feel obliged to give, do it as though it were a pleasure, and thus make the recipient doubly your debtor.

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.



Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist
122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

Work No More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

ONTARIO
Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2 – free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guarantee, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all information, apply to

Brayley, Sons & Co.
MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.'S

Cognac

Is distilled at Pelee Island under Excise supervision. Aged in wood, is an absolutely pure brandy, and most suitable for medicinal use. In cases, 12 Quarts, 24 Pints, and in Quarter Casks, Octaves and Half Octaves.

Address

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
General Agents the Pelee Island Wine Co., Limited.

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

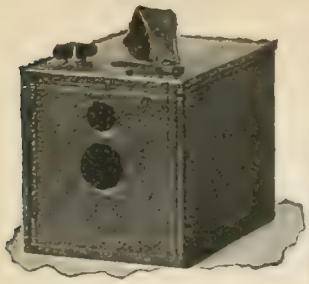
SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
WITH A COMMON PEN
Without a Preparation

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.



INSTIMOS

FROM $1.50 TO $50.00

KODAKS CAMERAS

WRITE FOR TRADE PRICES

Everything the Photographer Uses at Wholesale Prices.

THE W. A. LYON COMPANY, LIMITED

130 and 132 Bay Street

TORONTO, ONT.

Glass—Photographic

Microscopical.—**Glass**

Buy from the Actual Manufacturers.

Moores, De Saulles & Co.

Wordsley, near Stourbridge, England.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

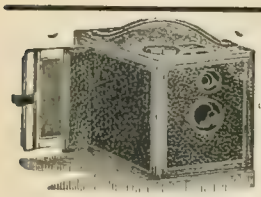
Photographic Lenses | **Microscopes**
Cameras | **Field and Opera Glasses**
Optical Lanterns | **Telescopes, etc.**

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.



Photographic Goods

A Profitable and Desirable Side Line for Druggists.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.

43 Yonge Street, **TORONTO.**

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS

AND

MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Photographic Notes.

HYDRAMINE DEVELOPER.—M. Louis Lumiére recently communicated to the Congrés des Sociétés Savantes a paper by MM. Lumiére Fréres and Seyewetz on a new developing agent which they have called "hydramine." Hydramine is, they say, an additive combination of an amine and a phenylic derivative. The following is the formula which the authors give:

	Grammes.
Anhydrous sulphate of soda	16
Caustic lithia	3
Hydramine	5
Water	1000

The developer so formed is stated to be especially sensitive to the restraining action of bromide of potassium and on that account to be very suitable for developing over-exposed plates.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FOR PRODUCING GELATINE RELIEFS.—Hydrogen peroxide (or hydroxyl, H_2O_2) acts on a gelatine negative in a manner very similar to persulphate of ammonia, dissolving the silver image and forming a gelatine relief, by solution also of the gelatine in the parts covered with silver. The cause of this latter action lies in the fact that the gelatine in the silver-covered parts has become partially oxidised by absorbing the chlorine or bromine, when the plate was exposed and when thus oxidised is less able than the unaltered gelatine to resist the oxidising action of the hydroxyl. A solution recommended by the author which may serve as the basis for experiment, is a three per cent. solution of hydroxyl, containing two per cent. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.19).—*Dr. Andresen, in Bulletin of the Association Belge de Photographic, (Australia, P.I.).*

PLATINUM TONING BATH.—A new formula for this contains phenylene-diamine and chloroplatinite of potassium. The reducing action of the phenylene-diamine causes metallic platinum to be on the verge of deposition and thus in a suitable condition for a toning bath. The formula is:

Phenylene-diamine (1% sol.)	5 to 10 c.c.
Potassium-chloroplatinite (1 % sol.)	5 to 10 c.c.
Distilled water	100 c.c.

Matt surface papers are very satisfactorily toned with this, the tones given being intense platinum-blacks.

The *Photo Kronik* publishes a method of increasing the energy of the hydroquin one developer by the addition of iodine. It is said to give excellent results and adds vigor to the negative. A working formula is constituted as follows:

Water	100 c.c.
Sodium sulphate	4 grammes.
Hydroquinone	1 gramme.
(Lat. solution sodium carbonase)	10 c.c.
Bromide of potassium (1-10)	3 drops.

Add to the above three drops of the following:

Water	15 c.c.
Iodide of potassium	5 grammes.
Iodine	1½ grammes.

After the iodine has dissolved increase the amount of solution to 250 c.c. by adding water.

Indian Village, Thessalon

DEVELOPING AND FIXING SIMULTANEOUSLY.—From notes in a foreign contemporary we gather that the following combined developer and fixer may be satisfactorily employed with dry plates:—

Pyrocatechin	7 grms.
Caustic potash (stick)	7 "
Hyposulphite of soda	30 "
Water	75 c.c.

For use take the following quantities:

Solution as above	8 c.c.
Twenty % solution of hypo	15 c.c.
Water	20 c.c.

The developer may be used two or three times. The results, we are told, are quite as good as plates developed in the ordinary way. That this method would effect considerable saving of time cannot be questioned, and if what is claimed for it is correct, we should imagine that the professional and trade photographer will make a change in his procedure.

VARNISHING NEGATIVE FILMS.—It is advisable in varnishing negative films to apply the varnish on both sides. The following is a good formula:—

Collodio amylacetat	100 ccm.
Ricinus oil	2 "

The varnish is applied to both sides of the thoroughly dried film, and films so treated should show no inclination to curl.

TWO USEFUL SOLUTIONS.—You should always keep in your dark room a ten per cent. solution of bromide of potassium and a bottle of rodinal for two special purposes. In the case of the former it is absolutely indispensable for applying with a brush or a wad of cotton wool to those parts of a picture which you desire to keep from developing up too quickly, such as skies, etc. With rodinal used in a strong solution you will frequently be able to get dark backgrounds, to develop up quite easily, applying it also with a brush or cotton wool to the parts desired. It is unnecessary to add that care must be exercised in both these operations, and it is desirable to have a tap or dish of water at hand so that the action may be stopped at any moment.

Blue spectacles are useful for giving the photographer a true rendering of landscape in monochrome, and enabling him to see form without color. Color is frequently the chief charm of a landscape and few people possess the gift of being able to see form apart from color until they have produced a negative. Another way is to use a blue ground-glass focusing screen, and so judge all your pictures in monochrome.—*The Amateur Photographer.*

STRONG OR WEAK NEGATIVES.—Undoubtedly one of the many advantages of the carbon process is the facility with which one can sensitise the tissue to suit the character of the negative, though a fairly plucky one is necessary to obtain the best results with this process. Until recently there was but one variety of P.O.P., which had to do for all requirements. As the material is now made in two varieties, for strong and weak negatives, a great power is placed in the ama-

teur's hands, especially in these days of hand camera work, thin negatives and stainless developers.

Strong negatives should be printed quickly in strong light or sunlight, and, if exceptionally harsh, should be reduced with persulphite of ammonium, or the paper may be unable to record the gradations correctly, as there is so much less range in P.O.P. than in a negative or transparency.

Thin negatives must be slowly printed in the shade, with one or two thicknesses of tissue paper over the frame. If very thin, a piece of green glass may be put in front of the negative in the printing frame, and the printing carried through that medium. This ensures the printing being done in the method which gives most contrast in the finished print from such a negative, and also, there is reason to think, the most permanent result.—*Photographic News.*

A developer which has been used with success for underexposed plates is given in the following formula :

Water	1,000 cubic centimetres.
Metol	4 grammes.
Hydrochinone	2 "
Sulphite of Soda	60 "
Carbonate of Soda	60 "

This solution is to be recommended, as it will keep for a long time and does not stain the plate.—*Scientific American.*

Landscape Notes.—Hold the bellows forward when using wide angle lenses, by fastening an elastic loop to each side of one of the central folds and stretching them over the lens or over screws fixed in either side of the camera front. Do not pull the bellows forward by hauling on these loops, but by taking hold of the bellows themselves; then slip the loops over the lens or screws.

In windy weather a loop of elastic sewn to one side of the focusing cloth, where it meets under the chin, and a button-hook on the other side (for the loop to slip over), will keep the cloth in place on the head.

Still water in the foreground is often advisedly rippled by throwing a few pebbles into it just before exposure.

Natural Pose of Figures in Landscape.—Arrangeplate and stop for a short exposure, say 1-20th second. Pose four figures and cry "Now," but without exposing. Let a second or two pass (during which the figure stands with muscles strained), and then release the model with the usual "thank you." On the instant press the bulb of the shutter. The figure will, for a moment, have relaxed itself into a natural, unstrained position, free from suggestion of pose. This position must be secured before any great departure from it takes place.—*The Photogram.*

Photographic Paragraphs.

(Selected from exchanges.)

It is said that fumes from formalin have a tendency to harden the membranes in the nose, therefore use care in its use.

Do not use acid in any form in agate ware trays. The acid acts immediately on the enamel and causes the iron to come through in fine spots.

When working in interiors when the light is bad damp the ground glass all over. This will render it more transparent.

Over-exposed carbon prints may sometimes be saved by the addition of a small quantity of ammonium persulphate to the developing water.

Kachin is an excellent developer for plates which are known or suspected of being stale. Sodium phosphate, however, should not enter into the formula.

Negatives which are being dried in warm weather should have all drops of water which form on the surface removed. If they remain after the remainder of the surface is dry, spots on the negative may be expected.

When developing plates in a strange dark room it is advisable to turn the water on very cautiously. If there is a strong pressure it is quite possible that otherwise valuable negatives may be utterly ruined.

Thin negatives will give better results if covered during printing with a plate, the gelatine on which has been dyed with a solution of naphthol green. Spoilt negatives, from which the silver has been dissolved, can be utilized for the purpose.

Good yellow light and plenty of it is the best for developing ordinary plates by. Development may take place at a greater distance from the lamp, and the room generally will be better illuminated. The development dishes should be covered most of the time to exclude the light.

Bromide of potassium, as a restrainer, may be used with any developer regardless of the alkali used. It is not advisable to use ammonium bromide with pyro-soda, owing to the possibility of ammonia being set free and so upsetting the balance of the developer. It may be used with pyro-ammonia.

A white ink which is very useful for naming lantern slides may be made by mixing sulphate of barium with thin gum arabic solution until thick enough to flow easily from the pen.

Now that acetone is to be found in many dark rooms a wide-mouthed bottle may be half-filled with it. Spoilt celluloid films should have the gelatine carefully cleaned off, cut into fragments, crumpled up, and placed in the acetone to form celluloid varnish, which is useful for a variety of purposes.

Citrate of soda is a far more powerful restrainer than potassium bromide, and does not tend to fog the shadows. A few drops of a ten per cent. solution added to the developer will entirely check development of the shadows, keeping them clear, while permitting the accumulation of density in the high lights.

To prevent mounts from cockling, paste a piece of thin paper the same size and thickness as the print in the same position but on the back of the mount when mounting. As they dry, the print and paper will both contract, tending to pull the mount in opposite ways, and so the card will be kept flat.—P.E.

To cement celluloid films together, the following solution answers admirably :

	Parts.
Collodion	80
Ether	20

A good backing can be made with plain collodion colored with dragon's blood.

Warm toned lantern slides are readily obtained by the use of acetane with pyro. The greater the proportion of acetone the warmer the tone on the resulting slide.

When developing bromide prints all attempts at dodging by altering the developer to suit under or over-exposures in the printing frame must be abandoned. One form and strength of developer should be used. It should only be used once, and then thrown away, and the exposure must be right if the prints are to be worth looking at.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

ACCURACY and FINISH with the best
WEARING QUALITIES for the LEAST
MONEY . . . . . .

If you want to build up a good prescription trade no one can help you better than we can.

By introducing a new way of handling our work we are actually able to return mail orders in less time than ever done before.

We manufacture all our Gold and Filled goods.

We carry all sizes of Lenses and our styles in Frames are complete.

Should you visit here during Exhibition time be sure to call on us.

J. J. ZOCK & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians and Jewellers.

TORONTO, 32 & 34 Adelaide Street West ONTARIO.

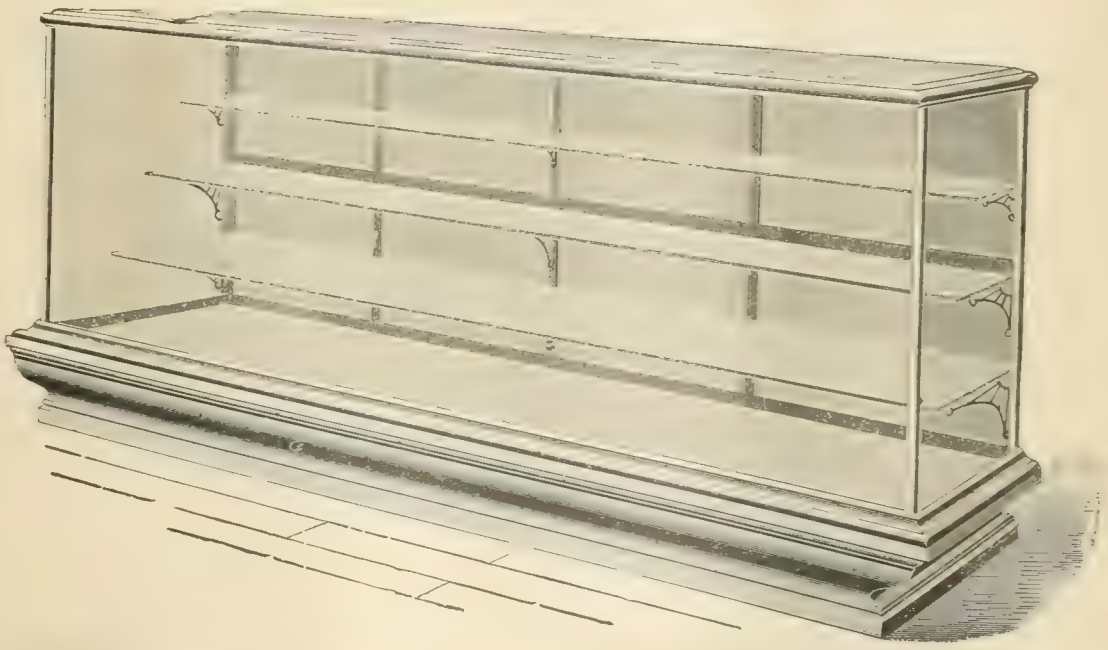
FREE OF DUTY

We Sell Our High Grade *Silent Salesman* TRADE MARK Show Case to the Best Merchants in Canada.

These Cases are suitable for displaying all kinds of goods. A special case is made for cigars, which is fitted with moisteners.

Our newest improvement is our **Patent Illuminating Device,** for lighting these Superb Cases.

Canadian Trade supplied from our **WINDSOR** branch.



JNO PHILLIPS & CO.
Limited
DETROIT, - Mich.,
AND
WINDSOR, Ont.

Address us at DETROIT.

Style Figure 68a.

We Can Save You Money

—ON

STOCK ORDERS

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable.
Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—
and Reasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our ℞ Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

"PROTOSE"

A Vegetable Food, Tested under Medical Supervision in cases of defective nutrition, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Obesity, etc, etc., and as an Exclusive Diet

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

85 per cent. of Proteid Matter, full strength powder, $2.50 per jar.
45 per cent. of Proteid Matter, half strength powder, $1.50 per jar.
30 per cent. of Proteid Matter, third strength powder, $1.00 per jar.
(For rectal injections at half the price.)

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" *is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army* for its digestibility, palatableness, and life-sustaining properties.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.
10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

Canadian College of Optics

Every high salaried optician in Canada has been a student of our principal.

Why think about taking an inferior course and getting an inferior diploma when our course and diploma costs the same?

Over 300 Canadian opticians who have received their optical knowledge from us will tell you how pleased they are.

Two Courses ATTENDANCE and CORRESPONDENT

Next Classes Oct. 2 and Nov. 6.

For terms and full particulars, address,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL, M.D.,
88 Yonge St., Toronto.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc..

R.E V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{30}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

The duty of the opiticist to his patron is a question which each one answers for himself and usually in a manner the most profitable to himself—but acts that are profitable may not long or ultimately be beneficial. This theme is suggested to me by two cases which were recently referred to me for advice, etc. The first came from an opticist and was complaining of asthenopia and was wearing + .25 sph. in each eye. The age of the patient was 15, a school girl, and what any intelligent opticist hoped to secure by placing +.25 sphericals is more than can be conceived. Was it an exhibition of ignorance or greed? Each one will easily answer for himself. But is this harnessing up a child with such a nuisance fair treatment either from business or any other consideration — to say nothing of the dishonesty of the whole thing? Two dollars and a half were paid for a pair of spectacles which were not only worse than useless but in addition were unsightly and uncomfortable. I sent a note to the opticist enclosing a letter for the family physican containing the diagnosis and line of treatment as it appeared to me. Whether the opticist will gain or lose by the two dollar and a half fit is not hard to divine. Would it not have been much better to have frankly told the parents that the case was outside the province of an opticist and at one stroke secure the confidence and gratitude of the parents, which two factors always mean continued patronage? The parents will now naturally conclude that they were put to expense for nothing as the result either of the ignorance or avarice of the opticist.

In striking contrast to the above was the second case, also referred to me by another opticist. This case was also a little girl with periodical squint. The mother told me that the "optician had carefully examined her daughter's eyes, but did not think the glasses he found indicated would be of any service, and advised her to obtain an examination and advice from an oculist." In his note to me he told me "that by the usual tests, including fogging and retinoscopy, he found the connection to be + .75 sph. ⌒ + .75, cylinder axis 90 in each eye."

I atropinized the child's eyes and found she needed + 4 50 sph. ⌒ + .75 cyl., axis 90. I gave her this prescription to take back to her optician, and congratulated her upon having such an intelligent and trustworthy refractionist in her town.

Is it not reasonable to conclude that that opticist will have the confidence and patronage of this family and all the other families they can influence? Certainly! A constant advertisement in the neighborhood by a patron who knows and appreciates the fact that her opticist realizes the true relation which should exist between patron and optician.

The third annual convention of the American Association of Opticians was held in Detroit on August 14, 15 and 16, 1900, and was a success in point of numbers, although but very few (some half-dozen) were present from Canada. A number of interesting papers were read, which supplied the mental pabulum, while the gastronomic end was well looked after at the banquet following. Mr. T. B. Walker, of Lansing, Mich., objected very wisely and emphatically to "wholesale houses giving free and inferior courses in optics," saying "we want more protection from the wholesale houses" and "we want fewer cheap-course factories' and "less diploma mills." From his remarks one would conclude Mr. Baker was "on to" the tactics of some of the Canadian wholesale optical houses. Druggists can largely prevent this sort of thing continuing by simply refusing to patronize wholesale optical houses who are flooding the country with cheap-course graduates.

Business Tips.

The **Perfection Suppository Machine,** manufactured by **Fox, Fultz & Co.**, of Barton, does the work of making suppositories more quickly and with less trouble than any other machine on the market. The wise druggist will investigate this machine.

Photographic Supplies, which we have predicted for some time would become a leading side-line with druggists, have certainly taken a firm hold. Have you received one of **Evans and Sons'** catalogues yet? If you are interested drop them a card.—See advt.

"We can save you money."—That is what we are all after, and if doing business in **optical goods,** the **Dominion Optical Co.** say they can put you in the way of doing it.

Yes, many of them,—but a **Corn Salve** manufactured by one of the most reliable houses in Canada, and at a price (10 cents) which makes goods go quickly, the **London Drug Co.** offer you through these columns.

Staunton is a word so well-known to all the wall paper dealers in Canada that to mention brings to their recollection what is choice and elegant in design in **Wall Papers** of every description.

Two months more for flies, so do not let your stock of **Wilson's Fly Pads** run too low. There is always a demand for Wilson's while flies are in existence.

"Five times the nourishment contained in meat, 40 times that contained in potatoes." This shows the difference in nourishing value between **Tropon** and the usual food, in general consumption. Look at the vast difference as illustrated in the advertisement of **Hupfeld Ladecking & Co.**

Good light is especially essential for every drug store. Read the advertisement

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

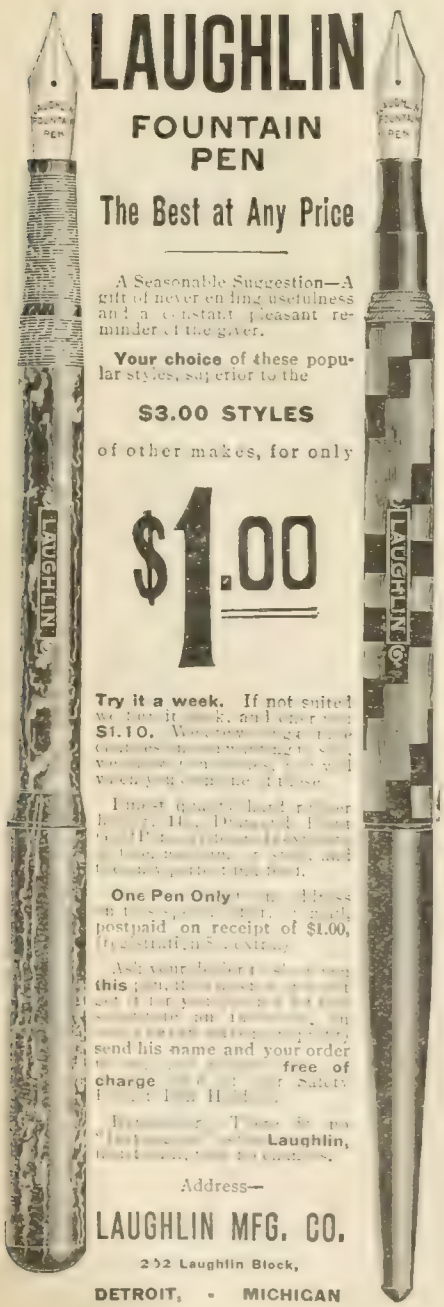
The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO


LAUGHLIN
FOUNTAIN PEN
The Best at Any Price
A Seasonable Suggestion—A gift of never ending usefulness and a constant pleasant reminder of the giver.
Your choice of these popular styles, superior to the
$3.00 STYLES
of other makes, for only
$1.00
Try it a week. If not suited we take it back, and refund $1.10.
One Pen Only postpaid on receipt of $1.00,
this
send his name and your order free of charge
Laughlin,
Address—
LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.
252 Laughlin Block,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

of **The Auer Light Co.**, of Montreal, in this issue.

Lyman Bros. & Co, Limited, announce that they have been awarded a prize at the Paris Exhibition for the display of **chemicals** of their own manufacture, and offer these chemicals to the trade as "equal to the best." The name of **Lyman** is sufficient guarantee of strength and purity.

Special offerings for the fall trade are made by **J. Winer & Co.**, Hamilton, Ont. Consult the list and you will consult your interest by purchasing.

"Speaks for itself"—"Does all except wrap the parcel"—"Without a peer in beauty and effectiveness." These are the claims made by **J. Phillips & Co., Limited**, for their **Silent Salesman** Show Cases, and what they claim is fully endorsed by those who have them. Read their advt.

The season is now on us for **Licorice**. You know that excellent selling brand, **Y. & S.**? How is your stock of it? Look at the specialties they are offering.

For the most desirable lines in **Holiday Perfumes**, do not fail on any account to see **Seely's**. Their catalogue will be mailed free; and mind you! these goods are **only** sold to **druggists**.

Price List.

The following price list has been adopted by The Carson Medicine Co., manufacturing chemists, Toronto:

	Per Doz.
Carson's Stomach Bitters	$3 00
Carson's Cough Drops	3.00
Ivorine Dentrifice	1.80
Pectoria	1 50

For sale only by the wholesale trade.

Basol.—Trade name for a new disinfectant intended as a succedaneum for liquor cresolii saponatus.

SITUATION WANTED

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO AND PHILADELPHIA wishes position as Assistant. Exceptional references. Total abstainer. Eighteen years' experience. Address, "F. E. CASCARA, care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto."

FOR SALE

OLD and well-established Drug business. Good Stand. Clean Stock, no cutting. A cash buyer will get a bargain. Address, W. MURCHISON, 22 Bay Street, Toronto.

1 x 6-foot Show Case and Counter; 1 x 3 foot Counter (cabinet style). All in good order and will be sold cheap. Apply to Box 196, GUELPH, ONT.

GOOD paying drug business in one of the best towns in Ontario, excellent stand, well established, good prescription trade, no cutting. First-class opportunity for a young man with some capital. Full particulars as to stock, price, amount of sales, etc., on application to W. E. HAMILL, M.D., 88 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA.

Excellent Field for Sale of Patent Medicines

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

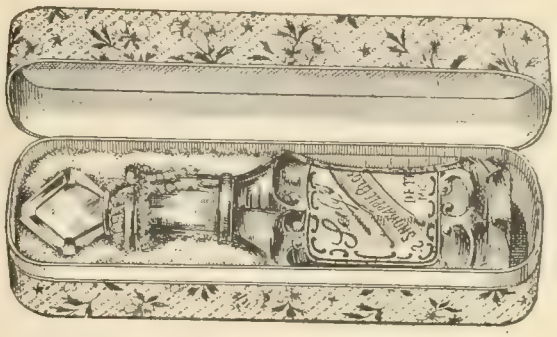
SEELY'S HOLIDAY PERFUMES

. . . . . Unrivalled for 39 Years . . . . . .

Special attention has been given the line this year, and it is larger and more beautiful than ever.

WITHOUT A PEER

As we sell to the drug trade ONLY, in return we claim at least a share of your patronage.



If for any reason our representatives fail to see you, send for our new illustrated catalogue and mail us your order for Christmas Perfumes. It will be appreciated and have our careful and prompt attention.

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	95	1 00
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	19	22
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	59
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	03
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	36	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	43
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	55
Matico, lb	70	

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, loz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc. lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac., lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	40	45
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	60	65
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	3 75	4 00
Subnitrate, lb	3 25	3 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	6 75	7 75
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

Alcohol and Whiskies
J. E. Seagram

Beeswax
W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Capsules
Parke, Davis & Co.
H. Planten & Son

Chemicals
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
T. H. Smith & Co.
The Standard Chemical Co.

Cigars and Tobaccos
J. Bruce Payne
And. Wilson & Co.

Corks
Ayrton & Saunders
Saunders & Evans

Corkscrews
Clough Corkscrew Co.

Disinfectants
F. S. Calvert & Co.
Alonzo W. Spooner
R. Wightman

Drug Cabinets
J. S. Bennett

Druggists' Confectionery
Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

Drug Sundries
The Elliot Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Nerlich & Co.
Saunders & Evans
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Drug Journals
Meyer Bros.' Druggist
Pharmaceutical Journal
Spatula

Druggists—Wholesale
The Bole Drug Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Fly Paper
John Hislop & Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
O. & W. Thum Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.

Fruit Juices
The J. Hungerford Smith Co.
J. J. McLaughlin

Glassware
Sydenham Glass Co.

Lamps, etc.
Auer Light Co.

Licorice
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Young & Smylie

Lime Juice
Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

Lye and Caustic Soda
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Gillett's Chemical Works
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

Manufacturers' Agents
Patton & Eddington
Saunders & Evans

Metal Boxes, Etc.
W. A. Gill & Co.
Jos. G. Taite's Sons
Herm. Weissenburger & Co.

Non-Secret Remedies
F. Stearns & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Oils, Etc.
Atlantic Refining Co.

Optical College
Dr. W. E. Hamill

Optical Goods
Dominion Optical Co.
Ross, Limited
J. J. Zock & Co.

Paper
Canada Paper Co.

Paper Bottle Caps
Sayford Paper Specialty Co.

Paper Boxes and Cartons
Dominion Paper Box Co.
Lawson & Jones

Patents
Marion & Marion
Munn & Co.
John A. Saul

Patent Medicines
Abbey Eff. Salt Co.
Albionito Co.
Benger & Co.
Boissy et Cie.
W. Bowen
John Bond's Ink Co.
Brayley, Sons & Co.
A. R. Bremer & Co.
British Chemists Co.
Canadian Specialty Co.
The Cook Co.
Druggists' Corporation of Canada
Henry R. Gray
Himrod Mfg. Co.
John Hislop & Co.
The F. E. Karn Co.
London Drug Co.
Raymond & Co.
C. C. Richards & Co.
Dr. J. M. Sawers.
Todd Remedy Co.
M. Winckler
A. L. Williston

Perfumes and Toilet Goods
Seely Manufacturing Co.
John Taylor & Co.
The Me-Mosa Co.

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Antikamnia Chemical Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
Ferris & Co., Limited
R. L. Gibson

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Hatch Protose Co.
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
The Mackerzie, Snyder Co., Limited
Parke, Davis & Co.
F. Stearns & Co.
H. K. Wampole & Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Pharmaceutical Machinery
A. Colton
Fox, Fultz & Co.

Photographic Supplies
Canadian Camera Co.
Evans & Sons, Limited
The W. A. Lyon Co., Limited
Marion & Co.
Moores, De Saules & Co.
Ross, Limited

Plasters, Surgical Cottons, Etc.
Gilmour Bros. & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
J. Stevens & Son, Limited

Polishes, Etc.
The Albionite Co., Limited
John Oakey & Sons, Limited

Rat and Roach Exterminators
Common Sense Mfg. Co.
E. S. Wells

Rubber Goods
Canada Rubber Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.

School Books
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Sealing Wax
George Waterston & Sons

Sheep Dips
R. Wightman

Show Cases and Fittings
Canadian Office & Furniture Co.
Cobban Mfg. Co.
J. Phillips & Co.
London Showcase Co.

Signs
W. Sedgwick

Sponges and Chamois
Saunders & Evans

Stationery
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Surgical Instruments
Powell & Barstow
J. Stevens & Sons, Limited

Toys and Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Vaccine
Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co.
Ontario Vaccine Farm

Wall Papers
M. Staunton & Co.

Wines and Liquors
J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
L. A. Wilson & Co.

Wood Alcohol
Standard Chemical Co.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
Milk Sugar, powdered, lb	30	35
Morphine, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
Nepenthe, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
Pepsin, Saccharated, oz	35	40
Phenacetine, oz	30	35
Pipocarpine, Muriate, grain	12	13
Phosphorus, lb	90	1 10
Potassa, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
Potassium, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonat,e lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
Prophylamine, oz	35	46
Quinine, Sulph, bulk	50	55
Ozs., oz	55	60
Quinidine, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
Salicin, lb	8 00	8 50
Santonin, oz	28	30
Silver, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
Sodium, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
Somnal, oz	85	00
Spirit Nitre, lb	38	68
Strontium, Nitrate, lb	18	20
Strychnine, crystals, oz	80	85
Sulfonal, oz	55	60
Sulphur, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
Tartar Emetic, lb	50	55
Thymol (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
Veratrine, oz	2 00	2 10
Zinc, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Oil, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

Castor, lb	12	14
Cod Liver, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
Cottonseed, gal	1 10	1 20
Lard, gal	90	1 00
Linseed, boiled, gal	90	95
Raw, gal	85	90
Neatsfoot, gal	1 20	1 30
Olive, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
Palm, lb	12	10
Sperm, gal	1 50	1 65
Turpentine, gal	80	1 00

Drug Reports.

Canada

During the past month the markets have been fairly steady with an upward tendency in most lines. Glycerine is decidedly higher, it may reach 20c. in cases. Quinine has been advanced by the manufacturers about 5c. per ounce; higher prices still are looked for. Cocaine has been advanced $1 per oz. Oils, Bergamot, lemon and cubebs have advanced. Saltpetre is about 1c. per lb. higher. Arrowroot, cubebs, camphor, chamomile flowers, Buchu leaves, Ginseng root, gaelic and tannic acids, cocaine, creosote, nutgalls, menthal, saulonine are all higher.

Business Notices.

We would call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of the Canadian Specialty Co., of 118 King street E, Toronto, Ont. They are the Canadian distributers of Mr. Henry Heide's goods, and Mr. Emil Polikwa, who recently visited Montreal, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is the proprietor of the above firm, reports an increasing sale of these goods everywhere. He has brought several new lines with him which his firm will put on the market this Fall, and we bespeak for the Canadian Specialty Co., now in its tenth year, an increasing business during the coming months.

Detection of Phenacetine.

As a test for phenacetine in powder mixtures the following reaction of Ritsert is recommended: Dissolve 0.1 gm. in 1 cc. of concentrated hydrochloric acid in a test-tube, then dilute with 1 cc. of water and let the mixture cool. Filter out any precipitate formed and add to the filtrate 3 to 4 drops of a 3 per cent. solution of chromic acid. The solution, in presence of phenacetine, takes on a ruby color.—*L'Union. Phar.*

Tuberon

This name is given by Prof. Verley to the pure tuberose essential oil, a substance separated from the oil of tuberose as obtained by enfleurage. M. Verley obtained tuberon by distillation of the crude oil in vacuo. He attacked the problem of producing the tuberose odor synthetically much in the same manner as he did that of the jasmine, and though he has not yet succeeded in solving it, its solution is merely a question of time. This much is known of tuberon—that it is a keton, but its constitution has not yet been established.—*Rev. Phar.*

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,
TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1900. No. 10

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 10th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Engaging Clerks and Apprentices.
Commercial Travellers.
How to Work.
Co-operative Buying by Retailers.
Intercolonial Reciprocity.
The New German Pharmacopœia.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre.
The Advertisers' Opportunity.
TRADE NOTES.
News Summary.
Suit Dismissed.
Ontario College of Pharmacy Students' Class.
National Association of Retail Druggists.
National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
The Proprietary Association of America.
Medicine in China.
Green Soap.
Unwarranted Legislation.
Antagonizing the Retailer.
Pharmacy in England.
CORRESPONDENCE.
The Soda Water Trade.
The "German" Bill.
Simple Helps for the Pharmacist.
Homeopathic Prescriptions.
Combination Letter Paper and Envelope.
To Supplant the Postage Stamp.
Success in Business.
Filteration and Percolation.
Apotheken Inspection in Germany.
Solution of Hypophosphites Compound without Sugar.
Tropon.
The Retail Druggist Should Sell for Cash.
Practical Hints on Advertising.
Optical Telegraphy.
How to Keep Plasters
FORMULARY.
Department of Advertising.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
BUSINESS TIPS.
DRUG REPORTS.

Engaging Clerks and Apprentices.

Few tasks which the average druggist undertakes worry him more than the engaging of assistants. Apart from the uncertainty under which he labors as to respective merits of applicants, some of his customers are sure to have sons or relatives whom they wish to place under his tutelage, and, however lacking they may be in the elements which he considers necessary to produce an ultimately capable clerk, he has yet to consider the influence brought to bear upon him, and to frame the best excuse possible to avoid giving offence.

The usual difficulty experienced in the selection of clerks lies in the difficulty to secure those who have had an experience which will fit them for the kind of trade to be found in stores in other localities where the business done is entirely different to what they have been accustomed.

The pecuniary consideration between employer and employee is always a matter of mutual arrangement, and cannot well be made the subject of discussion in a trade journal, but the qualities a good clerk should possess are an entirely different affair, and are peculiarly adapted for consideration by a theorist, as the writer in such cases is bound to be.

We have our ideal of a drug clerk, and for the edification of our readers furnish it herewith. He should be well educated, so as to imbibe the more readily the knowledge which he will have to acquire in order to become an expert and intelligent pharmacist. He should be gentlemanly, so as to win the respect of the best class of your customers. He should be kindly and affable, so as to win the liking of those whom he is daily called upon to serve.

He should be patient, so as to endure quietly the various thoughtless impositions to which the druggist is subjected.

He should be politic, so as to handle with skill the various natures with which he comes in contact.

He should be prompt in attention, civil and courteous in service, kind and attentive to poor and to old people, and treat all children so nicely that they will not only want to go there again, but speak so favorably of the store that their parents may through them be induced to become permanent customers.

The clerk or apprentice who will follow along the lines here suggested will be invaluable to his employer, and gain a reputation for himself that will assure him profitable positions at any time he may be open for engagement.

Commercial Travellers.

The travelling salesman is a necessity in the present age of commercial dealing, and as long as competition continues he is bound to remain as the securing and controlling factor of the trade of the house he represents. The buyer must consider him if he is going to consider the house he travels for, as, apart from the good opinion he may have of the house, his trade is bound to be largely secured and held by the personality of its representative. Good houses cannot afford to do with poor travellers and poor houses must of necessity have the best men that can be secured. The salesman should, and usually does, honorably represent his house, as he in fact is the house so far as his individual customer is concerned. In the drug trade of the country will be found some of the brightest and most gentlemanly travellers on the road. They well represent the dignity of their respective houses; treat their opponents with courteous fairness, and are often more highly thought of by their customers than the heads of their houses. They are the medium through which an intelligent conception of the condition of trade in general, and its difficulties, are conveyed from one druggist to another, and it is

not too much to say that they wield an important influence in promoting general harmony when trade troubles threaten to disturb the unity of action which is so necessary to the well-being of a business so closely associated as is that in which the retail druggist is engaged. The majority of them are men of keen insight and large and varied experience, and we do not hesitate to say that we would more readily convey, through the columns of this journal, the impressions they have as to the true state of the drug trade than those of any other persons we know. The too often quoted expression "Oh, he is a drummer," does not to our mind convey a proper impression of the abilities of the men who are selected by the houses they represent because they are gifted with a personality which enables them to secure and hold a large and profitable trade for their employers. The really successful traveller must be an exceptional man, as it is necessary at times that he shall be prepared to take all sorts of abuse, and, without showing that he possesses any feelings whatever, immediately try to turn the tables so as to win the good-will of his aggressor. The travellers have our sympathy and respect and our best wishes for unlimited success in overcoming the crochety customers they so often expect a turn down from. Good luck to you boys.

How to Work.

The manner in which things are done is often of as much importance as the doing of them. The old saying that "anything that is worth doing, is worth doing well," bears out the idea that there are different ways of doing the same work, yet only one right way.

All work is performed in one or two ways—by labor with system, or by labor without it. The first is both theoretically and practically the best, as it achieves results by intelligence and labor, while the latter accomplishes by labor alone. The man who can plan well can always afford to have others carry out his plans, but the man who cannot do so must of necessity do the work himself. In business affairs the more closely that definite and well-arranged plans can be carried out the better. System is the watchword of success.

Considering these truisms in their relation to the work of our drug friends, how may they be supposed to apply? He does not usually have many to perform duties under him and he may in consequence say that so long as the tasks that present themselves are performed he is satisfied. He may be, but he ought not to be; as even though he may be satisfied himself he is setting an example which may lesson materially the chances for success of those who look to him for proper instruction. The druggist who can get through his work by an impromptu system will be likely to find that in case of his absence through sickness or for some other unavoidable cause, his business is sure to suffer for his lack of foresight. Unless his assistants are naturally endowed with gifts of order and system that he did not possess or did not carry out, the business may have to drift as it will. The druggist who does not adopt a business system is almost sure to show his defect to every customer who enters his store, and to demonstrate it to a nicety to every creditor from whom he buys. His clerks will be apt to be found sitting on the doorstep or on the counter. His store may possibly be rejuvenated each house-cleaning period. His shop bottles will be filled when the last drop of liquid has been used in the filling of some prescription. The rearrangement of his show cases may take place under the spur of a suggestion from some drug traveller, and his windows cleaned at the suggestion of his wife. His accounts will be like the rest of his affairs, always in arrears, and both creditors and debtors will await his pleasure. The sole trouble with the man will be ascribable to one reason and that reason will be explained by the failure on his part to have learned "how to work."

Co-operative Buying by Retailers.

It has always been the policy of this journal to support the retail druggist in everything that would fairly better his condition and contribute to his success, and while the same policy still holds good and will be pursued with unvarying fidelity, it must be in support of business principles and methods that appeal to us as being fair. We understand as well as anyone can that the conditions of trade have caused druggists to do many things that they do not want to do and that they themselves would be the last to attempt to defend, yet we hope that whatever business policy they may feel called upon to adopt they will endeavor to shape it so that they will not inflict a wrong upon those who have loyally stood by them in all their perplexities. It would, perhaps, be difficult to find anywhere a class of business men who have been more loyal and true in the support of the retail trade than are to be found in the wholesale druggists of the Province of Ontario, yet these very men are being daily deprived of their rights at the hands of those retailers who adopt the plan of associate buying, not from the wholesaler, but from the very men who are more or less responsible for the conditions which cause them to do it. We do not say that associate buying is wrong, but we would prefer in justice to the wholesaler that it should be through him. No retailer can afford to buy all his supplies through outside sources, and so long as he is obliged to give a portion of his patronage to the jobber, who supplies him in broken lots and feels that the jobber should not sell to those who compete against him without possessing the same qualifications as he does, he in all fairness should treat the wholesaler as he wants to be treated. We have mentioned this matter before and regret that we feel it to be our duty to do so again. The retail druggist must recognize the fact that of all the men who are interested in his difficulties the wholesaler is naturally the most, and can always be depended upon to stand by him when the necessity arises. The interests of both are identical and are bound to remain so. If the wholesale druggists of the province were guilty of actions injurious to the retail trade we would be amongst the first to criticize their conduct, but so long as we believe that honorable dealing on their part is likely to continue in the future as it has in the past, we shall feel it our duty to advocate reciprocal fair-dealing on the part of our retail friends as well. "Live and let live" can be exemplified in this case to the ultimate benefit of both, and is to our mind a much more satisfactory business principle than one of temporary selfish expediency. Co-operation between wholesale and retail druggists will aid in restoring the proper channels of trade more speedily and satisfactorily than any makeshift and unnatural policy which can be devised, and we have yet a firm belief that the future of the drug trade in Canada will be brighter and better than its past.

A sick man sometimes repents of sins that he forgot to commit.

Money never disgraced a man, but men have disgraced money.

Merck's Chemical Works

DARMSTADT, GERMANY

About 10,000 different CHEMICALS and DRUGS for MEDICINAL, TECHNICAL and ANALYTICAL purposes are made by these prominent works, and are specified everywhere by the leading PHARMACISTS and DRUGGISTS for their PURITY, RELIABILITY and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

SCALE ·35
Our 1 lb. G.S. Bottle

HOLIDAY PERFUMES

IN FANCY GLASS-STOPPERED BOTTLES
CASED IN BEAUTIFUL SATIN-LINED BOXES

SCALE ·70
Our 25c. Line.

THIS year's line is better than ever, good and fast-selling as previous seasons' goods have been. As before we use **HUGUES GUEZET'S TRIPLE EXTRACTS** (manufactured at Grasse, France), but we have altered and improved our packages. The handsome orders already received sufficiently indicate the value and tastefulness of our goods. Letter orders stating retail prices will be filled to satisfaction.

Our 25c. Bottle is a Great Leader

TRY ONE DOZEN. The Other Lines are Equally Good Value.

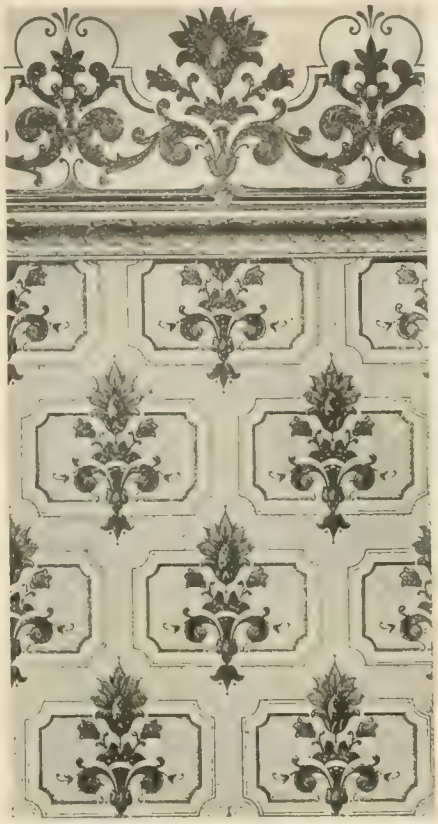
CARNATION PINK	IRIS BLANC	MUSK	NEW MOWN HAY
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM	WHITE ROSE	NARCISSUS	OCEAN SPRAY
CASHMERE BOUQUET	VERA VIOLA	PATCHOULI	OPOPONAX
ESS. BOUQUET	PEAU d' ESPAGNE	STEPHANOTIS	VIOLET
HELIOTROPE	LILY OF THE VALLEY	LILAS de FRANCE	WOOD VIOLET
JASMINE	MARIE STUART	JOCKEY CLUB	WEST END

STOCK BOTTLES—16 Oz. Corked, and 16 Oz. and 8 Oz. Glass Stoppered.

We Solicit Your Orders for **COD LIVER OIL, GLYCERINE, LIQUORICE**

Gibson's Worm Cakes (36-)	Cream Tartar Po., pure	Sozodont, 25c.	Oil Pepperment (Hotchkiss)
Cowntree's Jubes & Pastilles	Sal Rochelle	Sheffield's Dentrifice	Oil Santal (Horner's)
Coke Dandruff Cure	Acid Carbolic, white	Dentofoss	Nickel Salts
Gibson's Candies (full line)	Bismuth Salts	Ko No (Tooth Powder)	Elliot's Sheep Dip
Colgate's La France Rose, etc.	Phenacetine, lbs. and oz.	Malvina Cream	Canadian Cattle Spice
New Vaseline Preparations	Urotropin (Schering's & Merck's)	Teething Syrup (Hammond-Hall's)	Diamond Lye

THE ELLIOT & CO., LIMITED TORONTO.



Staunton

WALL PAPERS

We are satisfied that our 1901 line is the most beautiful, most saleable and most attractive priced line that we've ever put out. In every detail of the making of our goods we make this our motto—"Nothing but the best." Costs nothing to see our line. If you haven't seen it, it will pay you to wait for our traveller to get to you. Some few dealers have not been reached yet, we know, but inside a month or six weeks the whole ground will be covered.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

..Manufacturers..

TORONTO

Druggists' Fittings.

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the
Editor
"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS. RATS AND MICE.

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c.	Rat,	$1.0
50c.	"	3.50	25c.	"	1.7
1.00	"	8.00	50c.	"	3.5
			1.00	"	8.0

All Wholesale Druggists.

Intercolonial Reciprocity.

Now that the Federation of the Australasian provinces is an assured fact, the Pharmaceutical Societies of the various provinces are seeking to bring about a reciprocal arrangement whereby graduates in pharmacy may be eligible to practice their profession in any portion of the new confederation. The following basis has been recommended by the special committee of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has been very favorably received by the other governing bodies.

In accordance with the request of the Board that the Committee would offer suggestions as to a scheme of reciprocity, the Committee, having the correspondence which has taken place, and the various suggestions which have been made during the past fourteen years before them, to which careful attention was given, desire to make the following recommendation :

That the recognition of all persons on the Pharmaceutical Registers of the various Australasian Colonies who hold vested rights must be the essential starting point of intercolonial reciprocity, and that the Board must be prepared to recognize, on a date to be stated, all persons holding the legal qualification of registration, without discrimination as to how such qualification has been acquired.

As to the future the Committee consider that the only practical means of establishing intercolonial reciprocity is to be found in an agreement as to a common examination paper and examination.

Equality of standard of questions would not suffice. There must also be equality of judgment upon the answers of the students. In the answers of the students and the character and conduct of the examination will be found the satisfactory evidence as to value of the diploma, rather than in the character of the papers, and it is clear that the papers should be judged by a common tribunal, else what was accepted or rejected by one set of examiners might be differently dealt with by another.

The Committee append the details of the suggestions, as follows :

(1) That a Board of Examiners be appointed, consisting of, say, one representative of each of the Australasian colonies.

(2) That a common examination paper be agreed upon for the written and practical work, to be prepared by, say, one or two persons appointed by the said Board.

(3) That the examinations be held in the respective colonies at the same time.

(4) That all the papers be valued by, say, one or two examiners appointed by the Board.

It is thought that all arrangements for giving effect to this scheme might be managed by correspondence, but if it were thought that the Board should have a temporary headquarters, the same might be movable.

The present differences of terms of apprenticeship might be removed, without much difficulty, and the educational establishments of the various colonies could be reciprocally recognized with safety were this common examination scheme adopted, since inferiority of tuition would be promptly pointed out by the examiners.

The above report was submitted at a meeting of the Board held on August 8, 1900, and was carried unanimously.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of the report be sent to the Pharmacy Boards of the Australasian colonies and New Zealand, with an intimation that it was the basis of the conditions on which the Pharmacy Board of Victoria were willing to reciprocate.

The *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* in an editorial, says the report, which has been adopted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, places upon record the position of that body in relation to intercolonial reciprocity ; and the conditions laid down so materially relax any previous authoritative pronouncement for the colony named, and are so palpably reasonable and practicable that pharmaceutical federation is at once brought within easy realization.

The New German Pharmacopœia.

The German Pharmacopœia now in its fourth edition has been published and the revised text officially approved.

The various issues of this work were on June 1, 1872, January, 1883, and January, 1891. A supplement was published in 1895, but this is now incorporated in the new edition which will become official on January 1, 1901.

The following new articles have been introduced :

Adeps Lanæ anhydricus, Adeps Lanæ Cum aqua, Æther pro narcosi, Alcohol absolutus, Arecolinum hydrobromicum, Barytum chloratum, Bismutum subgallicum, Bromoformicum, coffeino-natrium salicylicum, Cautschuc, Gelatina alba, Hydrargyrum salicylicum, Hydrastinium hydrochloricum, Mel, Methylsulfonalum, Oleum camphoratum forte, Oleum chloroformii, Oleum Santali, Pilulæ Ferri carbonici Blaudii, Pyrazolonum phenyl-dimethylicum salicylicum, Semen Erucæ, Serum antidiphthericum, Tela depurata, Tuberculinum Kochi, Unguentum Adipes Lanæ, and Vinum chinæ.

The following have been dropped :

Auro-Natrium chloratum, Coffeinum natrio-benzoicum, Kallum aceticum, Keratinum, Liquor Ferri subacetici, Massa Pilulæ Ferri carbonici, Thallinum sulfuricum, Tinctura Ferri acetici ætherea, and Tinctura Moschi.

A table of atomic weights has been added and an enlarged list of reagents. The following articles are recommended to be protected from light :

Acidum benzoicum	Hydrargyr. chlorat.
— hydrobromic.	— — vapore perat.
Ether.	— oxydatum.
— bromatus.	— — via hum. parat.
— pro narcosi.	— præcip. alb.
Am. chlorat. ferrat.	Kalium permangan.
Amylen. hydrat.	Liq Ferri oxychlor.
Amyl. nitros.	— — sesquichlor.
Apomorph hydrochl.	Nap holum.
Aq. amygdal. amar.	Paraldehydum.
— chlorata.	Pastilli Hydr. bichl.
Bismut. subsalicylic.	Phosphorus.
Bromoformium.	Physostigmin sulf.
Chin. ferro citricum.	Pyrogallolum.
— sulfuricum.	Resorcinum.
— tannicum.	Santoninum.
Chloroformium	Serum antidiphth.
Ferrum citricum.	Stib. sulfur. aurant.
Formald. solutum.	Tuberculin. Kochi.

Hydrargyr. bijodatum.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre.

This important item in the list of remedies used in medical and veterinary practice is not too well understood, and to make clear to users of it the necessity of handling only the best this article is written.

There is a tendency in the practice of medicine in all its branches to adopt methods that may perhaps be justifiable at a bargain counter, but are not only undignified in a professional man, but, from the standpoint of the patient, be he a man or a cow, are unfair, sometimes dishonest and always unscientific. The effort used in chasing after the cheapest had far better be applied to trying to discover the best, and the reader is asked to peruse the following, and form for himself an opinion as to whether the adage "the best is the cheapest" is not exemplified in the substance herein described.

Sweet spirits of nitre has been recognized by British Pharmacopœias for 150 years, and in composition has varied but little. The quantity used and the reli-

ance placed on its efficacy calls for a clear understanding of what standard of excellence should be required of it. For all the purposes of this paper it may be said that is a solution of ethyl nitrite or nitrous ether in alcohol, while it is also true that it contains variable amounts of other substances, some possibly of medicinal value, but mainly impurities, decomposition products or adulterants. It is now generally recognized by the pharmacopœias of the world that spirits of nitrous ether depends for its medicinal qualities on the nitrous ether which it contains, and they therefore set as a standard the ratio of this substance to its total volume. In referring to the element of cheapness we come to the item which causes sweet spirits of nitre to be dearer than linseed oil, turpentine or water; alcohol being almost the whole of this compound, its price is necessarily governed by that of spirit, and here is where the abuse comes; attempts are made to replace some of the alcohol with a less expensive solvent, and this in the face of the orders given in all pharmacopœias to use alcohol only. The question is to the point,—Can we water our spirits of nitre and be honest to our patients, leaving out being honest to principle, science or our profession?

The writer had occasion to assay a sample of sweet spirits of nitre, sold admittedly as a second quality; in the discussion which ensued between dealers, wholesalers and commercial travellers the assertion was made repeatedly that "the dealers must have it cheap, and they don't care what it contains," and "well, the nitrous ether is in, and leaving out some alcohol only makes it cheaper.' The writer contended that were the nitrous ether there to the extent shown in the assay, in the above sample of No. 2, still both arguments were wrong, and a pharmacopœial spirit was cheapest in the end. Following is the assay of the sample of No. 2 compared with B. P. requirements:

Sp. Grav.

Sample No. 2, .9142.

B. P. spirit, .838 to .842.

Vol. of Gas Yield.

Half volume.

7 volumes to 5 volumes.

The above sp. grav. indicates a mixture of spirits of nitre with water, and the absence of nitric oxide gas points to a lack of stability, to which we will refer again. Speaking for the moment of comparative value in dollars and cents, it will be seen that a B. P. article would be worth ten times as much as this sample of No. 2, therefore if the dilution with water (equal parts) indicated above brought the price down a corresponding proportion, even then the buyer paid five times too much for what medicinal effect he obtained. Of course the argument recurs at this moment, "They don't care so long as it is cheap," but the writer has more confidence in his professional brethren than to think they are so lacking in common sense and ability.

To turn to the question as to the need of using alcohol to preserve nitrous ether, the following quotation from "Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, 1898," Vol. I., will be of value: "The tendency of nitrous ether and kindred preparations to undergo gradual deterioration, with destruction of the nitrous ether, is a point of great practical importance. The exact conditions which facilitate or retard the change are not thoroughly understood, but it is established beyond doubt that the presence of excess of water greatly favors the destruction of the nitrous ether. Hence, adulteration of sweet spirits of nitre with water, a practice which is very common, not only dilutes the preparation, but greatly enhances the tendency of the nitrous ether to undergo decomposition. The author proved by direct experiment that a sample of spirit of nitrous ether kept perfectly well for very many months when undiluted, but the same sample, when mixed with one-third of its measure of water, contained no nitrous ether whatever after an interval of four months. In these experiments the samples were kept in well-closed bottles, but of course imperfect closing of the bottle, or exposure to light or to excessive temperature will be certain to cause loss of so volatile a substance as is the nitrite of ethyl. On the other hand, a solution of pure nitrous ether in absolute alcohol was found by the author to contain a considerable proportion of ethyl nitrite, and mere traces of free acid, after being kept for fully seven years." Mr. Allen adds in footnotes opinions by Profs. Matthew Hay, Murrell, Leech and Attfield, all to the effect that they consider ethyl nitrite to be the medicinal principle. A note by Mr. Allen states that he recently examined a sample having a density of .940, which was very naturally devoid of nitrous ether. Mr. Allen goes on to say "the addition of water to sweet spirits of nitre is a highly reprehensible practice, for it not only reduces the immediate strength and medicinal value of the preparation, but also renders it far more liable to change, owing to the *tendency of ethyl nitrite to undergo decomposition in presence of water.*" From Bulletin No. 23, Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, is quoted Mr. Frank T. Harrison's remarks: "Two samples were adulterated with water. This is a very objectionable addition. Not only does it dilute the spirit, but it renders it very liable to deteriorate, and in a short time it will become quite worthless. A sample of full strength which I diluted with water until it had a specific gravity of about .900 was entirely devoid of ethyl nitrite in six months, while samples which I prepared according to the B.P. process and kept in glass-stoppered bottles, entirely filled, were of full strength after keeping one year."

In confirmation of the stability and keeping qualities of properly-made B.P. spirit of nitre, subjoined is the analysis of a sample of spirit of nitre, B.P., made by the writer in 1890, being ten years old at the time of this analysis:

Specific gravity	.841
Gas volume	2 volumes

The subject here presented is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the reader, who will draw his own conclusions.

J. M. Williams.

The Advertiser's Opportunity.

A good advertisement brings business. A poor advertisement seldom does. Advertising writing is now an important factor in all branches of trade, so much so that in most instances it is necessary to employ a specialist who has made a study of the work and gives his whole time, energy and talent towards producing the best ads. and the most satisfactory results for the advertiser. Mr. J. P. McConnell who is now permanently located in Toronto, is perhaps one of the most successful ad. writers that we have in Canada. The excellent work that he has done for "The Slater Shoe," "The Albinite Co.," etc., marks Mr. McConnell an expert in the advertising line. We have secured Mr. McConnell's services in editing our "Department of Advertising" and feel confident that our readers will read with pleasure and profit what he has to say every month. He will cheerfully answer any enquiries and if desired will criticise your advertising.

Yes!

YOU

CAN

BUY

CHEAPER

GOODS

Some say they are simply paying for **Reputation.**

Reputation is the **Public's Approval** of a good thing.

Absence of Reputation means either **Experiments** or that **Public Approval** has been **withheld.**

Would our products hold their **Reputation** unless they had continued for years to be "**A Good Thing**"?

But you are not buying our **Reputation.** We need the "**Reputation**" ourselves, but we offer to sell you the "good thing."

You can well afford to pay us a trifle more for ours, for they are worth it.

Cough Syrups

Twenty different styles of wrappers.
Ten different formulas.
They all have a "**Reputation.**"
Prices are reasonable and all good values.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
LONDON, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Windsor, Ont.

PHARMACEUTICALS

We respectfully submit to our Patrons and the trade the following list of specialties which are manufactured by us and therefore are guaranteed :

Aromatic Cascara
Of fluid extract strength, the aromatic principles being a complete disguise to the bitterness as well as making it very palatable.

Flu. Ext Cascara Sagrada
Made from selected bark, full strength, contains no aloes.

Flu. Ext. Licorice
Is manufactured from a good quality of licorice root. Has no cheap extract of licorice mass in it, which fact can be easily seen by its brilliant appearance.

Flu. Ext. Belladonna Rad
For making B. P. tincture.

Flu. Ext. Ipecac
For making B. P. tincture.

Flu. Ext. Nux Vomica
For making B. P. tincture.

Flu. Ext. Rhei
For making B. P. syrup.

Flu. Ext. Sarsæ
For making syrup.

Syr. White Pine Expect.
Represents medicinal value of drugs as stated on the label and is equal to any on the market.

Syr. White Pine and Tar
The basis of this is the same as the plain syrup, the tar being added in a peculiar way so that separation is rendered impossible.

Syr. Acid Hydriodic
This syrup while producing all the effects of Iodine on the system is pleasant to the taste and not apt to irritate the stomach. It may be given in all cases where Iodine is applicable.

Syr. Calcis Lactophos
Made according to B. P., 1898.

Syr. Ferri Iodid
This syrup, if kept in the light in a well-corked bottle, will keep well for any reasonable time.

Syr. Ferri et Quininæ et Strychniæ Phosph.
This is the genuine Syrup Triple Phosph. and must not be confounded with the B. P. Syrup Ferri Phosph. cum Quinina et Strychnia. This syrup must be kept as much from the light and air as possible to prevent discoloration.

Ess. Lemon Opt.
Made from the best fresh oil.

Ess. Vanilla Opt.
Made from selected Vanilla beans and contains no artificial products.

Elixir Calisaya.
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.
Elixir Gentian and Iron.
Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
Elixir Lactated Pepsin.
Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
Elixir Potass Bromid.

Fluid Extracts, Syrups, and Elixirs, are put up in bottles containing 8 fluid ounces, 16 fluid ounces, and 80 fluid ounces.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited, = Toronto, Ontario

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and ½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz., ½ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1 9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3 6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

WATERSTON'S Druggist's Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline*, III. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Trade Notes

Arkell & Co. are opening a drug store at Sidney, Man.

Dr. Chalmers has opened a drug store in Manitoba.

Rochan & Co. have opened a new drug store at Somerset, Man.

P. Lord has purchased the drug business of A. D. Stevenson, Milltown, N.B.

F. W. Marlatt has purchased the drug business of P. M. Gordon, Walkerton, Ont.

G. W. Barry & Son have purchased the drug business of H. Days, Lucknow, Ont.

The partnership of Le Pharmacie Mount Royal has been registered in Montreal.

The co-partnership of the Dispensative St. Laurent has just been registered at Montreal.

J. N. Scott has purchased the drug business of R. Tuthill, on Bathurst street, Toronto, Ont.

Dr. J. A. Halstead has purchased the drug business of W. Hearn, 1166 Queen St. W., Toronto.

The Standard Chemical Works at Deseronto, Ont.. were partially destroyed by fire Sept. 19.

Madill, Peterborough, Ont., has moved his drug business to the corner of George and Hunter streets.

Jas. Connolly has purchased the drug business of J. H. Hallett, 474 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ont.

C. S. Judson who was formerly in business in Wallaceburg, Ont., has opened a new drug store in that town.

Lumsden & Wilson, druggist, Seaforth, Ont., have dissolved partnership. Alex. Wilson continues the business.

The Acme Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of condition powders, Lunenburg, N. S., is applying for incorporation.

News Summary.

Neepawa, Man., council has passed a by-law levying a tax of $25 on commercial travellers and a tax of $100 on transient traders.

The Pharmacists' Cigar Co., of Detroit, Mich., is in the hands of a receiver. The shareholders consisted of a number of druggists who incorporated the company in 1896.

Messrs. Ross, limited, London, Eng., were awarded the *Grand Prix* and a gold medal for optical goods at the Paris Exhibition, 1900.

The next annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States will be held in Montreal on the second Monday in September, 1901.

Suit Dismissed.

About seven years ago Charles Love, doing business as retail druggist under the name of Neil C. Love & Co., Yonge street, Toronto, disposed of his business to W. Latimer, together with the privilege of using the firm name for a term of five years. Mr. Latimer, it appears, used the name for about seven years, until he sold out. Mr. Love entered an action against Latimer asking for damages and also an injunction to restrain defendant from using the name of the firm.

The action was tried before Justice Street, who dismissed the suit.

Ontario College of Pharmacy Students' Class.

The Student's Class of the O.C.P. have chosen the following officers: Hon. president, Prof. C. F. Heebner, Toronto; hon. vice-president, Miss Mary Vall, Toronto; president, C. A. C. Cameron, Brantford; vice-president, H. F. Foote, Palmerston; treasurer, H. Hunter, Woodstock; secretary, M. F. Oliver, Deseronto; committee, J. Yuill, Ottawa; J. A. L. Robinson, Napanee; W. G. McKay, Toronto; W. G. McKeown, Vancouver, B.C.; W. D. Whitehead, Strathroy.

We ordain our consciences as priests to serve at the altars of selfishness which we have set up in our souls

Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Princeton, has written an article on "Napoleon, the Boy," to appear in the *Youth's Companion* of Oct. 11. He paints a vivid picture of the early hardships and struggles of a boy of humble origin who became the greatest soldier and statesman of his time, and Emperor of the French.

National Association of Retail Druggists.

The third annual meeting of this association was held at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14. A large representation of delegates and their friends were present. Mr. Henry Willis, of Quebec, was the only Canadian representative, being a delegate from the Society of Retail Druggists of Quebec, which is in affiliation with the N.A. of R.D.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; first vice-president, James W. Seeley, Detroit, Mich.; second vice-president, Jesse L. Nelson, Jackson, Tenn.; third vice-president, Frank L. Way, Manchester, N.H. For secretary, Thomas V. Wooten, of Chicago, was the unanimous choice of the committee; treasurer, Charles T. Heller, St. Paul, Minn. Executive Committee: F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan.; D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.; Simon N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; Alfred De Long, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jas. C. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association was held at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17-20, and was largely attended. The financial report showed a balance on hand of $1,777.96. Delegates were present from the American Pharmaceutical Association and also the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William J. Walker, Albany, N.Y.; first vice-president, Frank S. Churchill, Burlington, Ia.; second vice-president, Frederick M. Robinson, New York city, N.Y.; third vice-president, E. C. Smith, St. Joseph, Mo.; fourth vice-president, H. W. Williams, Fort Worth, Texas; fifth vice-president, C. F. Michaels, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, A. H. Merriam, Chicago; treasurer, S. E. Strong, Cleveland, O.; Board of Control: J. C. Fox, chairman, Atchison, Kan.; James McCord, La Crosse, Wis.; F. L. Carter, Boston; M. Carey Peter, Louisville; L. B. Hall, Cleveland.

Montreal was selected as the place of the next annual meeting which will be Sept. 2, 1901.

The Proprietary Association of America.

The semi-annual meeting of this association was held at Chicago, Sept. 19, President V. Mott Pierce in the chair.

Mr. Henry Miles, representing the Proprietary Articles Association of Canada, was present, and responded to the address of welcome. In the course of his remarks he called attention to the proposed legislation in Ontario whereby a tax of $1,000 would be levied on all patent medicines, etc., and invited the association to assist in defeating the bill.

Medicines in China.

In an interesting report on the possibilities of American trade in China, Rounseville Wildman, United States Consul at Hong Kong, says:

"All medicinal preparations intended for sale among the Chinese would have to be made up at some point on this coast and introduced among the Chinese by sample bottles. Ordinary advertising matter is of no avail; a Chinaman believes only what he experiences. The native drug houses adopt this method of bringing some patent specifics to the notice of the trade. Necessarily, the labels as well as the wrappers must be in Chinese. Tonics, of which quinine is the principal ingredient, sell in large quantities. Embrocations for neuralgia and rheumatic affections, in fact, anything for fevers, worms, coughs, dysentery, constipation, would have a ready sale if properly put up and introduced. There is no hope for the introduction of the ordinary American patent medicine in its original wrapper.

Green Soap.

The Lyman Bros. & Co. are offering to the trade something altogether new in this line. After years of experimenting they have been able to bring their work to a successful point, and are now prepared to give their customers an article not equalled in the market. The chief points they claim for it are:

1. A green soap, not brown or black.
2. A soap containing no artificial coloring matter, the color in it being due to the oils used.
3. A soap as nearly neutral as possible, thus affording a soap that can be applied to the sorest wound.
4. It makes a good lather.
5. Is made from olive oils only.
6. Is of a firm consistence; you get soap, not water.

This will be found in the market in neatly-put-up one-pound jars, and larger quantities will be put up to suit purchaser. Samples will be sent on application.

Unwarranted Legislation.

Some time ago we published the full text of a bill which was introduced in the Legislature of Ontario by Mr. German, member for Welland, the chief features of which were to provide (*a*) for the licensing "the advertisements or sale of patient or proprietary medicines" and (*b*) the furnishing to the Registrar, appointed for the purpose of the act, "the formulæ or prescription of the medicine" so advertised or offered for sale.

To any one who will read the bill carefully, this attempt to put a check on what is acknowledged as a legitimate branch of commerce will appear the height of presumption as well as an unwarranted interference with vested rights.

There are so called patent medicines which undoubtedly, if not harmful, are certainly wanting in remedial benefit to the suffering, just as there are doctors and lawyers whom the public could well dispense with and whose advice and practice are the reverse of beneficial.

This does not however warrant any legislative body in imposing a heavy tax on an industry which, of itself, is not only of benefit to the public as a whole, but which is as much a legitimate trade as that of any other manufacturer. If the Government would see to it that no objectionable matter would appear in any advertisement of any kind, such as is enumerated in clause 11 of the bill mentioned, there could be but little objection, but that every manufacturer of a patent or proprietary remedy that is offered for sale should be required to pay a license of $1,000 per annum, is a proposition which is nothing less than an outrage on a certain class of business men.

Leaving aside also, if we will, the patent medicine manufacturer, whose business is confined to this one line, let us see how it affects the druggist.

Here is a class of men who have undergone a thorough training and completed a collegiate course, passing severe examinations, and then are permitted, by legislative act, to practise their profession. Are they not competent to put up some specialty and sell it to their customers? Are these *legally qualified* graduates of Pharmacy and dispensers of medicine to be prevented from exercising their Government granted prerogative to compound and to recommend to the public any preparation of their own manufacture?

Should such an act be passed it would mean a serious loss to the druggists of Canada and a constant source of annoyance and hardship to those who would willingly keep within the limits of the law. Every man engaged in the drug business in this province should see to it that influence is brought to bear on the representatives in the Legislature to prevent the passing of an act so unjust, as well as so unworthy, of any legislative body.

Antagonizing the Retailer.

A "Country Druggist" writes us, complaining of the business methods of some patent medicine manufacturers, who are supplying travelling agents with goods that they have already induced druggists to stock with. The principal offender mentioned in the letter is the Alonzo Bliss Co., manufacturers of "Our Native Herbs." Our correspondent says: "There are two druggists in this town, who have for sale 'Our Native Herbs,' still the Bliss Co. will advertise that a news agent is the proper agent for the public to buy from." He asks, "Is it any wonder that I sell them only when I have to, and that with a clear conscience." It certainly is very unfortunate that any house should be so short-sighted as not to see that the proper channel, and the only one through which medicines should be sold, is through the retail druggist. Antagonizing the druggist cannot but be a hindrance to the sale of the goods, and several firms who have heretofore tried to ignore the druggist, and sought other channels for pushing their remedies, have realized their mistake, and are now trying to undo the injury which they themselves created, and are only too anxious to have their preparations sold through the proper channels.

The firm mentioned by our correspondent is, we are informed, changing its methods of business, and under new Canadian management is desirous of putting business into the hands of the drug trade.

Menthosol, a trade name for a mixture of parachlorphenol and menthol, used in the treatment of headaches. It is given internally, as well as externally.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists — Hamilton

IMPORTERS OF . . .
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AMERICAN and other CHEMICALS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PHARMACEUTICALS, CHEMICALS and Proprietary Articles for the retail Drug Trade.

IMPORTERS OF . . .
DRUGS from the primary markets.
SUNDRIES from the best foreign makers.
PERFUMES—French, English and American.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention and secure lowest prices.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones

Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones
LABEL PRINTERS
AND BOX MAKERS
LONDON, ONT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
WHITTEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS NOTHING "JUST AS GOOD."
THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.
"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.
"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.
"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste)
"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.
"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Whittemore Brothers & Co, 237 to 243 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.
For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

✳ Value ✳

THE value of an article is always determined by its quality, although its quality may not always determine the price at which it is sold.

A bottle of perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is without doubt equal to any other manufactured, yet the price paid for it by the druggist affords but a small profit to the manufacturers of it, and demonstrates plainly that quality does not always determine the selling price.

Manufacturers of so-called Patent Medicines have times without number practically compelled the druggist to handle emulsions upon which the profit was always assured to them whether the druggist derived pecuniary benefit from his investment or not.

Times have changed however and many of those who have been forced to leave the retail drug trade now cater to those who remain, and it is not egotism on our part to say that they do it with equal satisfaction and greater profit to their patrons.

The druggist has always been appealed to by his customers for their opinion as to the relative merits of medicines which they wished to buy, and we are convinced that no class of business men have been more conscientious in the expression of that opinion than the same publicly maligned class.

As far as we ourselves are concerned we do not want a single druggist to recommend a single article we make if he has the slightest reason to doubt that it will not prove satisfactory to his customer, and we believe that every other manufacturer who has been a retail druggist will say the same thing.

The reputation of every druggist is made by giving value and he should not jeopardize it for anybody.

The

Toronto Pharmical Co.

Limited

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Licorice
Licorice

The following reliable brands always on hand . . . .

M. & R. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.
M. & R. Cataluna
M. & R. Wafers, 5c. Bags.

Y. & S. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.
Y. & S. in Bolts.
Y. & S. in Pellets.
Y. & S. Corrugated in 5c. boxes.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Have lately received over 400 samples of fine Perfumes, Soaps, and other Toilet Articles as manufactured by T. H. Bristave & Co., of London, England; also samples of Perfumes, Essential and Olive Oils as manufactured by Warrick Treves, of Grasse, France; and samples of Essences and Essential Oils as manufactured by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, England (of which firms they have been appointed the agents), and to which samples they invite the inspection of the trade.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

Calendars

for 1901

500 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS . . .

SEND FOR SAMPLES STATING SIZE AND STYLE PREFERRED.

Torrance & Bain,

38 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

Pharmacy in England.

Plague in Glasgow—Infection From Merchandise—Open-Air Treatment of Consumptives—Pharmaceutical Politics—Country Chemists and Side Lines—Water Softeners and Bath Salts.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The outbreak of Bubonic plague at Glasgow has proved more serious than was first anticipated, but the stringent efforts of the medical and sanitary departments have succeeded in keeping the malady at bay and localizing the area. This has done much to restore public confidence, and there has been far less scare than is caused by a sudden epidemic of smallpox or typhoid fever. Chemists have not had a busy time, as is sometimes the case, in selling popular prophylactics —very often of questionable value, as witness eucalyptus oil for influenza—as practically the only true prophylactics are the serum treatment and hygiene. The treatment of the cases has been by injection of Haffkincs materias or Yersin's serum, both of which were obtained from the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The former material is prepared by sowing Bacterium pestis on agar-agar, and, after maturing for four days, diluting to a definite amount with bouillion, free from peptone, and sterilizing for one hour at 70°C. The dose is 1 cc., and is used as a preventive and may be repeated in 30 or 40 days. This is a true prophylactic, as the antitoxin is elaborated in the individual. The Yersin serum has been used chiefly as a remedy and has been again successful at Glasgow, although it is still too early to obtain reliable statistics. It is prepared in the usual manner by introducing a virulent form of bacterium pestis, called the toxin, into the blood of a living horse, gradually increasing the strength until the animal is able to sustain a dose that would have been fatal if first introduced. It is then found that the blood serum contains the antitoxin and this is separated and used as a curative agent. The dose by subcataneous injection, under the usual antiseptic precautions, is 30 to 50 cc. and is more efficient the earlier in the stages of the disease that it is used. Under the treatment the fever is reduced and the swelling of the glands (buboes) rapidly diminished.

The question has arisen as to the possibility of infection from merchandise received from India, Hong Kong and other infected areas. With regard to this, medical evidence is clear that the risk is very small and that exposure to air, light, and especially sunshine is quickly fatal to the plague bacillus outside the body. This explains the utmost difficulty, which has been experienced in the laboratories, of preserving cultures of the bacillus as they deteriorate rapidly in a few days. It also affords an illustration of the importance of hygienic measures which have been found to act as prophylactics.

The open-air treatment for consumption, better known as the Nordracht treatment, will come into disrepute in this country unless some proper National supervision is exercised. Several establishments have been opened under private arrangements by medical men and in some instances no resident medical officer is attached, the patients being left to a matron and only see the medical principal once every 2 or 3 weeks. Needless to say, in these circumstances many of the details so essential to success in the proper treatment are completely ignored.

In a case that recently came to my notice the patient was sent to one of these so called sanitoria by the doctor interested in its promotion and assured that it was far better than a sea voyage or even sea air. After three months' stay, during which he was charged $10 per week for very indifferent accommodation and little attention, he was no better, and the same doctor then advised his going to the sea-side, where he immediately began to pick up strength and make good progress. Some of the desciptions of these hastily rushed-up sanatoria are certainly misleading, and I have come across one where a few hundred feet have been added to the actual altitude of the village, so as to make it appear quite a respectable height above sea level. When one remembers the nature of the disease and the extraordinary delusions, as regards their state of health, held by consumptives, one cannot but regard these fraudulent tactics as both heartless and contemptible and calculated to bring the benefits of a system into speedy disrepute.

Pharmaceutical politics are quiet at the moment, attention being diverted by the general election. Some recrimination has been indutged in by those who object and those who are in favor of a provincial president of the Pharmaceutical Society, but the matter is unimportant as his colleagues would not have chosen Mr. Newsholme, of Sheffield, for the post if they were not sure that the society's interest would not suffer. Some trouble is being raised in Scotland over the new by-laws which allow the society to charge full fees from candidates who fail to attend the examinations for which they have entered unless the reason be illness, when the Council "may" permit him attending again with a nominal fine of one shilling.

Some Scottish pharmacists are much exercised over this, and have started a memorial to the Privy Council. But the illness excuse is never considered if the candidate has made a start with the examination, as it is considered that if he is well enough to start, he must be well enough to finish. The matter is of little moment, but our Scottish friends are terribly in earnest where the "bawbees" are concerned.

Country chemists have many curious side lines. There is one not a hundred miles from London who makes a good thing out of bicycle accessories and repairs of punctures. He is also the principal tobacconist in the village, removes teeth if desired, and supplies fish to his neighbors occasionally. Prescriptions are comparatively rare, and the local medical man never places anything his way if he can help it. I had occasion to call when riding my bicycle through the village, as a part of the bell had become detached and lost. On inquiry, I was informed that he could remedy the defect, and so it proved. I also found that he had a prescription which he could not dispense, as it called for solution of nitro glycerine, and he had none in stock. He had to send to the nearest town, some six miles away, for it. His windows and shop displayed a wonderful supply of sundries, and he assured me he did very well, and that, as he got his half-holiday once a week and closed every evening at eight, he thought he was much better off than many of his town brethren. Among the novelties I noticed "Spiritine," an invention attributed to

General Dundonald. It consists of a round, small tin, containing a colored substance something like soft indiarubber, smelling strongly of methylated spirit. When a match is applied it burns slowly and steadily, and a small metal structure is provided, capable of holding a small kettle or saucepan, so that water, etc., can be boiled. This metal frame folds up in a small compass when not required and dropping the lid into the tin box is sufficient to extinguish the flame. It is stated that the contents of tin will burn for two hours, so that the capabilities of the little apparatus are great. There is no fear of explosion, no smell, and it is very cheap.

A useful preparation that would sell well in districts where the water is very hard is a toilet water softener. It can be made by mixing together equal parts of powdered borax and powdered dried carbonate of sodium, not bicarbonate. A few drops of oil of orris or solution of iodine would impart a sweet violet odor and if as much as will lie on a quarter is placed in the ewer of water over night and well stirred, the supernatural water will be found quite soft and can be poured off the deposited chalk. The preparation is best put up in wood boxes like those used for prepared oatmeal for toilet purposes and an artistic label employed bearing reference to the use of soft water as an aid to beauty and preventive of chilblains, etc. Most of the water at seaside towns is very hard and wherever obtained from the chalk, and those who have used soft water for washing purposes are aware of its great advantages both in saving soap and the pleasant sensation to the skin. Some chemists in this country put up an article of this description scented with rose, violet or lavender and these varieties are easily prepared. A pine bath salt can also be prepared by the addition of a little terebene and oil of lavender to the bay salt usually employed for sea-salt. The pine disinfectant that is sold by most wholesale firms is also a pleasant addition to the bath as it has quite a strong terebene odor on dilution with water. If put up in bottles of about 8 or 10 oz. capacity suitably labelled it would probably produce good sales and its action is perfectly harmless whilst pleasant and refreshing to the skin.

The average "kicker" is like that other, the mule; he will kick vigorously at things beyond his reach.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Soda Water Trade.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR, — Having noticed your "Soda Water Trade" notes in the last issue of your valuable journal, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without offering a few notes *re* the soda water trade as I have found it throughout my seven years' personal experience.

I must confess that during that period I have not always found it a thoroughly satisfactory asset, which, by the way, was caused by my own neglect in not giving my soda trade the very best attention, which, I am sorry to say, is, I think, the cause of the majority of druggists only making a partial success of their venture, but during the past four years I have tried to make my soda trade a leading line and am gratified with the results.

Re your comparison concerning the soda trade across the line and in Ontario, I hardly think we are sailing in the same boat, for this reason, the average American as you find him is considerably more fastidious than we cold-blooded Canadians, but nevertheless, I think the druggists of this province have failed in the past in not making a special effort to cater to the wants of the Canadian people along soda water lines.

A few rules which I have personally applied in manufacturing and dispensing soda water may not be out of place:

1. Always supply a good, sparkling soda charged to 150 or even higher.

2. In making ordinary syrup always use only the best granulated sugar, about 14 to 15 lbs. to an imperial gallon, adding one of best white gelatine to clarify, then strain.

3. Never use soap bark in any form as a soda foam.

4. If you do not use your own manufactured concentrated syrups, use every precaution to procure the very best obtainable.

5. Use pure cream only when making ice cream. Even although more expensive than a custard the results are so much more satisfactory, it will soon repay for increased cost of cream.

6. Try, if possible, to supply your trade with soda just a little better than the other fellow.

7. The last, but, I think, the most important, always, if possible, supply your trade with their glasses nicely polished, Japanese napkins, Manilla straws, etc.

I think by the observance of these few rules, with any which might be applied to suit your own trade, your success as a soda water dispenser is assured.

Very truly yours,

EASTERN DRUGGIST.

The "German" Bill.

The following communication has been handed us for publication. It shows pretty plainly the mind of the retail druggist on the proposed Patent Medicine License Bill.

A COPY.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1900.

L. S. LEVEE, Esq.,
Sec.-Treas. P.A.I.A.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your copy of Mr. German's proposed bill. It is simply iniquitous and unconstitutional.

Mr. German evidently imagines he is the "Kruger" of Ontario!

Uitlanders! indeed Mr. "Kruger No. 2" will find us. It won't be the first time a "German Bill" irritated the Anglo-Saxon Lion, and the Cubs, I am pleased to say, fortunately inherit the same liberty-loving characteristics of the land that gave us birth.

A more wholesale piece of impertinence in interfering with the liberties of the people for the benefit of the "Gang" I don't believe was ever penned in a British possession, even allowing that Canadians are "easy" victims of our "fool" legislature. Re Liquor Act, Chap. 30, 61 Vic., Sec. 5.

And as there is no saying what a "fool" legislature may again do, it is as well to be on the alert, and get out our "Flying Squadron" and do some skirmishing, which, I have no doubt, must be successful.

I remain, dear sir, sincerely,

A TORONTO DRUGGIST.

P.S.—Please excuse this "Kharki" speech but I do feel like getting a gun sometimes.

Israel Zangwill, whose literary sketches are marked by the same care and finish as his works of fiction, contributes to the *Youth's Companion* of October 4 an amusing account of "Lecturing to the Dutch."

Years ago letter-writing was, for ladies, an elaborate, serious accomplishment. Miss Mary E. Wilkins, in an article entitled "When People Wrote Letters," contributed to the *Youth's Companion* of Oct. 25, describes with delightful humor the practice of this now almost lost art.

Eſtabliſhed

1797

Howards & Sons

Telegraphic Address: **Chemical Howards, London**

MANUFACTURERS OF

QUININE and its SALTS

ÆTHERS, Pure and Methylated
BENZOIC ACID and BENZOATES
BORAX and BORACIC ACID
BISMUTH PREPARATIONS
CAMPHOR "BELLS"
CAMPHOR "FLOWERS"
CAMPHOR "BLOCKS," all sizes, ¼-oz. to 1-lb.
CAFFEINE and CAFFEINÆ CITRAS
COCAINE and its SALTS
CITRIC ACID and CITRATES
CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE, P.B.
CALOMEL and CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
FERRI AMMON. CIT., and all Scale Preparations
IODOFORM Cryst., Pulv. or Præcipitated
POTASSIUM, Iodide and Bromide
MAGNESIA, Carb. Pond.
MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS
ROCHELLE SALTS and Pulv. SEIDLITZ
SODII, Bicarbonate (Howards)
SPIRIT PREPARATIONS
TEREBENE

AND ALL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

The above Chemicals may be obtained of all Canadian Wholesale Druggists.

Telegrams: "CERIUM, LONDON." **Branch House: HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.** Telephone No. 6004.

☞ Pure Chemicals and Reagents for Analytical Purposes and Chemical Research. ☜

PARIS EXHIBITION 1900

GRAND PRIX

1 Gold, 1 Silver and 3 Bronze, Collaborators Medals.

Stratford, Eſſex.

Detailed Price Liſts on application.

"PROTOSE"

A Vegetable Food, Tested under Medical Supervision in cases of defective nutrition, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Obesity, etc, etc., and as an Exclusive Diet.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

85 per cent. of Proteid Matter, full strength powder, $2.50 per jar.
45 per cent. of Proteid Matter, half strength powder, $1.50 per jar.
30 per cent. of Proteid Matter, third strength powder, $1.00 per jar.

(For rectal injections at half the price.)

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is proof against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" *is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army* for its digestibility, palatableness, and life-sustaining properties.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.
10 Richmond Square, - - - - Montreal

In Toronto W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

—WE IMPORT—

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.
Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.
TORONTO

Photographic Supplies

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have laid in a stock of Photographic Material and Cameras, in the hope that our various friends in the Drug Trade will give us their support in this new venture.

We believe it is in every way an excellent sideline for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue recently published will be mailed to every Druggist in Canada and will contain all requisite information, but should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately. Among our specialties will be

"The Poco"

Camera, made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output, and **"The Paget Plates,"** so widely known in England, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for Canada.

Evans & Sons,
Limited

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste, MONTREAL, P.Q.
23 Front St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

133 William Street, New York, U.S.

EVANS, SONS & CO., 56 HANOVER ST., LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Simple Helps for the Pharmacist.

By A. B. Burrows, Takoma Park, D.C.

Every druggist who bottles petrolatum knows the mess created by the ordinary methods of bottling. The following is a simple and economical method by which, if necessary, a thousand bottles can be as easily filled as a dozen.

Take an empty castor oil or glycerin can, cut off the top, bore a hole close to the bottom in the centre of one side and insert an ordinary cock or faucet, which may be fastened either by soldering or by screw and nut connection. If by the latter, use on the inside of the can a

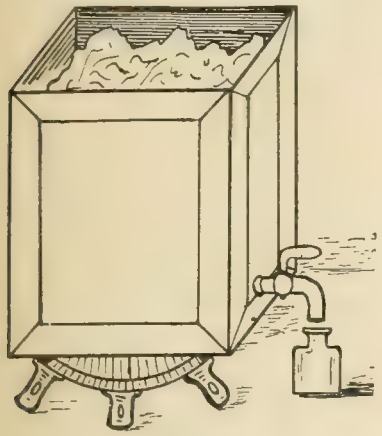


Fig. 1.

bored flat cork as a washer. Fill the can (which will hold about 40 pounds) and place it on a small gas stove. A few minutes after the gas is lighted the operation of bottling may be commenced simply by turning on and off the improvised faucet. When not in use for bottling, the can, if covered, makes an excellent container for the remaining petrolatum. The arrangement is shown in Fig. 1.

CONVENIENT POWDER FOLDER.

Take a thin board about a foot or less in length and about three inches wide; bore a small hole through one end and shape as in *a*, Fig. 2. Then attach by a

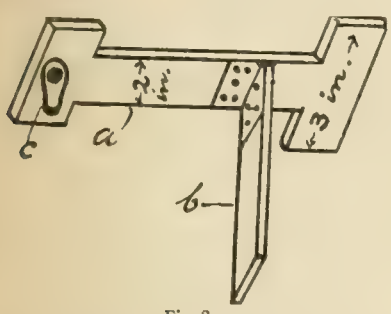


Fig. 2.

hinge another piece, *b*, to act as a support. Make the length of support to correspond to the height of the lower shelf from the prescription counter. Then make a catch, *c*, of wood or tin to hold the support when folded by simply turning the catch. The latter has a hole coincident with that on the piece *a*. Next fasten the contrivance by a screw, which passes through *a* and *c*, to the under side of the lower shelf of the prescription case, so that when in use it will appear as in Fig. 3.

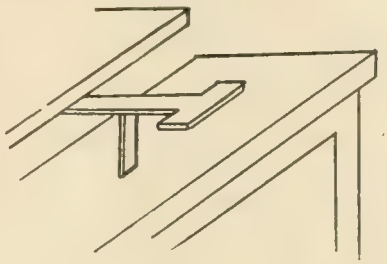


Fig. 3.

This will be found a very convenient gauge for folding prescriptions of Seidlitz powders, etc., and when not in use can be folded up and swung out of sight under the shelf.

While the busy pharmacist is making the device described above, he can get his boy to make the following

CONVENIENT FUNNEL SUPPORT.

All that is necessary is to find a thin board, make a round hole in it at one end and a smaller hole for a screw in the other.

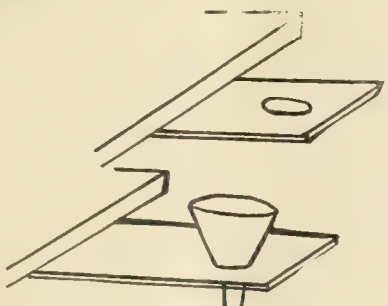


Fig. 4.

Screw it to the under side of the lower shelf on prescription counter, as in Fig. 4.

This, like the previous device, can be swung out of sight when not in use.—*Merck's Report.*

In the school of life many branches of knowledge are taught; but the only philosophy that is worth anything, after all, is just the secret of making friends with our luck.

When compounding prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to something else, but remember that you hold in your hands the life of a human being, and act accordingly. Label every package of drugs sent out, and when a poison be sure and give the antidote.

Homeopathic Prescriptions.

By John T. Hall.

Whatever views may be held as to the value of homeopathic treatment, or the truth of the formula *similia similibus curantur*, no one can dispute that homeopathic pharmacy is elegant. Indeed, the globules and pilules of Hahnemann in their dainty little tubes, carefully excluded from the deleterous light-rays by neat outer cartons, were the forerunners of the tabloids and parvules, the granules and pellets, etc, with which we are so familiar to-day. And if for this reason alone, the memory of the old German physician should be held in respect by modern pharmacists as the founder of elegant pharmacy, even if they deny his claims to be the first exponent of scientific therapeutics.

Until a few years ago homeopathic prescriptions were dispensed almost exclusively by homeopathic chemists, and if a stray one found its way to an ordinary chemist's, it was usually sent on to the nearest homeopathic chemist to be dispensed; the ordinary man either not caring to attempt to decipher the eccentric recipe or regarding it with contempt. Nowadays, doubtless due to increased competition, this procedure is seldom followed, many chemists not only dispensing homeopathic prescriptions—sometimes more and sometimes less correctly—but also advertising a special "homeopathic department."

Homeopathic prescriptions present few difficulties to a trained pharmacist, but they call for a scrupulous delicacy and exactitude in dispensing which are absolutely essential, and without which the dispenser is not rendering justice either to the patient or to his physician. The prescriptions may be for tinctures, powders or triturations, pilules, globules, compressed tablets, and tablet-triturates.

Tinctures.—Prescriptions for tinctures usually consist of a single tincture, thus:

℞ Tr. aconiti ℥v..... ℥ij.
Sig.: Gtt. ij. n. et m.

or of two tinctures to be taken in alternation, thus:

℞ Tr. bryoniæ ℥v..... ℥ij.
Tr. phosphori ℥v..... ℥ij.
Sig.: Gtt. iij. 2dis. hor. alt. sumend.

If no quantity of water is specified, the drops should be directed to be taken in half a wineglassful. The bottle used should be of green or amber glass, and provided with a good lip or spout for dropping. Good corks are essential to

dispensing of every kind, but for homeopathic work they are *sine qua non.*

The tinctures may be prescribed with the addition of water as mixtures, thus:

Tr. nucis vomicæ..... ..... 12 6.
Aquæ destill..... ℥vj.

M. Ft. mistura cujus capiat cochlearia duo magna tertiis horis.

In this instance 12 drops of the sixth dilution are prescribed, and water to 6 oz.

Powders are much in favor with homeopathic doctors, and generally consist of so many grains of an ordinary sugar-of-milk trituration, thus:

Trit. mercurii sol. ℥x..... gr. iij.

Mitte tales chart. xij. Direct a powder to be taken dry on the tongue every four hours.

Or they may consist of a tincture dropped on to sugar of milk, dried and weighed out, thus:

Tr. pulsat. 6..... m. vj.
Sacch. lactis..... q. s.

Ft. pulv.

Direct this powder to be dissolved in six tablespoonfuls of water, and a tablespoonful to be taken every morning and evening.

In this case the 6 minims of the tincture is to be dropped on 18 gr. of sacch. lactis, carefully incorporated with a bone spatula, allowed to dry, and then divided into 3-gr. powders.

All homeopathic powders are wrapped in tinfoil, in addition to the ordinary powder-paper.

Sometimes the powders are ordered to be prepared from globules or pilules. In this case globules or pilules are simply crushed and triturated with the sacch. lactis:—

Glob. ignatiæ 6..... iij.
Sacch. lactis..... q.s.

Ft. pulv. Mitte tales xij.

Direct a powder to be taken every four hours.

Frequently the triturations are ordered in bulk, and if no quantity is specified a ℥ij.-bottle should be dispensed:—

Hepar sulphuris ℥x..... ℥ij.

Sig.: Gr. v. nocte maneque sumend.

As a rule homeopathic physicians prescribe bulk powders in doses of 3 or 5 gr., and homeopathic chemists keep trituration-scoops. However, it is usual to direct as much as covers a threepenny piece as equivalent of 3 gr., and a six-penny piece for 5 gr. This method of measuring is signified by a 3 or a 6 enclosed in a triangle, thus:—

=as much as covers a three-penny-piece

=as much as covers a six-penny-piece

Separate mortars should be kept for homeopathic work, and all operations should be conducted remote from strong-smelling substances.

Pilules and Globules present but little difficulty. The method of medication will be found in the Pharmacopœia. Globules are used much less in these days than formerly, although it was with globules that Hahnemann founded the system.

Compressed Tablets are not so popular with homœnaths as the trituration-tablets because of the manipulation required, which is calculated (in homeopathic opinion) to interfere with the purity of the medicine. Any trituration can be made into tablets and any of the small machines advertised are suitable for the purpose.

Merc. biniodid. x..... gr. v.

Ft. tab.

Mitte tales xxxvj.

The trituration is slightly damped with weak gum-water and passed through a moderately fine sieve, thus obtaining it in the form of minute granules. These are carefully dried and then lightly sprayed with liquid paraffine—this to prevent the powder from sticking to the moulds—and then compressed in the usual manner.

Trituration-tablets.—The moulds for this purpose are made for fifty or a hundred tablets respectively, and for homeopathic work should preferably be of ivory or, failing that, of celluloid. Metallic moulds are unsuitable. The trituration is previously rubbed up in a little dry pulv. gum. acaciæ, then damped with spirit, water added to the consistency of stiff putty, the mass pressed with a bone spatula into the moulds, and the tablets set to dry.

APPLICATIONS.

Tr. arnicæ..... ℥ss.
Aquæ destill. ad..... ..... ℥viij.

Ft. lotio.

Sig.: For external application.

Direct a piece of lint in three folds to be soaked in the lotion, applied to the bruise, and covered with oiled silk.

Lin. rhus..... ..... ℥ij.
Lin. saponis simplicis..... ℥iv.

Sig.: For external application.

Direct to be gently rubbed into the joint every four hours.

All homeopathic medicines should be dispensed in green or amber bottles, and these enclosed in amber cases. The homeopathic department should be kept quite free from strong-smelling substances, and all utensils used should be kept specially apart from the ordinary dispensing. Homeopaths have sharp noses, and object strongly to smells, and a faint suggestion of lavender or turpentine on cork or bottle may lose you a good customer.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Combination Letter Paper and Envelope.

One of the most frequent entries in the patent list is that of some new combination letter paper and envelope, which the inventor fondly imagines will become the recognized pattern for everyone who needs this convenient method of providing for short notes, says the *Stationary Trades Journal.* A new claimant for popular favor has just been designed in England, which is simple and handy. It is a sheet of paper, 6¼ x 10 inches, marked for four folds, and at the sides of the second fold from the top project small gummed flaps. When the writing is finished the top fold is turned down and the bottom ones turned up, the gummed flaps fastened and a missive of the latest society shape, 6¼ x 2½ inches, is the result. The writing is entirely concealed, as much so as if an envelope were used, and a great advantage is that the note is written on a broad sheet of paper and the folds are all one way, while the complete letter has nothing in the nature of a makeshift appearance about it.

To Supplant the Postage Stamp.

A Norwegian, Mr. Olaf Kahrs, has invented a "Stamp Automatic," which, it is hoped, will supplant the adhesive postage stamp. The machine is attached to letter-boxes, and a penny is placed in a slot when the letter is posted. The machine stamps the letter "paid"—and there you are. The hope is expressed that the invention will save the cost of printing stamps and the trouble of sticking them on, but it remains to be seen how it will work in practice. The Christiana postal authorities are said to view the invention with favor.

Success in Business.

Success in business is always the result of close attention and untiring industry, but it must not be forgotten that conditions have greatly changed in recent years and the process of revolution is still going on. It is only by keeping abreast of the times—by employing modern and up-to-date methods—that success can be assured, and the modern merchant must not only study his own business and his special environment carefully, but he must devote equally careful attention to the business of others. He must strive to gain a clear knowledge of the methods others use to gain the attention and patronage of the public and thereby win success.

THE NOURISHING VALUE OF **TROPON** COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS

Potatoes
Milk
Rice
Flour
Eggs
Meat

Tropon is Within the Reach of Everyone on Account of its Cheapness.

TROPON contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

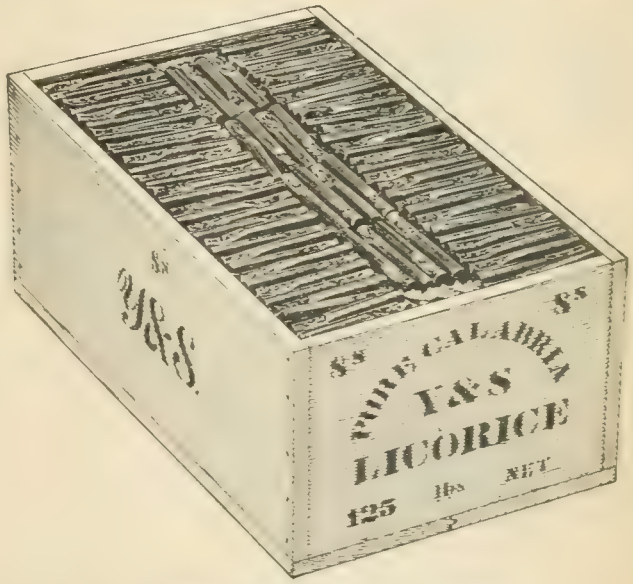
TROPON represents in a concentrated form the food from which the albumen in the human body is formed, it increases the strength and is therefore especially adapted for weak people, children, invalids, and convalescents.

Well-known medical authorities have proved that TROPON, on account of its easy digestibility and its very small volume, in promptly absorbed and tolerated by even the most delicate, and is therefore very effective in such cases where the feeding of the body is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in diseases of the stomach or intestines, anæmia, gout, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co., 3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL, Sole Consignees in Canada.

Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice.**



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING:

ACME LICORICE PELLETS
TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT
Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES
PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand
BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT
MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLIE,
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.

You May Substitute

WAMPOLE'S MILK FOOD
For Mother's Milk

without interfering with the baby's nutrition or digestion.

There is nothing in it that is not found in Mother's Milk; there is nothing in Mother's Milk that is not found in

Wampole's Milk Food

It is thoroughly cooked and ready for use by simply adding warm water.

Furnished only in glass containers, which are securely sealed.

Samples cheerfully furnished without charge. Correspondence on the subject of artificial food solicited, which will receive prompt and courteous attention.

MADE BY

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Specialists in Progressive Pharmacy

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

Main Offices and Laboratories: **PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U.S.A.**

Branch Office and Laboratory: **TORONTO, Ont., Can.**

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

.... ALSO ....

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!
DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent for Duty

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C 6 H 5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Filtration and Percolation.*

Although the use of cotton and sponge as filtering mediums is known theoretically to most pharmacists, the practical use of these substances in filtering operations is not so extensive as it should be. For general purposes of filtration in the pharmacy, cotton is much more effective and far cheaper than the universally used paper filter, and, when its virtues are properly known, it will supersede the paper filter in general use. The one trouble with cotton is that it requires a little practice to learn the knack of packing it, or rather the knack of not packing it.

THE KNACK TO BE ACQUIRED

is how to place it there, in a way that filtration will be rapid and complete. The degree of firmness with which the cotton may be packed depends generally upon the viscosity of the fluid to be filtered.

Beginners invariably wad or pack the cotton too tightly. For watery or hydro-alcoholic solutions the cotton should be placed as loosely as possible in the neck of the funnel. Just firm enough so that it will not run through when the liquid is poured on it. With light alcoholic or ethereal liquids it may be packed more firmly.

THE KIND OF COTTON TO USE.

Only the finest quality of long staple absorbent cotton should be used, as the short fibred "linty" cottons are unfit, on account of some of the lint passing through into the filtered liquid. Keep a roll of it in a drawer, where it will be protected from dust, handy to your laboratory work table. Let it lie in the drawer, partly unrolled, the end of the roll to the front of the drawer so that it will require but a motion to pull the drawer partly open and snatch the requisite amount of cotton from the end of the roll.

FILTERING PAREGORIC.

Let us say, for example, you have a half gallon of paregoric to be filtered. Take a glass funnel, it will probably be one of one or two quarts capacity, pull open your cotton drawer, there lies the cotton, the unrolled part lying out straight with every fiber straight as well, just as it came from the carding machine.

Now with thumb and forefinger pull off a piece that you judge will fit the neck of the funnel. Pull it off with a straight pull, gently, so as to not disarrange the lay of the fibers, either in the piece you pull off or the roll in the drawer. Drop the piece of cotton into the funnel at once, without further handling. Don't roll it, or press it, pinch it, or wad it up, but with the point or butt of your lead pencil or the end of a glass rod, press it gently down into the neck of the funnel. Treat it as though it were a patch of cloth, placing your pencil in the centre of it when you press it down, leaving the edges to stick up always into the body of the funnel.

Now you see, as you withdraw the pencil, that the cotton lies in the neck of the funnel like a thick little filtering bag; the apex of the bag lies in the neck of the funnel and the edges of the bag project up into the body of the funnel. Every fiber of the cotton lies as straight and loosely felted as when it came from the carding machine. How far the cotton is allowed to project up into the body of the funnel will depend upon the amount and fineness of dregs in the liquid to be filtered. The more dregs, the more cotton in the body of the funnel. This mass of cotton, loosely sticking up in the liquid in the funnel catches the dregs upon its outer fibres and prevents them from getting down into the more constricted cotton in the neck and choking up the filter.

In the case of paregoric, it need project but slightly, as the amount of dregs is small. If you have used too little cotton, when you pour your liquid in the funnel the plug of cotton will either float up out of the neck or be pushed through into the receiving bottle, and the knack to be learned is to use just enough cotton to hold and do the work and no more—thus making a rapidly acting filter.

All this takes a great many words to tell, but a filter can thus be prepared in a fourth of the time that it takes to fold a paper filter.

FILTERING PRESCRIPTIONS.

I make a practice of filtering through cotton every prescription that I prepare, that is, clear solutions or a mixture. Every salt contains some dust or dirt, and unless solutions of salts are filtered you will be able, on holding the bottle up to the light, to detect specks of dust floating in the liquid.

For this work I use the long-pointed chemical funnels. I have a half-dozen or so of various sizes, from one to sixteen ounces capacity, that are used only in prescription work; the stems fit prescription bottles from half-ounce up. The cost of them is not great, and they save far more than their cost in time, aside from the cleanliness resulting from their use.

A CASE IN PRACTICE.

For example, here is a prescription to be prepared:

℞ Potass, bromidi,
Chloral, hydratis.. .....each ʒiis
Aquæ ....q. s. ad. ℥j

Sig.: Tablespoonful at bedtime.

Take a two-ounce prescription bottle. Select a long pointed funnel to fit it. The capacity of the funnel will be two or three ounces. Insert cotton in the neck of the funnel. Weigh out your two salts and throw them in the funnel on top of the cotton. Pour on two ounces of water and proceed to write the label. By the time that is done the prescription will be finished and filtered. Sometimes you may have to insert a wooden toothpick into the neck of the bottle to allow egress of air, if the funnel fits too tightly. Here is another example:

℞ Zinci acetatis, } .....each gr. x.
Acidi tannic }
Aquæ destillata .....ʒiv.

M. fiat injection.

Insert a funnel in a four-ounce prescription bottle, with the cotton placed as before. Weigh out the zinc salt and dissolve in an ounce of water and filter it into the bottle. When it has passed through, run an ounce of water through to wash out the filter. Then dissolve the tannic acid in the remaining two ounces of water and pour this on the filter. While it is running through gently agitate the bottle with a circular motion. The resulting solution will contain the zinc tannate as a finely divided flocculent precipitate, and the resulting mixture will be free from specks and lumps. The well-known zinc sulphate and lead acetate injection is prepared in the same way.

FOR FILTERING STOCK SOLUTIONS.

Stock solutions may be quickly made by throwing the salt in a funnel or percolator prepared with the cotton filtering plug. Potassium iodide, for instance, "one in one," each fluid drachm containing a drachm of the salt. How much does your stock bottle hold? Eight ounces? Well, it is liable to hold a trifle more, so just carefully measure out eight fluid ounces of water and pour it into the bottle. Then with a file scratch the exact measure on the bottle. So when your bottle is empty you can take eight troy ounces of potassium iodide, throw it in a

*W. A. Dawson in *American Druggist.*

funnel, and pour on distilled water until the salt is dissolved and the solution reaches the neck. No trouble, no cracked glass mortars, and the solution is crystal clear. By the way, the number of glass mortars that have been cracked by solutions of potassium iodide and other cold producing salts must be something enormous. I have never met a junior clerk yet but had cracked one or more in this way, some time in his career; it seems to be one of the ancient landmarks in their experience.

THE SELECTION OF FUNNELS.

In buying funnels or percolators, select those having a large opening where the neck joins the body. Some percolators—those having short, wide, rather conical stems—are better adapted for cotton filters than the ordinary glass funnels, since they allow room for a larger plug of cotton,and therefore give a greater filtering surface. If you have any old glass funnel with the stem broken short, don't throw it away, for it will make a first-rate filtering funnel.

A HINT FOR GLASSWARE MEN.

If manufacturers would make glass funnels and percolators with a slight bulb in the neck, just below the body of the funnel or percolator, it would be a great improvement over the old-style vessel for filtering and percolating operations. A bulb about the shape of that on a calcium chloride tube would be just the thing for holding the cotton or sponge.

FOR FILTERING LARGE QUANTITIES RAPIDLY

it is sometimes best to insert a diaphragm in the funnel and place a layer of cotton over that. This gives a larger filtering surface. The diaphragm may be of wood, metal or glass, properly pierced, according to the nature of the liquid. The layer of cotton should be of the thickness of the "batt" of a quarter or half-pound roll of absorbant cotton, roughly cut, with scissors, in a circle a little larger than the diaphragm. After placing the cotton in position it should be covered an inch in depth with washed gravel, to hold it in place.

SPONGE THE THING FOR SYRUPS.

For filtering or percolating syrups, sponge is the thing.

I use the small bleached reef sponges that are sold as slate sponges, and buy them by the case. The last case contained 500 pieces, and cost $3 50. When the case came in I went through it, and picked out all the sponges that were suitable for filtering or percolating. Those that were left were put into stock and sold at one and two cents each for slate sponges. The proper shape of sponge for percolating or filtering is conical, about the shape of a lump of drop chalk, but larger. How much larger depends on the size of the funnel or percolator. To prepare a percolator or funnel, a small pair of steel pinchers, five or six inches long, are needed.

TREATMENT OF THE SPONGE.

The sponge, as I said before, should be conical. Wash it well in clean water and squeeze it out, then roll it in a towel and squeeze again. This leaves the sponge moist and pliable. Now with the sponge pressed between the thumb and fingers, insert it point down into the neck of the percolator three-fourths of its length, leaving one-fourth of it—the butt or larger end—sticking up into the body of the percolator. The sponge should be large enough to sit firmly in the percolator neck, but not so tight as to constrict the cells much. You will probably have to twist it some in getting it down into place, so, with your pinchers inserted up into the lower orifice of the percolator, catch hold of the apex or point of the sponge and untwist it until it is perfectly straight.

THE NATURE OF THE SPONGE.

The reason for this is that when alive the organism of which the sponge is a skeleton is constantly taking in water at its base, and discharging it through its surface by the many cell like channels that make up its so-called pores. Therefore all filteration through sponge is easiest and best conducted by passing the liquid to be filtered through these channels naturally, from base to point, and the less these channels are twisted or constricted the easier the filtration.

IN PERCOLATING SYRUP

use cut loaf sugar. It does not mat down in a mass, as granulated does, and it is free from bluing.

Syrups by percolation is made optional in such of the U. S. P. syrups as are made by dissolving sugar in the medicated menstruum, viz.:

Syrupus.
Syrup. Orange.
Syrup. Orange Flowers.
Syrup. Line Lactophosphate.
Syrup. Hypophosphites.
Syrup. Ipecac.
Syrup. Wild Cherry.
Syrup. Sarsaparilla Comp.
Syrup. Squill.
Syrup. Senega.
Syrup. Tolu.
Syrup. Ginger.

I hope the next Pharmacopœia will direct percolation as the primary instead of the secondary or optional process for making these syrups. Syrups made by percolation are far and away better in both appearance and keeping qualities than syrups made by dissolving the sugar by agitation—the so called cold process—or with the aid of heat.

A POINTED EXAMPLE.

Of Syrup of Tolu, for example, there has been a good deal of complaint about the 1890 process in communications to the pharmaceutical press. I make it in strict accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia process by percolation, and I defy any pharmacist to show me a better syrup of tolu made by any process. It's as clear and white as crystal, full flavored, and I have kept it in a gallon stock bottle, partly filled, for more than a year.

A DIFFICULT EXAMPLE.

I had never been able to make a satisfactory Syr. Yerba Santa, N. F., until I began making it by the percolation process. I shake the medicated menstruum with a small quantity of precipitated calcium phosphate before filtering it to clear it. Have the percolator arranged and filled with the proper quantity of cut loaf sugar, and above it a filtering funnel for the menstruum. Filter the menstruum directly on the sugar. Return to the percolator the liquid that has passed through previously being saturated with the sugar. After that, when the syrup has begun to come, drop by drop, you may receive it into the regular stock container.

The syrup made in this way is a clear, light-colored, heavy-bodied syrup, and is a most excellent vehicle for quinine. Four years ago I made sixteen ounces of it, and showed it to two or three physicians, giving them each a two-ounce bottle of the syrup combined with two grains of quinine sulphate to the drachm. They tasted and tried it, and began using it in their practice. Since then I have made and sold many gallons of this syrup, which has become the only vehicle for quinine mixtures for children in this section. It has entirely displaced quinine chocolates, as well as the proprietary liquid vehicles for quinine and the various "tasteless quinines."

Abbey's... Effervescent ....Salt

Reaches the Consumer through the

DRUG TRADE ONLY

Second Quality Vaseline

Size No. 1, $3.25 per Gr.

" " " Size No. 2, $6.50 per Gr.

These goods are said to "**fill a long-felt want.**" They are put up in bottles of the same style and size as those used for our Blue Seal Vaseline, and similarly packed in boxes of one-gross and one-dozen, respectively. They are admirably suited to sell in conjunction with our Blue Seal Vaseline where "**something cheap**" is sometimes demanded.

ALSO

Blue Seal Pomade

No. 1 size bottles, $9.00 per Gr.

Packed without cartons in quarter-gross boxes.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., (*Consolidated*)

823 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.

Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS

Are being advertised in all Principal Newspapers. We advise Druggists to put in at least a small stock to meet the demand which is sure to be created.

DR. WALTON MEDICINE CO.,
28 and 30 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

DRINK
—
SELL

MELAGAMA

"IT'S GOOD"

Ceylon Tea

Druggists should handle this as a distinctively Chemist's Tea. Retails at 25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 cents a pound. Black or Mixed. Write for wholesale prices.

MINTO BROS., 73 Colborne St., Toronto

Do you sell Fountain Pens? If not, why not?

The New Physician's Fountain Pen . . .

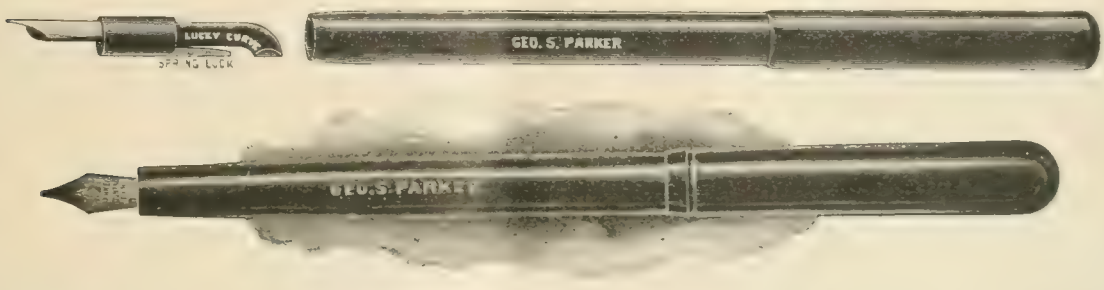
Fitted with a guaranteed physician's thermometer. Should be sold by every live druggist.

It is made with

The Parker Lucky Curve Feed and Spring Lock.

Which take the place of the old-style awkward screw thread.

NO JOINT TO LEAK. NO NOZZLE TO STICK. NO SCREW TO BREAK.



All styles and sizes also made under the same patents. Write for illustrated price-list to

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

TORONTO

Sole Agents for Canada.

THE LONG EVENINGS OF WINTER ARE COMING—WHAT SORT OF LIGHT ARE YOU GOING TO USE?

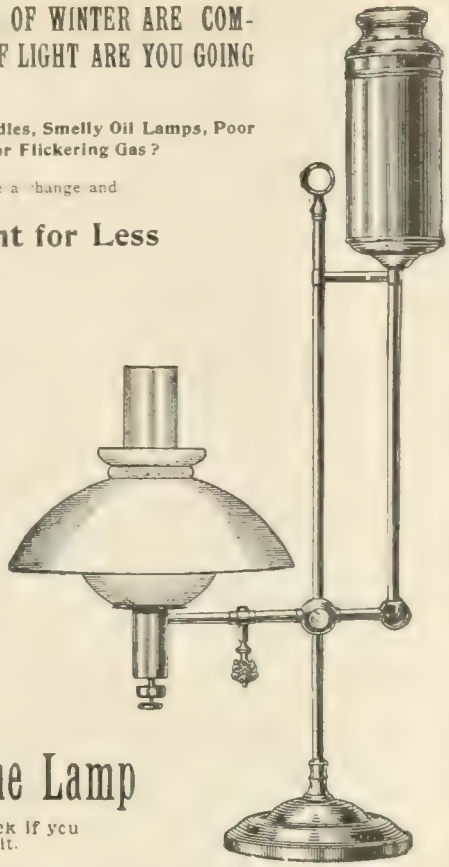
Greasy Candles, Smelly Oil Lamps, Poor Electricity or Flickering Gas?

Isn't it about time to make a change and

Get more Light for Less Money?

Get 100 Candle Power for 50c. a month.

Get the Light of Eight Oil Lamps for the cost of Two.



GET AN

Auer Gasoline Lamp

Your money back if you don't like it.

Write for Catalogue

AUER LIGHT CO.

E. Simpson & Co., Mouse Jaw, Agents for the Territories

1682 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

CRYSTAL PALACE & ROYAL INDELIBLE
44 GOLD MEDALS
THE ONLY PREMIER GOLD MEDAL
MARKING INK
JOHN BOND
1 & 1A 75 SOUTHGATE Rd LONDON N

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Boud's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receiptof **10 cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Of PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. Planten & Son

ESTABLISHED 1858

NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability

Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.

Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

INTERESTING NEWS. . . . .

MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M.D., EDITOR

C. F. G. Meyer PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named :—

	$
Spatula	
Etidorhpa, by J. U. Lloyd	2 00
Journal of Applied Microscopy	1 00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd	1 00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall	1 50
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley	1 50

Address, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

BEST PRICE LIST. . . . .

MONEY-MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

4,833 Miles of Ads. in Seven Months.

No doubt you've seen these cuts before. All Canada has. They are four of hundreds that have told Canadians what a good thing "Dentofoss" is.

In the last eight months 15,300,000 Dentofoss ads. have been published in Canada. Laid in a single column they are longer than the C.P.R.

The question is: Are **you** getting the benefit of this advertising by **pushing** "Dentofoss"?

There is a good profit in it; better than you make on your own stuff—**figure it up and see.**

Buy it from jobbers or direct from us.

Powder or paste, $21 per gross, less 5 per cent., 10 days, or $1.75 per dozen, same terms. Dentists everywhere are prescribing it. Put up in handsome display cartons. Retails for 25 cents a bottle or tube.

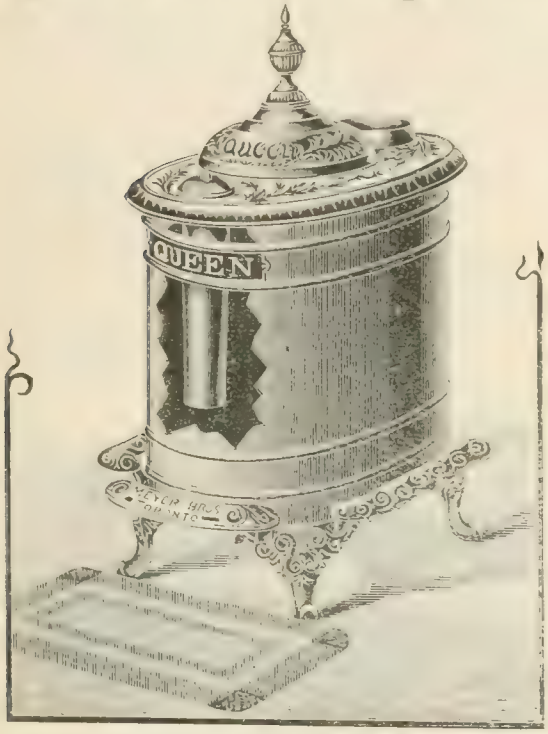
The Albionite Co.

Limited

31 Beaver Hall Hill,

Montreal.

Queen Top Draft Heating Stove



Patented February 1st, 1896.

PRICE OF STOVES CUT INTO HALF.

The Queen will keep you warm until January 1st at 5 cts. per day; why fire up your furnace? Ashes need removing only once or twice in a season; will save 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel; will positively keep a slow burning fire all night.

The Vertical Hot Blast Draft Feeds the fuel with hot air all the time.

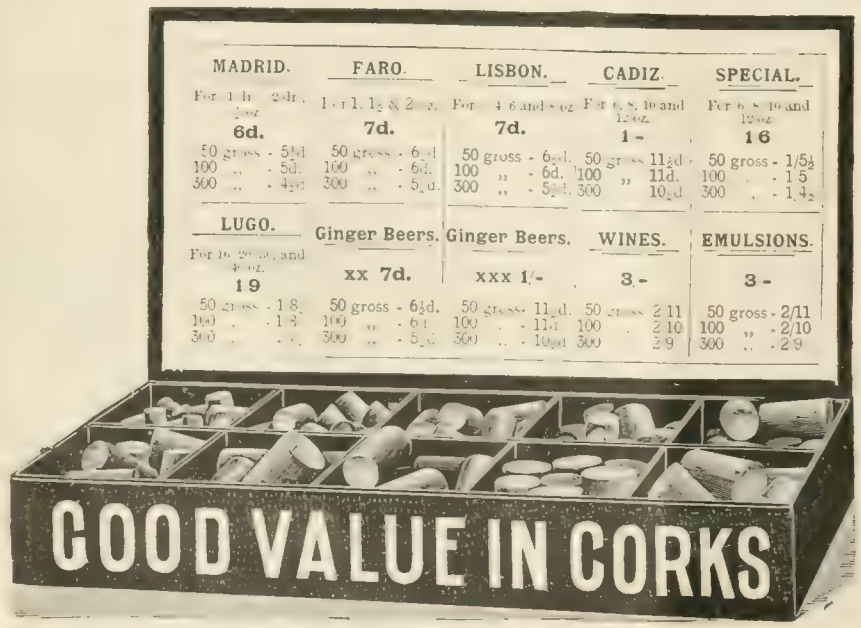
When using the **QUEEN** you do away with leakage of sulphurous and other irrespirable noxious gases, which is caused by continuous contraction and expansion in joinings of cast iron stoves. Three-quarters of the heat is never set free with cast iron stoves.

Method of Distribution of Heat by the Queen Stove

Heat is distributed in two ways: 1st, by **radiation**, or the direct mission of heat in rays, as the sun is distributed; and 2nd, by **conduction or immediate contact** of the air of the apartment with the heated surfaces of fuel and iron.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

MEYER BROS., 87 Church Street, **TORONTO.**



See Special Prices on Page 224B.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS

34 Hanover St. - - LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for.. 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination ... $1 00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations .... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations. ... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4 00

— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate; and of those three our own choice would be the product of DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENN. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street NEW YORK CITY.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

IN.....

APOLLINARIS SPLIT
ALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial)
REPUTED QUARTS
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY'S

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Baby's Laxative Tablets
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Tait's Worm Tablets

Have the approval of physicians and the confidence of the people, and, being the most attractive remedies in the market, they command a ready sale.

Our extensive, original and attractive advertising, druggist's window and counter displays, and our distribution of valuable books, aid the druggist in effecting prompt and remunerative returns.

Every remedy bears a number check to prevent cut-rate dealers from encroaching on the legitimate trade.

WE HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The handsome margin and terms afforded make it an exceptional inducement for the regular trade to favor our preparations.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

TORONTO, CANADA

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chafing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited

Factories: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Indian Catarrh Cure

is the only internal and external remedy for catarrh that is guaranteed

FREE FROM OPIATES

It may be recommended confidently to all persons suffering from catarrh, and is an

Ideal Medicine for Children

because it is pleasant to the taste and easy to administer.

It is a wonderful healer for CATARRH SORES.

Indian Catarrh Cure Co.

MONTREAL.

YOUR WHOLESALER STOCKS IT.

De Vinne. Cut 409.

ALUMINUM

Heavy Round Face
New Style Letters and Figures.

2 inch Caps,	2½ cents.	Lower Case to match, 2	cents.
3 inch Caps,	3½ cents.	Lower Case to match, 2½	cents.
4 inch Caps,	7 cents.	Lower Case to match, 4	cents.
6 inch Caps,	14 cents.	No Lower Case.	

Scrolls, right or left, 5 inch, 10 cents each.
8 inch, 20 cents each.
Indexes, right or left, 4 inch, 10 cents each.
6 inch, 20 cents each.

Write for Discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

WM. SEDGWICK,

260 CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

A WRINKLE IN SIMPLE SYRUP MAKING.

For making simple syrup I use the "circulatory displacemen" method, as we use such a large quantity of this syrup that percolation would not be fast enough.

We had a five-gallon tinned copper percolator with a stop cock on it, in stock, and as it was rarely used I rigged it up as a syrup apparatus, rather than buy or have an apparatus made for this purpose. As most large metal percolators do, this percolator has two diaphragms of perforated metal. One was at the bottom of the percolator, and the other rested on a flange about one-third of the way below the top of the funnel. I covered both diaphragms with cheese-cloth strainers securely sewed on, and set them in place. Then I bought at a "house furnishings" store a wire vegetable boiler a little smaller in diameter than the upper part of the percolator. This is a basket-like affair made of twisted tinned wire, which is used for holding vegetables in the pot in which they are boiled, so they may be prevented from being dashed to pieces by knocking around in the pot during ebullition.

This basket was also covered with strainer-cloth, inside, strongly sewed. Then the basket was stood on the upper diaphragm and filled with loaf sugar. The percolator was then filled with water until the water covered the upper diaphragm an inch deep. As fast as the sugar melted down more of it was shoveled into the basket until the water was saturated.

This apparatus hangs from a beam at the foot of the cellar stairs, and a barrel of loaf sugar stands alongside of it. Whenever a gallon of syrup is drawn off, the basket is filled up with sugar, and the water is never allowed to get below the diaphragm. This syrup is always bright and clear as it passes through the three strainers and is usually saturated.

During the soda season it has furnished as much as ten gallons of syrup a day, although this was not all fully saturated. Five gallons of U. S. P. density syrup is about its full capacity without pushing or hurrying it.

Aniodol is a new antiseptic preparation, being a one per cent. solution of trimethanal. It is said to be especially excellent for the disinfection of instruments, the hands, etc., after and before operating, for which one part of aniodol in 5,000 of water suffices.

Apotheken-Inspection in Germany.

In Germany there exists a great difference between the apotheken and the medical droguerie. A droguerie can be opened anywhere the same as any other shop, but the number of apotheken or pharmacies are regulated by the State. Apotheken can only be opened and carried on by qualified apothekers. The regulations under which the apothekers work are very strict and exact, but are as much in their own interests as in that of the public. The rules laid down deal with prescriptions, retail trade, and the sale of poisons in particular. A feature of German pharmacy is the State visitation or inspection of pharmacies. These visitations are carried out by the various States of Germany on a general plan which varies in small details in different States. The visitation takes place once in two or three years, when a business is started or sold, and when any important alterations are made in the premises. The inspector is either an apotheker or a doctor and his visits are paid without any previous notice. First, the inspector goes through the various business premises to gain a general idea of the place and then proceeds to enter into details. He notes the condition and arrangement of the rooms and sees that the required number of pharmaceutical utensils is provided and that they correspond to the official requirements. Having satisfied himself that the still, drying-cupboards, sieves, and other requirements are in good order, he tests the scales and weights, any not coming up to the official requirements being at once confiscated. The inspector sees that the potent and ordinary drugs are properly stored and labeled and examines each bottle and drawer, keeping a sharp eye for any dust or cobwebs. The drugs are then submitted to various tests. First the sp. gr. of all the fluids are taken according to the Ph.G.; then he determines, for example, the amount of arsenic in liq. arsenicalis and titrates the standard solutions. Stores which are found to be inferior or bad are destroyed at once, or, in case of protestation from the apotheker, they are held over for further examination. Having proceeded thus far the inspector examines the pupils, questioning them in all branches of their profession in order to determine whether the employer is properly instructing them. The assistants are also questioned to see that they are properly qualified. The books and accounts are produced, the latter being examined to ascertain whether preparations and drugs which the apotheker ought to prepare have not been obtained ready made. With the help of the district physician the inspector's report is drawn up. Protests are noted and particulars of any alterations to be made are mentioned and a note given of the condition in which the business was found. This may be good, bad or faulty, or it may be a word of praise. The report is signed by the visitor, the physician and the owner of the apotheke and handed on to the medical authorities. A visitation of this kind lasts from one and a half to two days. If the business is found to be in an unsatisfactory condition the visit may be repeated within a certain time. If it is found that there are many infringements of the regulations for carrying on the business the owner can be prosecuted, and, if found guilty, punished. The district physician, it may be added, checks the correctness of the report and has to see that the alterations suggested are carried out.

This State control, unpleasant as it may appear, gives the public great confidence in the German apothekers and on the other hand secures for the apotheker a respect such as is enjoyed in no other country. The apotheker is also assured of a good living at his business.

Drogueries are visited by the police authorities, but their inquiries are limited to the general conduct of the business and to seeing that the druggist does not sell goods which may only be sold by an apotheker.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Do you persist in following the U.S.P. method and as a result find the customary large quantity of precipitate upon the filter? If you would avoid all that, keep the two solutions apart for 12 hours in a cool place, then mix by slowly pouring one into the other. Practically no precipitate will result.

RELIABLE NEGATIVE VARNISH.—The following is a very good negative varnish, which I have used for years, and I believe has never been in print before:

Gum juniper	90 gr.
Gum frankincense	1 drachm.
Alcohol	3 ounces.

Filter through fine blotting paper, and use the clear solution.— *Orchadian, in Australian Photo. Jl.*

Solution of Hypophosphites Compound, without Sugar.

Ferdinand A. Sieker, in the *Pharmaceutical Review* for September, contributes the following:

Syrup of hypophosphites compound has been in use quite a number of years. More recently some demand arose for a preparation without sugar, because it was claimed that syrups will sometimes cause gastric disturbances because of the sugar they contain.

The following formula will yield a preparation that is similar to a commercial solution:—

Calcium hypophosphite	8.75 gm.
Potassium hypophosphite	8.75 gm.
Sodium hypophosphite	2.20 gm.
Ferric hypophosphite	4.38 gm.
Manganese hypophosphite	2.20 gm.
Quinine alkaloid	2.14 gm.
Diluted hypophosphorous acid (10 per cent)	5.5 cc.
Strychnine sulphate	0.0085 gm.
Potassium citrate	5.5 gm.
Citric acid	0.7 gm.
Glycerin	250.0 cc.
Spirit of orange, compound, U. S. P.	8.5 cc.
Alcohol	90.0 cc.
Solution of saccharin, N. F.	8.0 cc.
Water sufficient to make	1000.0 cc.

Dissolve the ferric and manganese hypophosphites with the aid of the potassium citrate and citric acid in 150 cc. of water by boiling.

Dissolve the quinine by boiling it with 200 cc. of water to which the hypophosphorous acid has been added. (This solution should have a distinct acid reaction toward blue litmus paper.) Mix the two solutions, add the calcium, sodium and potassium hypophosphites, the strychnine sulphate and sufficient water to make 625 cc., and warm until solution has been effected.

To the cool solution add the glycerin, the spirit of orange compound, previously diluted with the alcohol, and the solution of saccharin. Filter, and pass sufficient water through the filter to make 1000 cc. The solution of saccharin, N.F., should be prepared from saccharin that is 500 times as sweet as cane sugar.

A solution prepared according to the above formula possesses a greenish-yellow color, an acid reaction, an agreeable flavor and a bitterish-sweet taste. It is perfectly transparent and keeps well if stored in filled amber bottles and exposed only to diffused daylight.

It retains its greenish-yellow color much longer than the corresponding syrup.

A sample over eight months old is in perfect condition, while another sample that was exposed to sunlight in a flint bottle has a brown color. The specific gravity of the preparation is about 1.077 at 15° C.

The dose of this preparation is 7.5 cc. (two fluid drachms), which is equivalent to calcium hypophosphite, and potassium hypophosphite of each 0.065 gm. (one grain); sodium hypophosphite, manganese hypophosphite and quinine hypophosphite, of each 0.016 gm. (¼ grain); ferric hypophosphite, 0.032 gm. (½ grain); and strychnine sulphate, 0.0005 gm. ($\frac{1}{128}$ grain.

Tropon.

Tropon is pure albumen; it offers this most important constituent of our daily food in highly concentrated form.

Tropon is almost entirely assimilated by the system and transformed into blood and muscles, a fact which is of highest importance in those cases where the digestive canal has to be cared for in mechanical respects (dysentery, diseases of the intestines, etc.).

Tropon is very easily digested; it represents a food which without overstraining even the weakest stomach offers a large amount of nutriment (for children, disorders and diseases of the stomach, kidneys and the nervous system, liver complaints, convalescents, etc.).

Tropon—by replacing the lost albumen—enables us to arrest the decline of strength caused by fever and infectious diseases (yellow fever, blackwater fever, malaria, tuberculosis, typhus).

Tropon is unsurpassed in cases where the very nature of the disease requires a food of highly albuminous character (diabetes, obesity).

Tropon should be taken daily by the healthy in doses of about two ounces per day distributed over the meals, for, whilst raising the standard of efficiency it increases our energy and power of resistance against diseases. Of the highest importance in unhealthy districts frequented by epidemics.

Tropon can be taken daily for years without causing diarrhœa or any other disturbances.

Tropon as a dry powder will keep any length of time, even under the most disfavorable climatic conditions. It is the best substitute for meat without possessing its disadvantages.

Tropon is a tasteless and odorless powder. It can be mixed or baked or cooked with other food or else can be taken in drinks.

Tropon is rapidly coming into favor and eminent medical authorities are constantly calling attention to its merits.

To Clarify Wine of Pepsin.

To clarify wine of pepsin it is recommended to add gelatine then shake with talcum, asbestos, or, still better, with kieselguhr and filter through a wet plaited filter. The clarifying powder should be transferred to the filter and the liquid poured on carefully, in such a manner as to prevent washing the powder away from the walls of the filter. If the filtrate does not pass through clear at once, it is returned to the filter until it does.—*Pharm. Ztg.*

Afral.

This is the name of a disinfectant which is recommended for the prevention of mould in damp rooms, cellars, etc. which is accomplished by coating the walls with a one to two per cent. aqueous solution of afral.—*Phar. Rund.*

Ayapana.

This is the herb eupatorium triplinerve vall (E. Ayapana). It yields a bitter, aromatic decoction which is used in Brazil and Java as a tonic and stomachic. It has been proposed to introduce the herb into Europe as a substitute for tea and coffee.—*Phar. Zeit.*

Monoacetylresorcin.

This is a substance of syrupy consistence which has been proposed for use as a substitute for resorcin itself in the treatment of cutaneous affections. According to the German patent, it is made by acting upon resorcin with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride.—*Pract. Revue.*

Systematize the Work.

Plan out everything as much as possible, your routine work, we mean, that is the same day after day. Do your manufacturing between customers. Learn to wait on customers rapidly. We heard a physician remark recently about a clerk who was alone during a rush, "He is the most active clerk I ever saw, everybody waited on carefully, not one neglected, but not a minute's time lost." We hope his employer appreciated him.—*Spatula.*

We Want You to Send Us 100 Names of Your Customers who have Children

If you have not already done so;

If you are the only druggist in your town;

If there are not over five druggists in your town;

If our missionary has not called on you; and

If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

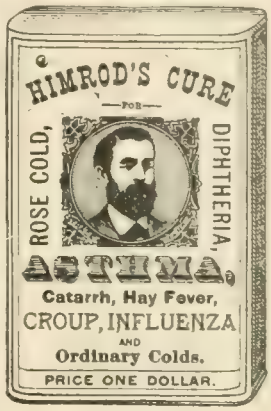
Cost of above to Druggists:	Druggist Receives:
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c.	$1.50. Profit, $1.46.

IF he is a live man.

RAYMOND & CO., 61 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.
NOTE THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS
"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plasters. I find it gives quicker and better effect than any other I have hitherto used." —Dr. D. B. Ashby, University of Penna.
"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases I find an increased action and more immediate effect." —John V. Shoemaker, M.D.
Johnson's Belladonna Plaster
Touches the Spot.
MADE OF BELLADONNA U. S. P. STRENGTH
Penetrating Base
EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.

ARE THE BEST

IN THE MARKET

Confectionery in 5 and 6-lb. Bottles.

Send for Price List.

Celery Caffeine Bromide, Restuccia's Finest Olive Oil in 1 Gallon Cans. Ce-Ess-Co's Glycoleum, Chapireaus Cachets, Bullet Fly Catchers.

Canadian Specialty Co.,

118 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED

LYE

BEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.

LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT. CHICAGO, ILL.

TORONTO, ONT.

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M D.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie writes:
"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant and particularly serviceable."
London. MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

VIN MARIANI

The world famous Ideal Tonic-Stimulant **Mariani Wine** has written endorsements from more than 8,000 Canadian and American physicians.
Specially indicated for Nervous Affections, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Weakness from whatever causes, La Grippe, General Debility.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

TOWLE'S

FOR FEMALES.

Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation. TORONTO

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

The Retail Druggist Should Sell For Cash.

That all retail business should be done on a cash basis there is not the least doubt, and especially should this be the case with the retail druggist. No one will deny that considerable losses are sustained by charging goods to their customers, and it is not only the losses, but also the expenses involved in keeping the accounts. If you charge an item you need a day book and a ledger. The time required in charging and posting is considerable. It is probable that you forget to charge an item occasionally, especially when you are busy. Very few people who have goods charged will come to you at the end of the month and pay their bills, you have to make out a statement and mail it to them or call in person—all of which involves expense and consumes time. While you or your clerk are doing this, your or his services are needed at the store. Then there are many who have to be dunned repeatedly, and some never pay at all

These losses give you anxiety and you worry over it, which depresses your mind so that you are not in the proper mood to wait upon your customers, to say nothing as to your health and the happiness of you and your family. When a man is in bad health or a depressed spirit he cannot treat his wife and children as he should.

Why is the cash system not generally adopted? The reason is that the credit system has been in vogue from time immemorial, and we think it cannot be abolished, but it is a serious mistake. In every large city and in some smaller ones, there are to-day business firms who have adopted the cash system, and we have yet to learn that any of them have not been very successful. The common argument is that your customers will be offended if refused credit, and that they will trade somewhere else. In reality this is not the case, as most people will see the advantage and the justice of it themselves. It is only those that do not expect to pay at all that will feel offended, and these you can well afford to lose as customers.

If you trust a man and he cannot or does not intend to pay, he will, when you commence to ask him for pay, act as if he were offended, and will then go where he is not known and pay cash, the same money that you ought to have. Indeed, we all know that when men are indebted to us, whether for goods purchased or even money loaned, they will be apt to avoid us all they can (we will not discuss in this connection how much better it is for everyone to keep out of debt). Thousands of druggists have failed in business owing to the fact that they have too much standing out which they are not able to collect.—*Meyer Brothers' Druggist.*

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1897, by Charles Austin Bates, New York.

There are many business men who cannot prepare a good advertisement, but who are capable of knowing good work when they see it. They know what they want. They may have it all in mind, but cannot put it down in black and white.

This is because they lack what phrenologists call language of expression.

This faculty is not lacking only in business men. Ask every second man or woman you meet, "Did you ever write a poem, a novel, or any imaginative work?" Nine out of every ten of those who are not writers will answer, "No; I never had the time, but I've thought out better stories and poems than ever were written. If I had the time I'd show folks stories that are stories."

Yes! These "mute" inglorious "iltons" don't know what they lack besides time. They don't know that if their days were twice as many and their labors decreased by one-half, their leisure would not supply the gift withheld at their creation—the faculty of clothing their thoughts in language.

* * *

A man well-known in the advertising world puts forward this strange proposition in print: "A man who cannot prepare a good advertisement should not spend much money for advertising. After he has demonstrated his own ability, he may avail himself of the services of others, for he will then be competent to judge of the value of the work submitted for his approval and acceptance."

Was there ever anything so crazy put forth by a supposedly hard-headed business man? He might as well say: "Don't buy Shakespeare until you can write fine plays yourself, or Euclid until you can formulate a system of mathematics. You will then be able to know whether or not the poet is deserving of fame and the mathematician is correct."

When a man finds he cannot prepare his own advertising, the sooner he drops all attempts the better it will be both for his brains and his business.

"Art is long and time is fleeting."

It is only the man of leisure who has time to cultivate a faculty for which he may have a germ. The man of action will discover very soon what his vocation is. It may be to write ads. In that case he will not stand behind a counter and sell goods. And the man who sells the goods will do his work better for not being burdened with furnishing copy for the newspaper space he pays for. It is a fine thing to be versatile, but the "Jack of all trades is master of none."

* * *

The same business man quoted before, says too: "It is not a difficult matter to write a good advertisement, yet most persons fail—mainly, because they attempt too much."

If he had finished that sentence after the word "because" with "they are out of their proper place," he would have struck it right.

Of course, they attempt too much, in the sense that any person who attempts to do what he can't, what he has not the ability for, attempts too much.

* * *

The bane of many would-be ad. writers is imitation. It may be true that "there is nothing new under the sun," but a man's advertisements need not be second-hand by design They should be as new as he can make them, or if he finds himself helplessly in a groove made by some one else, then let him call for the assistance of a specialist.

In this matter of advertisement writing, the supply came in answer to the demand. It has been a matter of growth, a clear case of evolution—one of the modern improvements in business methods.

* * *

The business man who writes his own advertisements is burdened with many other matters. He most likely falls into the habit of considering the filling of his space one of those small matters; to think that people know that he is in business; they know what lines of goods he carries; they know where to find him. If they want to purchase, won't they come? What does it matter what is said in the newspaper?

So the copy waits until the last minute. It is prepared in a hurry. It is the same old story—"largest stock," "great bargains," "be pleased to see our friends,"

etc.—nothing new, or crisp, or inviting. Nothing special, no prices, and—no returns.

Some people can write under pressure, but not many. The few who can are amongst the professionals. Many men and women, who work at their desks nearly all the days of the year, must have room or office entirely quiet, or their brains won't work. Only a few can work if they are even likely to be interrupted.

How then is the unpractised business man to tell the story of the many departments in his house, while his brain is in a whirl, and his attention is called every few minutes to something else than the subject in hand? If he writes at all, it must be under pressure. Sometimes inspiration will come to some people who work in a hurry, but too much depends upon the work that an advertisement is expected to do to trust to such a chance. The newspaper space costs too much to be neglected. It should be looked to do its work as well as the cash boys, or the men in the silk department, or the women who sell the millinery.

It will, if it is watched only half as closely. If it is treated like an importunate beggar, given only scraps of time, and the ragged, left-over work of a fagged-out brain, it will probably make but beggarly returns.

It is not necessary that the advertisement should be "fine writing." It need not be an essay. It requires more time and acumen to condense your words, make them strong, than to expand. Fine goods are usually in small parcels.

Optical Telegraphy.

The heliograph has been specially developed in sunny climates; by the British in Afghanistan and in Africa, by the French in Tonkin, by the Americans in the United States, and by the Greeks in Crete. It has been used successfully over single stretches of over 65 miles. In France the acetylene lamp has greatly increased the use of the apparatus by making it independent of sunlight, and signals have been read as far as 37 miles by day and 56 miles by night. In Italy the acetylene lamp flash has been read at a distance of 72 miles. The navy searchlights landed in Cape Colony have been used for flash signaling and have greatly extended the range. At coast forts and in the navy the Ardois signal light (a combination of red and white electric lamps hung in the rigging or on a mast) are extensively used for short distances, either between ships or between forts and ships.

How to Keep Plasters.

Plasters should be kept at an ordinary temperature in a dry place: never keep them in the cellar or any place where they are apt to gather moisture, but exclude them from the air as much as possible in tin, wood or very heavy cardboard boxes. The only way I know of displaying spread plasters is in a show case, and then always in their original package; never put them in your window, as they are affected by the heat, and would be spoiled by the sun. Never dispense or sell any but the very best made, and those you know are up to strength and properly medicated; there is no money in buying cheap plasters, as they will spoil on your hands and will not give satisfaction to your customers; and then, again, when you get a prescription from a doctor you should know that the plaster dispensed is up to the standard of the Pharmacopœia, as the M.D. always expects to get the physiological effect of the plaster.

When selling plasters always tell your customers to wash and dry the parts thoroughly where the plaster is to be applied, and if they will take equal parts of ether and alcohol and apply to the parts by rubbing with the hands before applying the plaster, they will find it a great benefit, as it will open up the pores of the skin and allow the medication of the plaster to take immediate effect.

So far as spread plasters are concerned, the term dispensing has lost its earlier meaning, since the pharmacist of to-day is not called upon to prepare them, but dispenses spread plasters by handing them to his customers in good form and with proper directions for their use. This is true because of the modern machinery in use by the manufacturer, which makes them better, cheaper and more convenient for general use. The present custom is of advantage to all concerned, since time and trouble are saved for the pharmacist, and the customer is guaranteed an article possessing full strength as demanded by the United States Pharmacopœia, if the pharmacist is careful to buy from a reputable firm.—*Red Cross Notes.*

Politeness is like ginger-pop; there isn't much nourishment in it, but it leaves a pleasant flavor.

New Home for The J. B. Lippincott Company.

An important transaction has just been concluded by which a number of old-fashioned dwelling-houses on East Washington Square, Philadelphia, have passed from the ownership of the heirs of the famous lawyer, Horace Binney, and will soon be torn down to make way for a fine building to be occupied by the J. B. Lippincott Company, whose old home on Filbert street, above Seventh, was burned down some months ago. Possession is to be given by September 14, and it is expected that the demolition of the old structures will begin soon after. The site is considered a very eligible one for the Lippincott Company, as it has light on the three sides, is very central, and they will be enabled to promptly issue and increase their excellent line of medical publications by standard authorities. By the way, their new catalogue, just issued, is handsomely illustrated with excellent portraits of many of America's leading medical writers.

Many historic recollections cluster about the properties just sold. They stand on the ground once occupied by the old Walnut street prison, built before the Revolution, and in which during the struggle the English confined American prisoners during the former's occupation of Philadelphia.

"Stringtown on the Pike," by John Uri Lloyd, is announced by Dodd Mead & Co. to appear in book form in October, price $1.50. It is a study of northern Kentucky during the war, and brings to view the conditions that involved the people of that border State during the boyhood of the author. Of it, the talented writer, Judge J. Soule Smith, of Lexington, Ky., writes: "No such vivid landscape painting of Kentucky seasons and Kentucky scenery is to be found in any other book." The *New York World* states that it "reminds one of the figure in American literature cut by physicians, from Dr. O. W. Holmes to Dr. Weir Mitchell and Dr. W. A. Hammond," and in this same line of thought the *American Journal of Pharmacy* states that "Our faith in American literature is strengthened by the entrance into it of professional men like Weir Mitchell and John Uri Lloyd."

Every man wants to live to be old, but not one in ten thousand can fill the character of an old man.

Why it Sells in the Fall—

If you have not received it send for a copy of our pamphlet showing how we advertise

Pratts Food

for you, at the same time ADVERTISING YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

PRATTS FOOD sells in the Fall and Winter, because it makes Hens lay early and continue laying regularly throughout the cold Winter months; it fattens quickly the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year Turkeys; it makes them grow larger and they are better eating.

It makes Hog Killing time profitable, because the Pigs fatten faster and are much larger than ordinary fed Hogs, and, as they are kept free from disease, the meat in consequence is far more juicy and tender.

It helps Cows during the changeable weather from Summer to Fall. It increases the Milk during the cold weather; it produces more Butter, and fattens Cattle for killing rapidly.

It helps Horses during the Fall and Winter weather; the hard, tough pulling during the snowy season is not felt by them when fed Pratts Food constantly. It cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, etc., etc.

Sheep are better able to stand the test of Fall and Winter, they grow larger and their meat has a better flavor. A Sheep in good condition always produces more and better wool.

Make Money by remembering to tell this to all your patrons. It will give them confidence in your recommendations, and your fair square manner of dealing with them, by telling them frankly of that which will pay them to use, as well as pay you to sell.

Spring and Summer have their invaluable uses for Pratts Food, but do not lose the opportunity of pushing it strong during the Fall and Winter months.

ROBERT GREIG & CO.

Manchester Buildings, TORONTO.

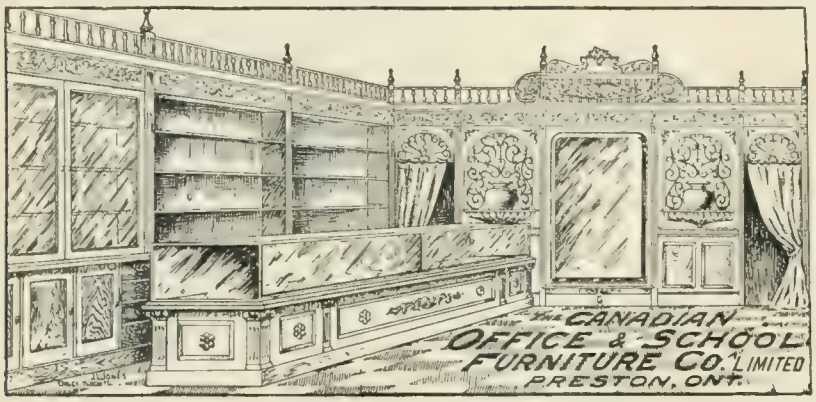
ASK FOR

Labatt's

(LONDON)

INDIA PALE ALE

Brewed with exceptional care and watchfulness until just the right body and flavor are obtained. Its flavor is the true flavor of good malt and hops. No substitutes used. At the proper age it is bottled and consumers are offered an absolutely pure, sparkling and delicious beverage, tonic, and refreshing to the body and quenching to the thirst. One case in your home will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that it is the best table ale brewed. All dealers can supply you.



Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: { New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal
Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

FREE OF DUTY

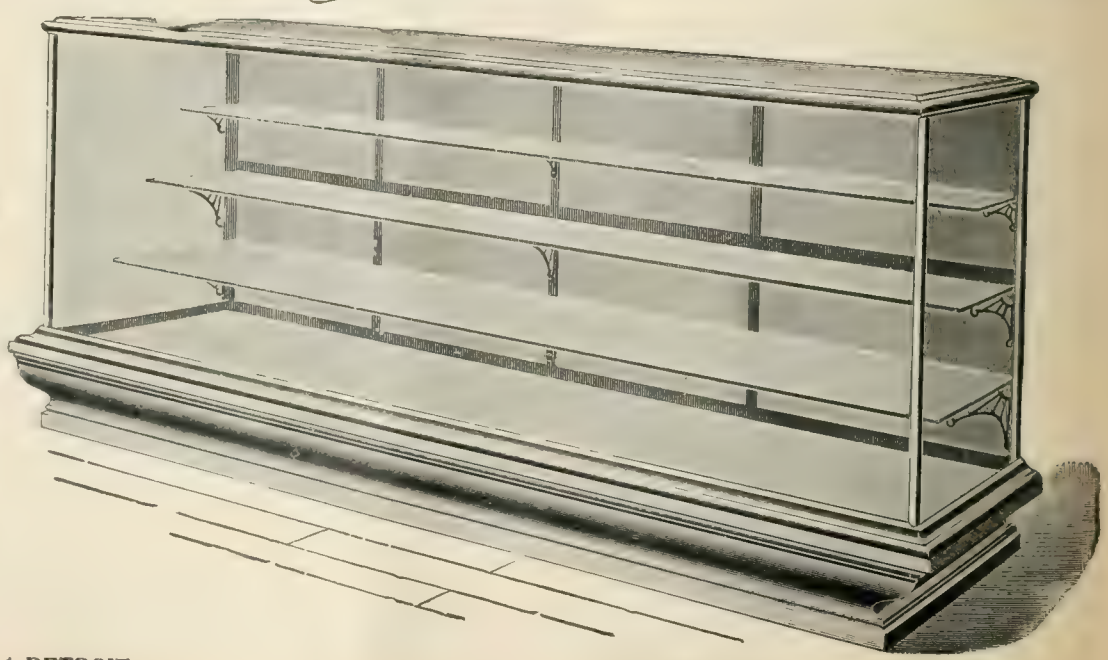
We Sell Our High Grade *Silent Salesman* TRADE MARK Show Case to the Best Merchants in Canada.

These Cases are suitable for displaying all kinds of goods. A special case is made for cigars, which is fitted with moisteners.

Our newest improvement is our **Patent Illuminating Device,** for lighting these Superb Cases.

Canadian Trade supplied from our **WINDSOR** branch.

JNO PHILLIPS & CO.
Limited
DETROIT, - Mich.,
AND
WINDSOR, Ont.



Address us at DETROIT.

Style Figure 68a.

Formulary

CORYZA REMEDY.

A remedy for colds, catarrh, influenza, and hay fever, preventing their development, and speedily curing them in their advanced stages.

Take of

Scotch snuff	30 ozs.
Ammonium chloride	1 "
Menthol	½ "
Powd. boric acid	3 drs.
Oil Australian eucalyptus	1 fl. dr.

A pinch to be snuffed up the nostrils.—*Merck's Report.*

TO REMOVE WARTS.

In these troublesome little growths *El Siglo Medico* recommends the following :

	Parts.
1.—Salicylic acid	5
Lanoline	50
Vaseline	50
Ft. ungt., or	
2.—Flowers of sulphur	10
Glycerine	25
Acetic acid	5
Ft. mistura.	

The warts to be covered with the mixture and kept wet all day, or

	Parts.
3.—Corrosive sublimate	1
Collodion flexile	80
Ft. solutio.	

To be painted on the growths.

4.—Salicylic acid	15 grs.
Alcohol, 90 per cent	15 "
Ether	37½ "
Collodion	75 "

To be painted on daily.

DANDRUFF POMADE.

	Parts.
1.—Benzoated lard	1200
Precipitated sulphur	49
Lanolin	200
Alcohol, 90 %	200
Salicylic acid	10
Oil of geranium	10
Rose water	600
Mix.	
2.—Balsam Peru	½ dr.
Betanaphthol	1 "
Lanolin	6 "
Benzoated lard	2 "

HEARING OIL.

An oil for use in the ear is made with

	Parts.
Cajuput oil	7
Camphorated oil	60
Sassafras oil	12
Acetic ether	5
Olive oil, sufficient to make	500

Mix.

LIQUID FINGER-NAIL ENAMEL.

1.—Hard paraffine	1 dr.
Oil rose	3 drops
Chloroform	2 fl. oz.

The following may also answer :

2.—Carnauba wax	1 dr.
Oil rose	3 drops
Ether (or chloroform)	2 fl. oz.

NAIL POLISH.

1.—Tartaric acid	1 dr.
Tincture myrrh	1 fl. dr.
Cologne water	2 fl. dr.
Distilled water	3 fl. dr.

Dissolve the acid in the water ; mix the tincture of myrrh and the cologne water and add to the acid solution.

Dip the finger nails in this solution, wipe and polish with a chamois pad.

2.—Putty powder (fine)	4 dr.
Carmine	2 gr.
Oil rose	1 drop

Very carefully reduce the carmine with the putty powder, and rub together until a homogeneous mixture is formed ; then mix in the oil of rose.

The nails should be damped and a little of the powder put on ; then polish with a chamois pad.

3.—Tin peroxide	6 oz.
Tragacanth	6 gr.
Glycerin	4 drops
Rose water	sufficient

Color with ammoniacal carmine-solution.—*Merck's Report.*

SACCHARIN MOUTH WASH.

Saccharin, says the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, is a substance which, on account of its antiseptic properties, is admirably adapted to the preparation of mouth washes and similar preparations. It gives the following formulæ for collutorios :

1.—Saccharin	2 gms.
Alcohol	200 gms.
Peppermint oil	10 drops
2.—Salicylic acid	4 parts
Saccharin	1 part
Sodium bicarbonate	1 part
Cologne water	20 parts

Mix. To use either preparation, add a few drops to a wineglassfull of water.—*National Druggist.*

A SOLUTION OF COCAINE

The *Journal de Medecine Paris* recommends the following solution of cocaine as one which will keep indefinitely :

Hydrochlorate of cocaine	4 grains
Distilled water	3 drachms
Salicylic acid	½ grain

COUGH MIXTURES.

Codeine and Chloroform Mixture.

Codeine sulphate	⅛ grain.
Dilute hydrocyanic acid	1½ minims.
Spirit of chloroform	15 minims.
Glycerine	10 minims.
Fluid extract of wild cherry	5 minims.
Elixir of orange to make one teaspoonful.	

Dose, one teaspoonful in water.

Creosote Mixture.

Beechwood creosote	2 minims.
Glycerine	30 minims.
Elixir of orange	30 minims.
Alcohol	30 minims.
Oil bitter almonds	1 drop.
Tincture cardamon comp. to make 2 drachms.	

Dose, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls 3 to 5 times a day.

Expectorant Mixture.

Dilute hydrocyanic acid	1 minim.
Spirit of chloroform	10 minims.
Hydrobronic acid (34 per cent.)	7½ minims.
Syrup of senega	10 minims.
Syrup of squill	15 minims.
Syrup of wild cherry to make 2 drachms.	

Dose, a dessertspoonful.

Pectoral Mixture.

Ammonium chloride	5 grs.
Spirit of ammonium, aromatic	2 minims.
Syrup of senega	10 minims.
Compound liquorice mixture, enough to make 2 drachms.	

Dose, a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Terebene Mixture.

Terebene	3 minims.
Oil of wintergreen	1 minim.
Powdered acacia	q.s.
Syrup of wild cherry to make 1 drachm.	

Dose, 1 or two teaspoonfuls in water.

—*Philadelphia Hospital Formulary (Am Jl. Pharmacy*

PETROLEUM EMULSION.

Petroleum	2½ fl. oz.
Powdered acacia	10 dr.

Mix thoroughly and add at once :

Distilled water	2 fl. oz.

When thoroughly emulsified, add :

Elixir saccharin	1 fl. oz.
Essence bitter almonds	160 min.
Distilled water to make 20 fl. oz.	

PETROLEUM EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

1.—Liquid petrolatum	1 pint.
Powdered acacia	8 oz.
Glycerin	4 fl. oz.
Calcium hypophosphite	288 gr.
Sodium hypophosphite	288 gr.
Water to make 3 pints.	

Add the acacia to the petrolatum, and mix well in a large mortar. Then add a pint of water all at once, and triturate energetically until an emulsion is formed. Dissolve the hydrophosphites in half a pint of water, and add the glycerin ; then add this mixture to the emulsion and triturate well, adding enough water to make three pints.

2.—Liquid petrolatum	4 fl. oz.
Expressed oil almonds	2 fl. oz.
Powdered acacia	1½ oz.
Glycerin	1½ fl. oz.
Sodium hypophosphite	128 gr.
Calcium hypophosphite	128 gr.
Lime water to make 1 pint.	

Proceed as above. Flavoring may be added, if desired.—*Merck's Report.*

Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McConnell, Toronto.

THIS DEPARTMENT.

It is to be a monthly experience meeting for the readers of this journal. Retail and general medicine and proprietary advertisers are invited to send in their ads for criticism, to write for assistance on knotty points on the knotty business of advertising. No charge whatever will be made for answering any questions in this department. This month I have given most of the space to discussion of topics applicable to city stores. Before next month's issue I hope to have heard from druggists, both in the cities and in the smaller towns. Every letter received will be answered, but the writer's name will be withheld if requested.

Address all communications on this department to The Canadian Druggist, Advertising Department.

Why Not Advertise?

An examination of the current issues of the Toronto *Telegram* and *News* reveals the fact that there is not a single druggist's ad in either of them.

May this to some extent account for the rapid encroachments of the department stores on the "legitimate" druggist? Why should druggists make a howl about department store competition when they let their best weapon, advertising, rust in a corner—the very weapon the department stores use so effectively?

I don't believe advertising will not help a druggist. True, some druggists, by reason of their location, may be helped more than others by newspaper advertising, while some, for the same reason, could be helped very little. But those druggists situated on Yonge, Queen and King streets could undoubtedly be benefited by a judicious advertising campaign. Druggists off the main streets of traffic would have a good deal of waste circulation to pay for, but there is no reason in the world why a druggist on Yonge street could not benefit as much by advertising as his neighbor shoe or furniture dealer.

Why should not a druggist cultivate a reputation for accuracy in prescriptions by advertising? Personally, I have never heard any particular Toronto druggist spoken of as pre-eminent in this way. Yet anybody in Montreal will almost instantly tell you that Lewis' is a good prescription drug store. The reason is that Lewis has advertised the fact and become known as such. Lewis has done some good advertising on this subject, laying emphasis on his many years' experience.

Surely there are one or more Toronto druggists who have been a long time at the business, who have made a specialty of it, are peculiarly well equipped, employ more competent clerks and all the other facts which the public does not know, but want to, and the knowledge of which gives them confidence in the druggist who possesses them. It only takes the telling, in the right kind of a way, to impress people the way you want to.

I have often thought, too, that the druggist who would advertise that substitution or an attempt at it would not be tolerated in his store, would win a large trade. If the trade knew just how many disgusted people leave drug stores in the course of a year it would be an eye-opener.

People don't like to be continually told there is something better than they ask for. Many consider it a reflection on their good taste or judgment. What is little better is the insinuating method of showing two kinds of an article and giving the customer a choice when one was asked for.

People are perfectly aware that the druggist who does this does it for a purpose. And the purpose is to effect a sale with more profit in it than there is on the article asked for. Such methods advertise a store backwards and drive customers away. The drug store that will not permit it and advertise the fact would probably "learn something to his advantage," in the way of public appreciation, for I know that many do resent such methods.

Another kind of reputation worth cultivating in a city like Toronto or Montreal, or any place in fact, would be one for high-class toilet requisites, making a feature of good perfumes.

I do not recollect any Canadian instance of this having been done, but I do know of at least one American who has a national reputation as a perfumer and an immense trade as well. A few years ago he was advertising in his local papers only. Of course he had the goods.

ADVANTAGES OF GENERAL ADS

How many druggists have ever attempted to take advantage of the thousands of dollars' worth of advertising spent on proprietary articles. Instead of benefiting by the trade developed by the big medicine and other proprietary concerns, most druggists persistently endeavor to kill the trade that comes through their doors in response to it.

A cheap way of getting a reputation for being up-to-date and in touch with the times, would be to watch the current advertising and display the goods brought prominently to the public notice in the newspapers in the windows.

Thus a buyer who had read an Ayer, a Milburn, Castoria, Dentofoss, a Chase or Pierce ad and been impressed at the moment, on seeing the article would be likely to buy it. On the other hand the effect of hundreds of ads is lost simply because the goods do not confront the buyer and the effect of the ad has not been strong enough to send him or her out for them. In such cases nobody benefits. The druggist loses the profit on the sale that might have been but does not make another in place of it. The advertiser of course is the big loser.

WINDOW ADVERTISING.

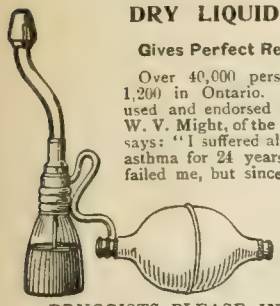
Speaking of windows:—I doubt if many druggists fully appreciate the advertising value of their windows.

If they do they would not make such poor use of them. Surely windows can be used for more purposes than the mere display of red and green water. Sometimes one sees a conglomerate of fly speckled cartons, presumably full of goods, with the "speckers" lying dead in the nooks. The impression of such a window is one of distinct repulsion. It indicates dry rot in the management and the same or worse in the shelves. A drug store, of all businesses, should have an appearance of freshness and purity. Should avoid the slightest approach to staleness.

I saw a window the other day that would have been a good one but it fell short in one particular. It was a display of toilet soaps, the name of which is well known, but not easily read on the cartons, because the lettering is too small and too much involved. Now all that one could see in that window was those cartons and a card saying "3 for 25 cents." The card wasn't neat. But the point was: I know that this soap sells for three cakes for a quarter, whereas the plain meaning of the card, to one who didn't know, was three boxes for a quarter.

A better way would have been "25

ASTHMA



DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

LAUGHLIN

FOUNTAIN PEN

The Best at Any Price

A Seasonable Suggestion—A gift of never ending usefulness and a constant pleasant reminder of the giver.

Your choice of these popular styles, superior to the

$3.00 STYLES

of other makes, for only

$1.00

Try it a week. If not suited we buy it back, and offer you **$1.10.** We are willing to take chances on you wanting to sell, we know pen values, you will when you own one of these.

Finest quality hard rubber holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed.

One Pen Only to one address on this special offer, by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1.00, (registration 8c. extra.)

Ask your dealer to show you **this** pen, if he has not or won't get it for you (do not let him substitute an imitation, on which he can make more profit) send his name and your order to us, and receive **free of charge** one of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders.

Remember — There is no "Just as good" as the **Laughlin,** insist on it, take no chances.

Address—

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.
262 Laughlin Block,
DETROIT, - MICHIGAN.

Work No More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills, 2 - free by Post.
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guarantee, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all information, apply to

Brayley, Sons & Co.
MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.'S

Cognac

Is distilled at Pelee Island under Excise supervision. Aged in wood, is an absolutely pure brandy, and most suitable for medicinal use. In cases, 12 Quarts, 24 Pints, and in Quarter Casks, Octaves and Half Octaves.

Address

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
General Agents the Pelee Island Wine Co., Limited.

Cough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK,
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN.
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Illustrated Ads

No ad is half so **Attractive** as the illustrated ad. No ad is half so **convincing** as an illustrated ad that illustrates your **argument.** No ad **sells goods** like the convincing ad.

I claim to have perfected the illustrated newspaper ad in this country.

Because I have employed the very best artists and **paid** them for the **best work.** I charge my clients accordingly for my work.

While my prices are no doubt higher than any other Canadian specialist, my **ads** are worth it. Examination will prove that true or otherwise, and I **invite** it.

Any business man writing on his own letter head may have samples of my illustrated ads, and welcome.

Those familiar with "Semi ready," "Sobrite," "Radia," "Dentofoss," "Corticelli Silk," "Slater Shoes," and other good ads, already know my work—I do or have done them all.

I am open to make contracts with a limited number of general advertisers for **good illustrated ads.**

If you want ads that stick out of the printed page like a fly in a pan of milk I can and will produce them.

J.P.McConnell, Ad Specialist.
Fifth Floor Temple Building.
TORONTO,

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.
43 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

COALITINE

GUARANTEED AND PROVED TO SAVE 33⅓% OF THE COAL BILL

THINK OF IT!

1 Ton Coal costs, say $6.00. One third of it, or $2.00, saved by a tin of COALITINE at a cost of 50 cents

NO SMOKE, NO FOUL AIR, LESS ASHES, NO CLINKERS

Manufactured by The Coalitine Co. of Scotland

J. RITCHIE, 15 St. John St., Montreal
Agent for Canada and Newfoundland

Send Five Cents for Sealed Particulars

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

cents per box" and have left some of the boxes open, also to have shown some of the cakes unwrapped. By doing that the possible customer could have been given an idea of the soap as nearly as possible without actual handling. The display would then have been argumentative and intelligent. As it was, it was only a show of paper boxes.

TELEPHONE AND DIRECTORY.

It seems odd that the public looks to the druggist to accommodate it with a telephone and directory. It is an established axiom that a public telephone and a city directory now form part of the stock-in-trade of the up-to-date city drug store.

To some extent these may attract a certain amount of trade. Personally if I have occasion to use the "nearest druggist" for either of these privileges I begin to figure on what I can buy in his stock. It usually simmers down to a cake of soap or some such trifle, but if half the people who use the 'phone do the same thing it must turn out a tidy number of quarters and dimes in the year.

But I think the druggist could take a larger advantage of his hospitality to the public.

Suppose he arranged his telephone so that a tempting array of novelties could be shown directly in front of the person at the telephone—a small glass case containing perfumes, soaps, toilet articles or other things likely to attract the visitor. These, with a few neat cards telling some of the good points together with the prices would make a nice display and possibly make a good many sales. The effect could be further enhanced by surmounting it with a card something like this: "Note these while you wait for central." It would not cost much to try it.

Then in regard to the directory: Put it on a small stand. Hang over it a card that will be in plain view: "City Directory, use free." Arrange around this table, in a small space, receptacles for the different kinds of advertising literature which every druggist has under his counter, supplied to him by enterprising proprietary concerns. Each receptacle should be neatly labelled and a card should invite the visitor to take them with him. This would be a first-rate method of circulating literature for his own store as well. Perhaps you think there are not enough people calling for the use of the directory to make this trouble worth while. But let it once be known that such an accommodation exists in the store and make it apparent that it is not given grudgingly and I fancy it won't be long till plenty of people will make use of it.

Photographic Notes.

Photographic Formulæ.

(From the Phar. Journal, England.)

DEVELOPERS.

METOL AND HYDROQUINONE.

(One Solution.)

Metol	Gm.	12.5
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous)	Gm.	25
Potassium carbonate	Gm.	60
Hydroquinone	Gm.	12.5
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use dilute with 3 parts of water.

(Two Solutions.)

No. 1.

Metol	Gm.	20
Hydroquinone	Gm.	24
Sodium sulfite	Gm.	60
Potassium bromid	Gm.	8
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

No. 2.

Potassium hydrate	Gm.	84
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use, mix in equal parts, and add three times the quantity of water.

METOL PYRO.

No. 1.

Pyrogallol	Gm.	24
Metol	Gm.	20
Potassium metabisulfite	Gm.	60
Potassium bromid	Gm.	8
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate	Gm.	200
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use mix 1 part of No. 1 with 4 parts of No. 2.

GLYCIN.

(One Solution.)

Sodium sulfite (anhydrous)	Gm.	80
Distilled water	Cc.	100

Dissolve by the aid of heat, and

Glycin	Gm.	35

Heat to the boiling point and add gradually

Potassium carbonate	Gm.	150

This forms a thin paste, which should be diluted with 12 parts of water for use.

(Two Solutions.)

No. 1.

Glycin	Gm.	40
Potassium carbonate	Gm.	10
Sodium sulfite	Gm.	120
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

No. 2.

Potassium carbonate	Gm.	100
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use, mix 1 part of No. 1 with two parts of No. 2.

PYROCATECHIN.

This has long been known as a developer, and has lately been introduced on the market under the name of "kachin."

(Single Solution.)

Sodium sulfite	Gm.	125
Sodium carbonate	Gm.	250
Pyrocatechin	Gm.	50
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use, mix 1 part with 5 parts of water.

(Two Solutions.)

No. 1.

Pyrocatechin	Gm.	20
Sodium sulphite	Gm.	100
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

No. 2.

Sodium phosphate	Gm.	188
Sodium hydrate	Gm.	20
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use, mix 1 part of No. 1, 1 part of No. 2, and 2 parts of water.

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH.

Hyposulfite of soda	Gm.	200
Distilled water	Cc.	900

Dissolve and add

Lead nitrate	Gm.	10
Distilled water	Cc.	900

Heat for ten minutes to boiling point, then allow to cool and filter and add

Gold chlorid	Gm.	0.5

The prints must be well washed before immersion in this.

COLD VARNISHES.

These are the favorites of amateurs, as they can all be applied with a brush.

Best japanners' gold size	Gm.	100
Benzol	Cc.	200

or

Pyroxlin	Gm.	30
Amyl acetate	Cc.	1000

MATT VARNISH.

Sandarac	Gm.	60
Dammar	Gm.	60
Ether	Cc.	1000
Benzol	Cc.	350

or

Sandarac	Gm.	100
Ether	Cc.	1000
Toluol	Cc.	350

ORTOL.

No. 1.

Ortol	Gm.	15
Potassium metabisulphite	Gm.	7.5
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate	Gm.	120
or Potassium carbonate	Gm.	60
Sodium sulfite	Gm.	180
Potassium bromid	Gm.	2
Distilled water	to Cc.	1000

For use, mix in equal parts for rapid work, or for normal use add an equal quantity of water.

Lantern Slides.—One or two notes from a recent article by Chapman Jones, in *Photography*, suggest specific methods of procedure which will be found useful. Dilute metol gives first-class black and white slides with less exposure than pyro. Warm colors may be obtained without the drawbacks of over-exposure by subsequent toning, and the uranium method of intensification may be applied with perfect success if the solution is kept well acid, and the slide is thoroughly washed before its application. Mercuric chloride followed by almost any re-agent gives a warm color, and when followed by a solution of silver potassium cyanide gives a rich purple. The permanency of slides done by these methods seems to depend very much upon the thoroughness of the wash at each stage of the procedure.

———

Phosphorescent Prints. — The following formula is given for obtaining phosphorescent prints upon paper: Water, 500 cubic centimeters; white gelatine, 125 grammes; glycerine, 1 gramme. The solution is made over a water bath, and while the mixture is well stirred, 350 grammes of phosphorescent sulphide of calcium, mixed with a little sub-nitrate of bismuth, is added. The paper is coated with two layers of the mixture, and afterwards a layer of copal varnish or shellac may be given if it is to be much exposed. This process is said to succeed very well either with negatives or stencils.

———

Temperature has a great effect on development. Cold solutions act as retarders and give poor thin negatives that appear to be much under exposed. This accounts for many failures during the winter months. On the other hand, warm solutions act as accelerators, causing development to proceed with great rapidity with every appearance of over-exposure; herein we may account for many summer failures.

Carbon transparencies for enlarging are conveniently developed on opal glass. The even lighting of the enlarged negative is rendered much easier by this means.

———

Blackening mahogany is a thing amateurs who make much of their own apparatus may often want to do. It can be effectively performed by brushing over it a solution of ferrous sulphate, and allowing it to dry, following this up with pyro solution, or, better still, gallic acid. The alternate brushing can be repeated until a deep ebony tint is given to the wood, which may then be either left dull or French polished.

When you buy trays just inquire if they will stand acid. Some will, some won't. A case came to my notice the other day that may serve as a warning. A lot of trays were offered at a ridiculously low price and a man I know bought some. The stuff they were composed of is unknown to the dealer who sold them, to me and to the man who used an acid bath or two in them, but they were the dearest trays that man ever bought, as his tailor can testify. Goods of merit are worth their price.

———

To mount a bromide enlargement behind a cut-out mount, damp the back of the picture evenly, paste round the back of the opening with a good mountant, put the picture in its place and rub it down well. It should not be dried by artificial means, or the mount will cockle.—A.D.

Druggists wishing to purchase a drug-business should communicate with Dr. W. E. Hammill, 88 Yonge St., Toronto, as he has always from 10 to 20 drug stores for sale and is a short cut to secure what you desire. Information free. See advertisement on another page.

Economy is the art of getting the worth of your money.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

ACCURACY and FINISH with the best
WEARING QUALITIES for the LEAST
MONEY . . . . . .

If you want to build up a good prescription trade no one can help you better than we can.

By introducing a new way of handling our work we are actually able to return mail orders in less time than ever done before.

We manufacture all our Gold and Filled goods.

We carry all sizes of Lenses and our styles in Frames are complete.

Should you visit here during Exhibition time be sure to call on us.

J. J. ZOCK & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians and Jewellers.

TORONTO, 32 and 34 Adelaide St. West ONTARIO.

We are now shipping about ten gross per day and hope to have advance orders filled early in November. Other orders will be filled in the order in which they are received.

The new half-pound box is selling very freely. Retails at 15c. Write for sample, price, etc., to

W. S. McGregor
2 Mulock Ave.
TORONTO

BEESWAX

CRUDE, REFINED and BLEACHED

FOR SALE BY

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.
Importers
BOSTON, Mass.

We Can Save You Money

—ON

STOCK ORDERS

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable.
Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—
and Reasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our ℞ Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses | **Microscopes**
Cameras | **Field and Opera Glasses**
Optical Lanterns | **Telescopes, etc.**

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS

AND

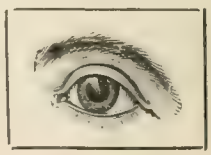
MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

THE

Canadian College of Optics



Will hold its last class for this year **Commencing on Nov. 6th.**

It is the only school in Canada which turns out practical opticists. When you get our Diploma you can get the others dead easy.

For further information address

Dr. W. E. Hamill, M.D.

OCULIST

88 Yonge St., TORONTO

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. Hamill, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

I have not had the fortune or misfortune of seeing any issue for over six months of the "House Organ," known to some as the Canadian Optician—but the July and Sept. numbers were given to me by a friend and my attention drawn to various personal attacks therein upon myself—by Mr. E. Culverhouse. He, the stool pigeon of the combined optical companies and "the man behind the gun." I confess I do not know how to reply to Mr. Culverhouse. I do not know whether to pity his ignorance or despise his malice the most. Instead of criticizing my article either fairly or intelligently he dips his pen in gall and makes a personal attack on me—trying at the same time to be funny and slinging an amount of verbose mud, and which could only emanate from such a source, and no respectable journal would have published such stuff. I care nothing about the venom displayed, and am sorry that the man has neither sufficient optical knowledge nor logical exactness to assume to be a critic on an optical or any other question, and the only reason I have noticed his splenic onslaught is for fear that some druggists may be misled by his ignorant and dangerous assumptions, as I am well aware that some graduate druggist opticians receive the "House Organ," whether they pay for it or not.

Why should they not receive *The Canadian Optician*, when out of 17 pages of advertising 11½ pages are devoted to booming one or other of the combined optical companies, their schools or their own house organ? I am informed that the Dominion Optical Company applied for space to advertise in *The Canadian Optician*, and they were asked a price several times greater than some other advertisers pay—a price at once so great that it was prohibitory.

I wonder if it is not still "published by two wholesale houses," "edited by an opthalmic college and an optical institute," "itself the property of two jobbing houses," and its columns ready for any vituperation or misrepresentation, so long as "the man behind the gun" and his purchased friends do not get hit. The optical companies are working both the "gun" and "the fellow behind it" for all they are worth, but when opticians really recognize their selfish and sordid tactics the "gun" will prove to be only a squibb, and the "fellow behind" is just as liable to injury as those in front.

W. E. Hamill.

The next and last class for 1900 at the Canadian College of Optics will commence Nov. 6. This will allow students to return home in ample time for the holiday trade, which you can make much greater by knowing how to fit spectacles. Address W. E. Hammill, M.D., 88 Yonge St.

A Mammoth Puff Ball.

Mr. R. W. Williams has on exhibition in the window of his drug store at Three Rivers, Que., a puff ball (Sycoperdon Protinus) which measures 55 inches in circumference and is 10¾ inches high. Being picked when over-ripe it weighs only 19 ounces, He has also another which was plucked green and which although only about one-half the size of the other weighs over 4 pounds.

Business Tips.

A Good Line—The **Shoe Dressings** manufactured by Whittemore Bros. & Co., Boston, Mass. They sell at sight, they pay good profit, they retain the customers.

One of the best selling confections on the market last season was **McGregor's Butter Scotch**. This year the demand is far in advance of supply, but all orders in will be filled in rotation as quickly as possible. The new (15c) size will be very popular.

A splendid article for druggists to handle is **Pratts Poultry Food**. It is being very largely advertised and druggists should be prepared to supply the demand.

For **Photographic Plates, Mounts and Papers**, the amateur or the professional cannot do better than use **Marion's**. They are reliable goods and can be depended upon for uniform excellent results.

A good warm store or office is always an attraction in cold weather. Night and day you can keep your rooms warm at a minimum of cost with **Meyers' Queen Stove.** A perfect heater, will burn any kind of wood. Read the advertisement.

Liquorice.

Notwithstanding the increasing use of lozenges, pastilles, jubes and confections of many kinds to relieve throat affections, the favorite demulcent of long ago is losing little if any of its prestige, judging, as one must, from the quantities purchased by druggists for fall and winter trade.

Messrs. Elliot & Co. have specialized this line for some years and now carry two exclusive brands with which to meet all demands. The "Vittoria" brand competes with and undersells the cheaper varieties while being at least equal in point of quality. Their special "E" brand extract, though sold at but a slight advance upon the prices of the cheapest goods, compares with the standard of the market, Solazzi. For quantity orders attractive prices are quoted.

Doctor—Did you shake well before using? Larry (who has had chills)—Phoy, Dochtor, Oi tuk' th' midicine to kape from shakin'.—*Chicago News.*

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

An Excellent Article and a Good Seller.

From now until the spring, druggists will have a greater and more steady demand for a stock and poultry food than for almost any other sing'e line handled. There is no article sold that requires more extreme care in its selection than this does. If a meritorious food is offered the good-will of customers is gained, while custom is lost and ill-will earned quite as readily if an article is offered that will in all probability cause the loss of or injury to valuable animals or poultry. Nothing encourages the respect and good feeling toward a storekeeper so thoroughly as to help a customer when in trouble with sick or unprofitable live stock. In this connection we are glad to call the special attention of druggists throughout the country to the immense success attained by Pratts Food, which we believe to be the only true and tried regulator for poultry and cattle that is sold throughout the civilized world. It is distinctly a high-grade preparation of tried worth, and the large and rapidly-growing trade in Canada is ample evidence that Pratts Foods are meeting with the success in this country that their merit justifies.

1797—1900.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Howards & Sons, the well-known manufacturers of quinine and full lines of chemicals. This firm has been deservedly awarded the Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, and also are the recipients of one gold, one silver and three bronze medals for their exhibits. Chemists who want a guarantee of purity and reliability invariably look for the "Howards" brand, these goods having maintained an enviable reputation for over a century.

The Todd Remedy Co, Limited.

To the Trade,—In addressing this letter to you, our prime object is to direct your special attention to the system of Trade Coupons which we have adopted in connection with the sale of our goods.

We have frequently been asked by the "trade" to devise some means whereby they could handle our goods and demand full price for them, and not be compelled to follow the "cutters" and sell without a profit. We believe we have perfected such a plan, that if properly followed out by the "trade" will not only give every dealer his full profit, but will also satisfy the purchasing public.

The coupons we propose using range in value from five cents to fifty cents, which we believe will be sufficient inducement to the suffering public to continue the use of these medicines until permanent results be obtained. We guarantee one coupon in every package of our goods, and the greater number shall contain a coupon of sufficient value to induce a second purchase of our goods. Of course we cannot guarantee that one dealer shall receive any special size coupon, each having to take his chance should he buy in quantities smaller than gross lots.

These coupons, of course, shall only be of value to the purchaser on again buying "Fema Cura" or "Kidney Cura," as they are simply Rebate Coupons, and we trust you will decline to honor them should they be presented to you in payment upon any other purchase. We believe that if the trade give us their support in this matter we will be able to assist them materially in securing living profits upon our goods, and at the same time give the public the benefit of these rebates.

We ask that you honor our coupons at their face value, whenever presented in payment of another purchase of our goods, and we in turn will promptly honor them in the same manner through your wholesale, or from us direct. If you do not understand the nature of the above, kindly address us personally, and we will be pleased to explain more fully.

The Todd Remedy Co, Ltd Toronto.

THE DRUGGISTS' EXCHANGE IS CONDUCTED for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell or buy a drug business. A letter with a stamp for reply will give you full particulars of how we have conducted this business for the past five years. Address, W. E. Hamill, M.D., 88 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AN ACTIVE CANADIAN DRUGGIST OF LARGE city and country experience wishes to invest a small capital as manager or joint manager of a drug business where he could obtain employment and moderate remuneration for his services. CHEMIST, 54 Victoria Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED

GRADUATE OF ONTARIO AND PHILADELPHIA wishes position as Assistant. Exceptional references. Total abstainer. Eighteen years' experience. Address, "F. E. Cascara, care of Canadian Druggist, Toronto."

FOR SALE

GOOD paying drug business in one of the best towns in Ontario, excellent stand, well established, good prescription trade, no cutting. First-class opportunity for a young man with some capital. Full particulars as to stock, price, amount of sales, etc., on application to W. E. HAMILL, M.D., 88 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, app'y to—

Eastern Advertising Agency,
Mombasa, East Africa.

Excellent Field for Sale of Patent Medicines.

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West again t any other house in Canada.

Correspondence Solicited.

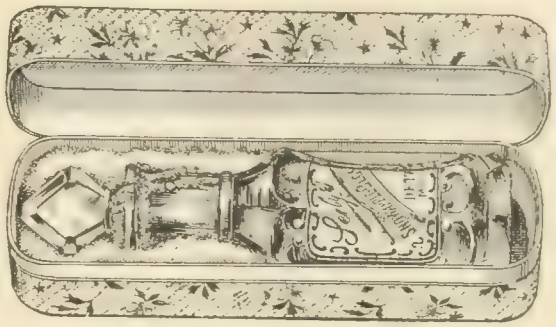
SEELY'S HOLIDAY PERFUMES

. . . . . Unrivalled for 39 Years . . . . . .

Special attention has been given the line this year, and it is larger and more beautiful than ever.

WITHOUT A PEER

As we sell to the drug trade ONLY, in return we claim at least a share of your patronage.



If for any reason our representatives fail to see you, send for our new illustrated catalogue and mail us your order for Christmas Perfumes. It will be appreciated and have our careful and prompt attention.

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to October 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	95	1 00
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	25
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	59
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	03
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	36	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	43
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, 1oz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc. lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	1g
Ipecac., lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	00	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	5	6
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, ib		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	40	45
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2½	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	60	65
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	10
Valerianate oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	3 75	4 00
Subnitrate, lb	3 25	3 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1½	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	35	40
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

Alcohol and Whiskies
J. E. Seagram

Beeswax
W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Calenders
Lawson & Jones
Torrance & Bain

Capsules
Parke, Davis & Co.
H. Planten & Son

Chemicals
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
T. H. Smith & Co.
The Standard Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons
E. Merck

Cigars and Tobaccos
J. Bruce Payne
And. Wilson & Co.

Corks
Ayrton & Saunders
Saunders & Evans

Corkscrews
Clough Corkscrew Co.

Disinfectants
F. S. Calvert & Co.
Alonzo W. Spooner
R. Wightman

Drug Cabinets
J. S. Bennett

Druggists' Confectionery
Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

Drug Sundries
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Nerlich & Co.
Saunders & Evans
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Drug Journals
Meyer Bros.' Druggist
Pharmaceutical Journal
Spatula

Druggists—Wholesale
The Bole Drug Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Fly Paper
John Hislop & Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
O. & W. Thum Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.

Fruit Juices
The J. Hungerford Smith Co.
J. J. McLaughlin

Glassware
Sydenham Glass Co.

Lamps, etc.
Auer Light Co.

Licorice
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Young & Smylie

Lime Juice
Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

Lye and Caustic Soda
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Gillett's Chemical Works
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

Manufacturers' Agents
Patton & Eddington
Saunders & Evans

Metal Boxes, Etc.
W. A. Gill & Co.
Jos. G. Taite's Sons

Non-Secret Remedies
F. Stearns & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Oils, Etc.
Atlantic Refining Co.

Optical College
Dr. W. E. Hamill

Optical Goods
Dominion Optical Co.
Ross, Limited
J. J. Zock & Co.

Paper
Canada Paper Co.

Paper Bottle Caps
Sayford Paper Specialty Co.

Paper Boxes and Cartons
Dominion Paper Box Co.
Lawson & Jones

Patents
Marion & Marion
Munn & Co.
John A. Saul

Patent Medicines
Abbey Eff. Salt Co.
Albionite Co.
Benger & Co.
Boissy et Cie.
W. Bowen
John Bond's Ink Co.
Brayley, Sons & Co.
A. R. Bremer & Co.
British Chemists Co.
Canadian Specialty Co.
The Cook Co.
Druggists' Corporation of Canada
Henry R. Gray
Himrod Mfg. Co.
John Hislop & Co.
The F. E. Karn Co.
London Drug Co.
Raymond & Co.
C. C. Richards & Co.
Dr. J. M. Sawers.
Todd Remedy Co.
M. Winckler
A. L. Williston

Perfumes and Toilet Goods
Seely Manufacturing Co.
The Elliot & Co.
The Me-Mosa Co.

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Antikamnia Chemical Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
Ferris & Co., Limited
R. L. Gibson

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Hatch Protose Co.
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
The Mackenzie, Snyder Co., Limited
Parke, Davis & Co.
F. Stearns & Co.
H. K. Wampole & Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Pharmaceutical Machinery
A. Colton
Fox, Fultz & Co.

Photographic Supplies
Evans & Sons, Limited
Marion & Co.
Moores, De Saules & Co.
Ross, Limited

Plasters, Surgical Cottons, Etc.
Gilmour Bros. & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
J. Stevens & Son, Limited

Polishes, Etc.
The Albionite Co., Limited
John Oakey & Sons, Limited

Rat and Roach Exterminators
Common Sense Mfg. Co.
E. S. Wells

Rubber Goods
Canada Rubber Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.

School Books
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Sealing Wax
George Waterston & Sons

Sheep Dips
R. Wightman

Shoe Polish
Whittemore Bros. & Co.

Show Cases and Fittings
Canadian Office & Furniture Co.
Cobban Mfg. Co.
J. Phillips & Co.
London Showcase Co.

Signs
W. Sedgwick

Sponges and Chamois
Saunders & Evans

Stationery
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Surgical Instruments
Powell & Barstow
J. Stevens & Sons, Limited

Toys and Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Vaccine
Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co.
Ontario Vaccine Farm

Wall Papers
M. Staunton & Co.

Wines and Liquors
J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
L. A. Wilson & Co.

Wood Alcohol
Standard Chemical Co.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	50	55
Ozs., oz	55	60
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	8 00	8 50
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 2
LARD, gal	90	1 0
LINSEED, boiled, gal	90	9
Raw, gal	85	9
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 3
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 3
Salad, gal	2 50	2 6
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 6
TURPENTINE, gal	80	1 0

Drug Report.

Toronto, Oct. 12.

Fall business is opening up well. Cocaine is $2 an ounce higher and from all reports the advance is likely to be maintained. Glycerine is higher and is considered a good investment even at the advance. Quinine is also higher and those posted say it will reach high water mark this winter. Borax, caustic soda, salepsom, copperas, japonica, are all higher. The tendency all along the line indicates a stiffening of values. While the majority object to paying higher prices, all should remember it indicates better times.

English Market Report.

Markets are rather dull just now, with a firm undertone, most of the heavy chemicals showing small advances. Cocaine has had a jump upward, which is likely to be sustained, as the crude material is dearer. Quinine is firm at slightly advanced rates and bismuth is in a good position since the rise of nearly 25 per cent. Iodine and iodides generally are the weakest spot, the slight reduction sanctioned by the convention being generally held as insufficient to keep out Japanese and other competitors. Linseed, cotton-seed and castor oil are dearer, whilst turpentine has advanced again. Menthol is dearer and sautorine has had a further small advance. Glycerine is dearer and camphor is moving gradually upward. The firm position of quicksilver suggests an advance before long in mercurials as the market is cleared of second-hand supplies.

Seamless Tin Boxes.

Among the leading and most progressive box manufacturers now before the public is the firm of Joseph G. Taite's Sons, of Philadelphia, who are well and favorably known throughout the country for the superiority of their seamless tin boxes.

Their goods have given the greatest satisfaction wherever they have gone and for neatness, shapeliness and general finish they are not excelled.

Manufacturing chemists and druggists use them extensively for ointments, cosmetics, salves and pills, and druggists using tin boxes of any kind will find it to their advantage to send for samples and prices which will be mailed upon application.

The man who has never been tempted is no judge of his own honesty.

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,
TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1900. NO. 11

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Displaying Stock.
Business Building.
Use of Calendars.
Stock Keeping.
A Hint.
Druggists as Parliamentary Candidates.
The Production of Turpentine in India.
CORRESPONDENCE.
The "German" Bill.
New Remedies.
BOOKS.
TRADE NOTES.
Personals.
Presentation.
Drug Men Dine.
Pharmacy Examinations.
Quebec Pharmaceutical Examinations.
Montreal Notes.
An Appeal for Better Business Methods in the Drug Store.
Mosquitoes and Malaria.
A New Gutta Percha.
India Rubber.
How Ointments Should Be Made.
A Dangerous Mixture.
Banda Nutmegs and Mace.
Suggestions on Truss Fitting.
Thermometers.
The International Pharmacopœia.
Confucius, the Key to China.
FORMULARY.
Commercial Items.
The World's Rubber Production and Consumption.
DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING.
About Enquiries.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
Toning Solution.
Hints to Beginners.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston.
DRUG REPORTS.

Displaying Stock.

The harmonious displaying of stock is an essential feature of business advertising, which should not be lost sight of by any business man who has goods to sell. In the case of the druggist harmonious display is of more importance than special display, although, as far as his window is concerned, special display is of considerable importance also.

Neatness and order are the main things to be considered in the display, as the artistic taste of the individual will show itself in the manner of arrangement and cannot be given by any means of suggestion.

It has often been said that goods well bought are half sold, but it might as truly be said that goods well displayed are sold regardless of their buying.

The difference between an orderly stock and a disorderly one, might be compared to the difference between an orderly person and a disorderly one, as the average intelligent, self-respecting individual will avoid the two latter in either case.

The main object in displaying stock is to make it alluring and attractive. The seller wants to sell his goods as he is aware that the buyer will buy from some source similar goods to those he has in stock, he seeks to so display his that they will prove more seductive than his business opponents. The term used to describe the new form of show case, "the silent salesmen" is a good one and we are confident that the merchant who can arrange his stock in it in the most artistic manner, will find it to be one of the most effective salesmen he can employ.

Good display is good advertising and good advertising is the best method of inducing, securing and retaining trade which has yet been devised. Good buying is a display of good judgment and good selling is a display of tact that utilizes every fair means of disposing of stock that the public can use. One alone will not assure success, but the two are bound to secure it.

Human nature is so constituted that the most attractive things secure the most attention and the business man who fails to benefit by this fact, lacks the judgment necessary to make the most use of it. He fails because he deserves to.

Business Building.

Of the many successful businesses which have an extended reputation but few could be mentioned as having been originally established by the aid of large means. The majority of businesses of a trading character have been built up by knowledge, enterprise, industry and economy. Means may be valuable, but business history has not proven it to be, unless placed in the hands of men who would have succeeded without it.

To secure success, certain things are essential. The man must understand his business, and not be above it. All business is honorable which is honorably conducted. He must be an energetic and persevering worker, as the active business world has no use for drones in the hive; he must make the opportunities that are to contribute to his success, as, if he waits for something to turn up, he will be sure to let the something pass by without being aware of it.

The man who is continually dreaming of a future never has one, as the present alone provides for the future, and the end is never reached but by a beginning. The true man of business must be enterprising, thoroughly alive to his chances, and make the most and best of those that present themselves. He must be economical, as no matter how able he may be to make money, if he is not able to save it, he has accomplished nothing.

The combination of talents here mentioned are, to a greater or less degree, within the power of every person to make use of, and the user who will zealously be guided by them will be sure to develop into a successful business builder.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	2 00	2 10
Muriate, oz	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz	2 10	2 15
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glyceole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	30	35
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	50	55
Ozs., oz	55	60
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	$ 00	$ 50
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 50	1 60
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	75	80
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	90	95
Raw, gal	85	90
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 50
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	15
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 60
TURPENTINE, gal	80	1 05

Drug Report.

Toronto, Oct. 12.

Fall business is opening up well. Cocaine is $2 an ounce higher and from all reports the advance is likely to be maintained. Glycerine is higher and is considered a good investment even at the advance. Quinine is also higher and those posted say it will reach high water mark this winter. Borax, caustic soda, salepsom, copperas, japonica, are all higher. The tendency all along the line indicates a stiffening of values. While the majority object to paying higher prices, all should remember it indicates better times.

English Market Report.

Markets are rather dull just now, with a firm undertone, most of the heavy chemicals showing small advances. Cocaine has had a jump upward, which is likely to be sustained, as the crude material is dearer. Quinine is firm at slightly advanced rates and bismuth is in a good position since the rise of nearly 25 per cent. Iodine and iodides generally are the weakest spot, the slight reduction sanctioned by the convention being generally held as insufficient to keep out Japanese and other competitors. Linseed, cotton-seed and castor oil are dearer, whilst turpentine has advanced again. Menthol is dearer and sautorine has had a further small advance. Glycerine is dearer and camphor is moving gradually upward. The firm position of quicksilver suggests an advance before long in mercurials as the market is cleared of second-hand supplies.

Seamless Tin Boxes.

Among the leading and most progressive box manufacturers now before the public is the firm of Joseph G. Taite's Sons, of Philadelphia, who are well and favorably known throughout the country for the superiority of their seamless tin boxes.

Their goods have given the greatest satisfaction wherever they have gone and for neatness, shapeliness and general finish they are not excelled.

Manufacturing chemists and druggists use them extensively for ointments, cosmetics, salves and pills, and druggists using tin boxes of any kind will find it to their advantage to send for samples and prices which will be mailed upon application.

The man who has never been tempted is no judge of his own honesty.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W., TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1900. NO. 11

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Displaying Stock.
Business Building.
Use of Calendars.
Stock Keeping.
A Hint.
Druggists as Parliamentary Candidates.
The Production of Turpentine in India.
CORRESPONDENCE.
The "German" Bill.
New Remedies.
BOOKS.
TRADE NOTES.
Personals.
Presentation.
Drug Men Dine.
Pharmacy Examinations.
Quebec Pharmaceutical Examinations.
Montreal Notes.
An Appeal for Better Business Methods in the Drug Store.
Mosquitoes and Malaria.
A New Gutta Percha.
India Rubber.
How Ointments Should Be Made.
A Dangerous Mixture.
Banda Nutmegs and Mace.
Suggestions on Truss Fitting.
Thermometers.
The International Pharmacopœia.
Confucius, the Key to China.
FORMULARY.
Commercial Items.
The World's Rubber Production and Consumption.
DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING.
About Enquiries.
PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.
Toning Solution.
Hints to Beginners.
OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston.
DRUG REPORTS.

Displaying Stock.

The harmonious displaying of stock is an essential feature of business advertising, which should not be lost sight of by any business man who has goods to sell. In the case of the druggist harmonious display is of more importance than special display, although, as far as his window is concerned, special display is of considerable importance also.

Neatness and order are the main things to be considered in the display, as the artistic taste of the individual will show itself in the manner of arrangement and cannot be given by any means of suggestion.

It has often been said that goods well bought are half sold, but it might as truly be said that goods well displayed are sold regardless of their buying.

The difference between an orderly stock and a disorderly one, might be compared to the difference between an orderly person and a disorderly one, as the average intelligent, self-respecting individual will avoid the two latter in either case.

The main object in displaying stock is to make it alluring and attractive. The seller wants to sell his goods as he is aware that the buyer will buy from some source similar goods to those he has in stock, he seeks to so display his that they will prove more seductive than his business opponents. The term used to describe the new form of show case, "the silent salesmen" is a good one and we are confident that the merchant who can arrange his stock in it in the most artistic manner, will find it to be one of the most effective salesmen he can employ.

Good display is good advertising and good advertising is the best method of inducing, securing and retaining trade which has yet been devised. Good buying is a display of good judgment and good selling is a display of tact that utilizes every fair means of disposing of stock that the public can use. One alone will not assure success, but the two are bound to secure it.

Human nature is so constituted that the most attractive things secure the most attention and the business man who fails to benefit by this fact, lacks the judgment necessary to make the most use of it. He fails because he deserves to.

Business Building.

Of the many successful businesses which have an extended reputation but few could be mentioned as having been originally established by the aid of large means. The majority of businesses of a trading character have been built up by knowledge, enterprise, industry and economy. Means may be valuable, but business history has not proven it to be, unless placed in the hands of men who would have succeeded without it.

To secure success, certain things are essential. The man must understand his business, and not be above it. All business is honorable which is honorably conducted. He must be an energetic and persevering worker, as the active business world has no use for drones in the hive; he must make the opportunities that are to contribute to his success, as, if he waits for something to turn up, he will be sure to let the something pass by without being aware of it.

The man who is continually dreaming of a future never has one, as the present alone provides for the future, and the end is never reached but by a beginning. The true man of business must be enterprising, thoroughly alive to his chances, and make the most and best of those that present themselves. He must be economical, as no matter how able he may be to make money, if he is not able to save it, he has accomplished nothing.

The combination of talents here mentioned are, to a greater or less degree, within the power of every person to make use of, and the user who will zealously be guided by them will be sure to develop into a successful business builder.

Use of Calendars.

The remarkable increase of the use of calendars by the retail druggists of Canada teaches a lesson which is worthy of careful consideration. It is this:—that the recipient accepts them as an acknowledgment that his patronage has been appreciated during the preceding year. Appreciation is the word which the calendar signified, and when we pause to think that we all value this term in its application to our business dealings with those from whom we buy, we can understand how it affects our patrons also.

It seems to be quite an outlay, fifty to one hundred dollars as the case may be, but when we reflect that the giving of a calendar, costing us ten, twenty or twenty five cents each to our customers may be the means of securing as many dollars' worth of trade from them during the succeeding year, the outlay loses its appearance of gift.

In using calendars it should not be lost sight of that a nicely-worded phrase printed on it may enhance its value very much in excess of the additional cost. The common phraseology—"With compliments of" is all right, but we think a more lengthy expression would not come amiss, for instance:—"We have appreciated your patronage during the past year and are confident our sense of the value of your trade to us during the year upon which we are entering, will not diminish," or;—"In tendering this with the seasons' greeting, we desire to express the hope that each year's dealing may inspire in you greater confidence in our ability to serve you well" or:—"In tendering this with the season's greetings, we desire to remind you that we want to cater to your needs, when in health for your comfort, and in sickness for your safety."

These, or similarly worded phrases would, we think, emphasize the intention of the calendars, and by the nicely-veiled wording convey our hopes and expectations to the recipient.

The cost for additional printing will not be material, and will, we hope, make them more productive to our drug friends who use them.

Friendly advice in business is all right, but your own intelligence is better.

The more you practise self-reliance the more capable you become in thinking and acting for yourself.

Stock Keeping.

There is no feature of the business of the retail druggist which is of more importance than the keeping of stock. The physicians, who may be reasonably expected to patronize you, must feel assured that what they want to prescribe can be furnished at a moment's notice, as their skill and reputation may depend upon your ability to supply, what, in their judgment, will be the best thing to administer. It won't do for you to be obliged to inform the doctor that you are just out, as in such a case, he is either compelled to prescribe something else with which he may not feel so well satisfied, or else apply to another druggist for what he wanted to obtain from you. Many physicians are in the habit of stocking certain special preparations which they favor the use of, because they find it difficult to obtain them regularly from the average druggist. Apart from this, the idea that a druggist is habitually careless in stock-keeping, creates the suspicion in their mind that a substitute is frequently dispensed when a specific article ordered is found to be short. The best and the only way to secure the confidence of a physician is to give him exactly what he prescribes, and, as far as possible, to have it always in stock.

The appearance of a druggist's shop-bottles always indicates his habits in stock-keeping. There is not one druggist in fifty who will go into his confrere's establishment without noting the manner in which his shop bottles are filled, and without paying more or less attention to those which are empty. The multiplicity of articles which the druggist is obliged to keep track of and the number of them of which he only wants to keep a small quantity, demands, on his part, most careful and systematic attention. A "want book" is an absolute necessity and each person in his employ must be drilled into the habit of noting in it articles which may be coming low in stock. Not only should the last user of an article be the one expected to note its shortage, but the proprietor or head clerk should look carefully over the stock most in use, regularly each day or so, so that omissions may not be lost sight of. Even with the exercise of the greatest of care, the druggist is sure to have demands which he cannot at all times possibly fill. These may be aggravating but are excusable, if the article in question has never been kept in stock, but when an article has been in stock, the only excuse which can be given is negligence or inability to purchase; the first is an evidence of want of attention which should never characterize a careful druggist, and the latter donates commercial weakness which is most unfortunate. The man who can keep stock up to its proper point should do so and the man who cannot do so should consider the advisability of getting out of a business which he is unable to cope with.

A Hint.

In a little publication called the *Bull Dog*, is some exceedingly good advice offered to its readers. An example of this is the following: If every merchant in the land would paste the following words in his hat and then conscientiously live up to their meaning, there would be fewer unpaid bills and failures: "Put yourself in his place." Treat every would-be customer with courtesy and consideration. Always be thinking "How would I like to be served if I were in his place," and then go and serve him. In that way it would subdue your little nervous spells and fits of irritation, teach you mental discipline, and create an ever-growing number of believers in your methods.—*Exchange*

Druggists as Parliamentary Candidates.

The two members of the craft who presented themselves as candidates for the House of Commons at the recent elections were both unsuccessful. They were Mr. E. D. Martin, wholesale druggist, Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. J. E. Campbell, retail druggist in North Bruce. Both were Liberal candidates.

The Production of Turpentine in India.

This is likely before long to become an important industry in India. The Punjab Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a factory for the distillation of the crude resin, the experiments in the Dehra-Doon Laboratory and in Kranga having convinced the Forest Department that production on a very considerable scale is possible. In the Kranga Valley forests alone, last season, some 1,200 maunds of resin were collected.

Dr. Smellie, of Fort William, Ont., and J. W. Crooks, of Port Arthur. Ont., have formed a partnership, under the firm name of J. W. Crooks & Co., and will carry on drug business at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Second Quality Vaseline

Size No. 1, $3.25 per Gr.

" " " Size No. 2, $6.50 per Gr.

These goods are said to "**fill a long-felt want.**" They are put up in bottles of the same style and size as those used for our Blue Seal Vaseline, and similarly packed in boxes of one-gross and one-dozen, respectively. They are admirably suited to sell in conjunction with our Blue Seal Vaseline where "**something cheap**" is sometimes demanded.

ALSO

Blue Seal Pomade

No. 1 size bottles, $9.00 per Gr.

Packed without cartons in quarter-gross boxes.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., (***Consolidated***)

823 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

OUR Province's particular prosperity induces bright hopes for

GOOD TRADE

FALL and WINTER

We trust they will be fully realized.

Your correspondence is solicited, and by prompt, careful attention to your matters we hope to win increased connection as well as a continuance of the handsome patronage which we have gratefully enjoyed during the past seasons.

Hopefully yours,

The ELLIOT & CO., Limited

5 Front Street East, - - - Toronto, Ontario.

We do the Advertising

You can't THINK customers into your store. They don't come that way. Somebody has to do som thing. In this case we're that somebody.

But you needn't even bother to think! We will do the advertising for you. We will send the customers. All we ask of you is to give them what they ask for.

By the way, when you stand behind your counter selling a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, remember you can safely stand behind that too. For a quarter of a century we have stood behind the statement that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the most pleasant, the most effective and the most saleable of any preparation of cod-liver oil.

How much cod-liver oil did you sell last year? All kinds, all sorts? Would you have sold one-twentieth as much if we had not educated the public regarding its remarkable curative properties? We have been sending you these customers for 20 years. We are going to send you more than ever. We are going to continue our work of education, too, until nineteen-twentieths of your cod-liver oil customers will ask for Scott's Emulsion. We will send you the customers; just give them what they ask for,

SCOTT & BOWNE, NEW YORK

FIRST QUALITY. ANTIQUE FINISH. MODERATE PRICE.

"Duchess"

The "DUCHESS" series of Fine Stationery is the favorite with the public. If you have a demand for Note Paper, Envelopes, Papeteries, Fancy Sealing Wax or Initial Seals, write for Samples of our "DUCHESS" series. Four sizes of paper, with Envelopes to match.

ALBERT. OCTAVO. BOUDOIR. REGENT.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS

TORONTO

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents. All druggists are invited to use these columns for anything of importance to the trade. Every communcation must be accompanied by the writer's real name and address, but not necessarily for publication.

Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly listen to my "Tale of Woe," and if you think it of sufficient importance to the "Brethren of the Mortar," publish it in your next issue.

I had an instance the other day of how much the manufacturer wishes to keep the good-will of the retail druggist: A country storekeeper came in and asked me what I could let him have Ozone for per bottle. Knowing he wanted it for stock I quoted him 75c. per bottle, $9 per dozen. Now what do I find in the course of conversation—he had written the Ozone Co., whose answer was that they would be glad to supp'y him at $8 per dozen—the regular wholesale price to retail druggists.

In your article on co-operative buying direct from manufacturers you give the retailers some soundraps which they do not altogether deserve. Rather let your condemnation fall upon the manufacturers who tempt the retailer to buy from them direct instead of through the jobber for they always do give retailers extra inducements. Take Shiloh's Cough Cure, for instance. If they can secure you for a $100 order, they give you about three dozen free besides the usual advertisement schemes. Hutch people also did the same thing.

Let the jobbers get after the manufacturers, if possible, not the retailers. If I know that I can buy three gross of an article which is a good seller from the manufacturer direct and get either ten per cent. and five per cent. off and five per cent. for thirty days, or if not a discount a free gift of one, two or three dozen, while, on the other hand, I know I could not get either of those inducements from the jobber, is it not human nature and also good business to buy from the manufacturer? Therefore give the manufacturer his due and let him bear the blame.

Again, how can manufacturers expect us to be friendly to them when they advertise their goods "for sale at all druggists or from them on receipt of price," while on inquiry the druggist finds that any Tom, Dick or Harry of a little four-corner grocer can get the goods direct at wholesale prices? This is not confined to the manufacturers alone for I know perfectly well that the jobbers, as a rule, do the same thing. I do not care whether these country storekeepers get their goods direct or from the jobber, but what I do object to is their getting them at the same price we pay. The jobber and manufacturer would sell just as many at $9 a dozen as at $8, and if that were done it would give us a chance to "live and let live" as you advise under co-operative buying. Yours truly,

RETAIL DRUGGIST.

Barrie, Oct. 20, 1900.

Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent (?) in the issue of last month of one of your contemporaries, by virulent innuendos attacks not only the college faculty, but also the council and examining board, and thereby reflects upon every graduate and medallist who claims the "O.C.P." as his *alma mater*.

Since this correspondent is looking for a prototype of the "Heathen Chinee," I think he might be cast for that character himself, as he is certainly playing at a game he doesn't understand.

First, he blames the dean for the shortcomings of the council in not providing sufficient reading material and seating accommodation for the class, although I believe he has repeatedly urged this matter on the governing body. This takes up one column of most valuable space.

He then takes exception to the way assistants are appointed, and while he has not the courage to charge any wrong doing on the part of the dean or the examiner in dispensing, suggests several reasons why the students apply for the several positions in the gift of the professors. It is with these I wish to deal, and let it be understood that during my college days I did not apply for any of the assistants' help (pharmacy, practical chemistry, theoretical chemistry nor materia medica), so that it cannot be charged that I have myself and actions to defend. After expressing fear lest the dean think them lazy if they do not apply, he says, or wishes us to infer, that no assistant ever fails on the examination in junior term. How many students of the whole class ever do? Yet I know of six assistants in pharmacy who have been ploughed under.

"And, thirdly, that the dispensing medal always goes to one of the dean's assistants." And this is where Mr. "Heathen Chinee" shows a lamentable ignorance of the game, for in nine years only one pharmacy assistant landed the prize, viz., in 1899.

While I am speaking of failures and successes, I would like to say that the percentage of failures is just as great among the assistants as the percentage of the whole class. When were 33 per cent. of the class plucked? Yet in '94 and '95, the year preceding my own, that happened to the assistants; also in the year "Hamilton, 1900," honored with his august presence.

"Among the assistants are always some of the class officers." Whether he wishes us to take this as merely a coincidence or as the result of design, he does not say, but lest the latter be the case, I would point out that in the nine years preceding '00 there were but five class officers—three presidents and two secretaries—who were also assistants in pharmacy. It is but the summing up of what I have already pointed out, and what I am prepared to substantiate, to say that not one single charge in this two column letter has any foundation in fact.

In conclusion, let me suggest that prudent editors sometimes verify the correctness of their correspondents' statements before admitting them to their columns.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. J. GREENSHIELDS.

Guelph, Oct. 31, 1900

The "German Bill."

There is war in the province! the doctors all arm!
The noble profession shows fear and alarm!
They demand legislation—the great "German Bill,"
Which the druggists must swallow as neat as a pill.

Yes, 'tis war to the knife! for the doctors have found
That the druggists are treading on sanctified ground,
And are drawing the dollars from Tom, Jack and Jill,
Without a prescription for tonic or pill.

This great "German Bill" contains powder and shot
Which the medicos mean to rain savagely hot
On the druggists who advertise, sell or expose
Their own preparations for physical woes.

The languishing Sawbones, a law they would make,
And from each hardworked druggist a thousand would take
For a license to sell our own tonics or pills,
For the cure of a headache or commonest ills.

Shall we endure this oppression? obey their command?
Or relinquish our rights guaranteed by the land?
Or shall we go forth to the battle with zeal,
To give them a taste of our strength and our steel?

Our members of Parliament should come to our aid,
And smother the bill that the doctors have made
To make vassals of people who now are free
And as happy, contented, as people can be.

—DRUGGIST

New Remedies.

PYROCATECHIN which is now so popular as a developer, is now being put on the market by E. Merck, Darmstadt, in the form of a compact heavy crystal. This is found to have the advantage, being more convenient to handle than the resublimed form, while being identical in constitution and developing power.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID is now being prepared by E. Merck by a new and improved process which yields a prominently high grade of purity in beautifully bright color.

STYPTICIN is a new remedy prepared by E. Merck, having a prompt styptic with potent sedative action. It is a derivative of the opium alkaloid narcotine, and is in the form of a crystalline powder, of the color of sulphur, dissolves freely in water and has for its formula $C_{12}H_{14}NO_3Cl$. It is used as an uterine hamostatic and also has sedative and analgetic properties. It is also put up in tablet form of one grain each, the dose being one tablet five or six times a day

Stypticin is the hydrochloride of a derivative of narcotine, which is called cotarnine.

Menthosol has been so named by Logueki, and consists of a mixture of parachlorphenol, and menthol, but the proportions are unknown. It is a viscid liquid, possessing an odor and taste similar to that of parachlor phenol. It is to be used both internally and externally as an antiseptic.—*Pharm. Zeitg.*

PYROCATECHIN.—Mr. E. Merck has succeeded in devising a method of manufacturing pyrocatechin in heavy crystals, which is much more convenient to handle than the ordinary form. The developing properties are identically the same as with resublimed pyrocatechin.

IODEIGON.—This new remedy, a substitute for iodoform, is put on the market in three forms. (1) Iodeigon iodised albumin; this contains 20 per cent. of iodine, is insoluble in water, and is used for external application. (2) Sodium iodalbuminate. (3) Pepto-iodeigone. The two latter preparations contain about 15 per cent. of iodine, and are free from uncombined iodine and sodium iodide. They may be used for either internal or external medication.—*Pharm. Post.*

BASICIN.—A patented preparation containing caffeine and quinine. It is claimed to be stronger than quinine alone and produces none of the undesirable effects of the latter when administered either by mouth, subcutaneously or perrectum. The dose of basicin is 0.1—0.2 gm. (1.5—3.0 g.) A basicin oil is also prepared, containing 5 p.c. of basicin in 37.5 p.c. of chloroform, 12.5 p.c. of alcohol and 45 p.c. of olive oil. This is also intended for internal administration, but by mouth only.—*Phar. Zeit.*

PREPARATION OF IODOFORM.—A German patent for the preparation of this body has been taken out by Otto. It depends on the use of ozone. A mixture of potassium iodide, alcohol, and alkaline carbonate is treated with ozone, when the whole of the iodine is liberated, and reacts with the alcohol in the ordinary manner. It is not necessary to use pure potassium iodide, the mother-liquors in the kelp industry being also suitable.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

Books.

THE ART OF DISPENSING—A treatise on the methods and processes involved in compounding medical prescription. By Peter MacEwen, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist. Pp. 490. Fifth edition. London: *Chemist and Druggist* offices, 42 Cannon street, E.C.

This valuable aid to the pharmacist has now reached its sixth edition and has been materially enlarged being now nearly double the size of previous editions. It has been practically re-written and the new matter covers more than 200 pages. The work is one which should be in the hands especially of all pharmaceutical students, as it is eminently reliable and thorough. The work is sold in Canada at $1.50.

VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE—A treatise on the diseases of animals and the most suitable remedies for them. This work is written expressly for chemists and druggists, and will be found a valuable aid where the customers are stock dealers, farmers, etc.

The work has now reached its third edition, and has been revised and much new matter added. It is published at the offices of the *Chemist and Druggist*, London, Eng., and is sold here at $1.50.

STRINGTOWN ON THE PIKE, by Prof. John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati. Dodd, Mead & Co., Boston, publishers. Price $1.50.

This is the title of a new and fascinating novel written by Prof. Lloyd, so well known to pharmacists throughout the United States and Canada as an ex-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and head of the drug firm of Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, and also to all lovers of good literature by his former work, "Etidorpha," which has been so well received everywhere and which stamped the writer as a charming and versatile writer.

This story of Kentucky life, which he portrays so vividly and so true to life, is one which holds the interest of the readers from beginning to end, and the pathos humor and homeliness pervading the volume are such as must recommend it to all lovers of good books.

The Youth's Companion's Seventy-Fifth Year.

The new volume of *The Youth's Companion* for 1901 will mark the paper's seventy-fifth year of continuous publication—seventy five years, during which it has had the approval of three generations of readers. The constant aim of *The Youth's Companion* is to carry into the home reading that shall be helpful as well as entertaining—reading that shall contribute to the pure happiness of all the family. Strong in the assurance that every reader gained is a friend won, the publishers offer to send *The Companion* free for the remaining weeks of 1900 to those who subscribe now for the new volume for 1901. There will not be an issue from now until 1902 that will not be crowded with good stories and articles of rare interest and value. Diplomatists, explorers, sailors, trappers, Indian fighters, story-writers, and self-made men and women in many vocations, besides the most popular writers of fiction, will write for *The Companion* not only next year, but during the remaining weeks of this year.

The new subscriber will also receive *The Companion's* new "Puritan Girl" calendar for 1901, lithographed in 12 colors.

Illustrated announcement of the volume for 1901 will be sent free to any address, with sample copies of the paper.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Boston, Mass.

The cream of a joke does not float on the top of it, but lies at the bottom.

COUGH SYRUPS

Some Facts About The Best Made

We have many DISTINCT FORMULAS.

We have a large range of WRAPPERS.

Each one is true to PUBLISHED FORMULA.

Every one is a TRADE WINNER.

Made as good as we know how.

Sold as cheaply as we can.

We have made them for NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

We have the most COMPLETE FACILITIES.

We have the approval of the trade.

The public like our goods.

We would be glad to quote

On your private Formula.

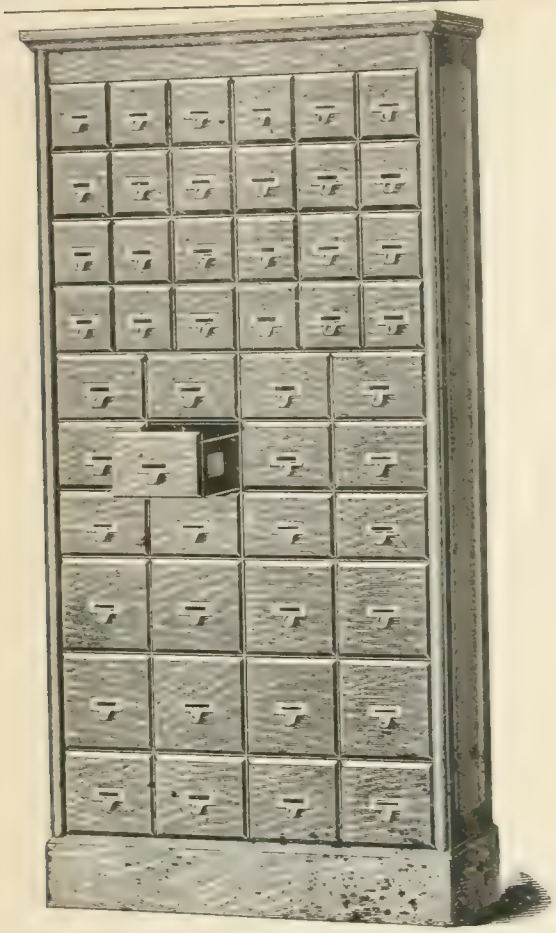
We can save you $ $ $

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
LONDON, Eng.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Windsor, Ont.



BENNETT'S

Herb, Drug and Seed Cabinet

WILL SAVE TIME AND WASTE

By keeping in a systematic manner your herbs, drugs and seeds. The Cabinet is fitted with drawers which are a patent combination of block, tin and wood, which prevents cracking and shrinking, and

PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

DUST AND INSECT PROOF

also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

DEFIES MICE AND WORMS

Cabinet No. 1, as cut, 62 in. high, 30 in. wide.
Containing 24 drawers, 4 x 4½
" 12 " 4 x 6¾
" 12 " 6 x 6¾

IN OAK, HARD-OIL-FINISHED, $21.00.

Trade Supplied by

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited,

Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and ½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/-; "FARO," for 1 oz., ½ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1 9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1 6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3 6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St., Liverpool, England

WATERSTON'S

Druggist's Wax.

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—*Cymbeline, iii. 2.*

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

Trade Notes

E. J. Bishop, druggist, Steveston, B.C., is dead.

Richard Brierly, druggist, Hamilton, Ont., died last month.

A. W. Bleasdell has opened a new drug store at Fernie, B.C.

J. W. Hall, druggist, Sydney Mines, N.S., has gone out of business.

J. H. Abercrombie has opened a new drug store at Grand View, Man.

R J. Patton has purchased the drug business of P. L. Scott, Paris, Ont.

A. H. Fowlie, formerly of Orillia, is opening a drug store in Midland, Ont.

L. Gourlay has purchased the drug business of A. M. Edwards, Galt, Ont.

Geo. Kennedy, Ottawa, Ont., has sold his drug business to Graham & Elliott.

G. M. Hutchings, Cannington, Ont., has moved his drug business to Brechin, Ont.

W. E. McCartney, manager Kamloops Drug Co., Limited, Kamloops, B C., is dead.

Dr. Kirk Co., Montreal, manufacturers of medicines, have registered a co-partnership.

Geo. E. Rason & Co. have purchased the drug business of W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, Ont.

The drug stock of G. H. Colwell, Halifax, N.S., was partially destroyed by fire last month.

The drug store of R.R. Hopkins, Grand Valley, Ont., was destroyed by fire on October 27.

The executors of the late T. Cumines, druggist, Welland, Ont., have disposed of the business.

Wells, Richardson & Co., wholesale patent medicines, etc., Montreal, Que., have dissolved partnership.

David Watson, wholesale druggist, Montreal, Que., has registered under the name of D. Watson & Co.

J. T. Curts has purchased from E. E. Rutherford, the Hooper & Co. drug business, 45 King street west, Toronto, Ont.

C. P. Wilmot has re-purchased the drug business at 700 Yonge street, Toronto, which he sold some time ago to J. T. Curts.

W. S. Kerry, wholesale druggist, Montreal, Que., has registered as doing business under the firm name of Kerry, Watson & Co.

F. H. Dennis, formerly with Dr. Campbell, Newmarket, Ont., has purchased the drug business of G. W. Pinkerton, Schomberg, Ont.

Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., of Edinburgh, have been awarded the "Grand Prix" at the Paris Exhibition for their exhibit of chemical products.

Dr. Robillard, of Magog, Que., has purchased the branch drug store of John T. Lyons, at the corner of Fulford and Coursol streets, Montreal, Que.

W. A. Hendrie has removed his branch drug store from 1040 St. Catherine street to the corner of St. Catherine street and DeLorimer avenue, Montreal, Que.

A fire, followed by a terrible explosion, occurred in the wholesale drug warehouse of Tarrant & Co., Greenwich street, New York City, on Oct. 29. A number of lives were lost and much property destroyed.

Personals.

We regret to note the death of the wife of J. D. McKee, druggist, Acton, Ont.

H. Homer Black, proprietor of the Hamilton Road Drug Store, London, Ont., was married Oct. 30 to Miss Long of London.

Mr. Saml. Roberts, of May, Roberts & Co., of London, Eng., was a caller at our office last month. He has been on a pleasure trip throughout Canada.

Dr. Edward R. Squibb, one of the best known manufacturing chemists of the United States died Oct. 26, in Brooklyn, from heart trouble after a brief illness. Dr. Squibb was 81 years old. He was born at Wilmington, Del., of Quaker parentage.

Miss Prevost, the daughter of Madame E. G. Prevost, of Sorei, is the first lady who has passed through the full course of the Montreal College of Pharmacy obtaining the college diploma and also the first lady who has gained the Diploma and Licenses of the Pharmaceutical Association which she obtained at the recent Pharmaceutical examinations in Quebec.

Richard Brierly, the oldest druggist of Hamilton, Ont., died last month. He had been ailing for some time, and suffered from a paralytic stroke about ten days previous to his death. Deceased was 72 years of age, and was born in England. He had been a resident of Hamilton for many years. He was a prominent Mason, being a Past-Master of Barton Lodge, P.D.D.G.M. of this district, a member of St. John's Chapter, and one of the charter members of the Scottish Rite.

The death took place at Galt, Ont., Nov. 8, of Mr. Richard S Strong, jr., in his forty-sixth year, and who up to a short time ago was engaged in the drug business in Galt. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. R. S. Strong, sr., manager of the Gore Fire Insurance Co., was born in Galt and was a graduate of the old Tassie Grammar School. He entered the drug business in his native town and afterward entered the employment of Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto, and subsequently kept a store in Wingham. He returned to Galt 19 years ago and resided there since. He was organist of Trinity Church for fifteen years, and prominent in local music circles. A widow, son and daughter survive him.

Presentation.

Mr. Alf. Russell, city traveller for Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, of London, Ont., was agreeably surprised Monday evening, Oct. 29, by being called into the warehouse of the firm and presented with a beautifully engraved gold watch, as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-employees. Mr. Mattinson, the manager of the firm, made the presentation, and Mr. Russell, although completely taken by surprise, made a very neat speech. Mr. Russell has accepted a position with the same firm in Montreal as foreman of the warehouse. At the same time and place the retail druggists of the city presented Mr. Russell with a gold locket beautifully engraved, together with the following written address, which was read by Mr. S. Horn, and signed by twenty of the retail druggists :

"Mr. Alf. Russell, London :

"The druggists of London learn with regret that you have decided to remove from their midst, but are glad to know the change is for your welfare. You have their very best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

"They desire you to kindly accept the

accompanying locket as a token of the esteem in which they have always held you, and their appreciation of your kind and jovial disposition."

Drug Men Dine.

The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, was recently the scene of a most enjoyable and festive gathering. The occasion was the visit of Mr. John James Evans, president of the company comprising the three houses of Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool; Evans, Lescher & Webb, London, and Evans and Sons, Limited, Montreal. Mr. J. J. Evans is accompanied to Montreal by his son, Kenneth, and brother-in-law, Mr. S. Castle. He invited the heads of various departments, and travelling representatives of the Montreal house to meet him at dinner, which they did to the number of fourteen. Mr. J. J. Evans occupied the head of the table, and was ably seconded by the resident director, Mr. A. B. Evans. After the excellent dinner had been done justice to, the balance of the evening was spent in song and speech and story. Among those who contributed largely to the enjoyment of the evening were Mr. A. B. J. Moore, Mr. Tellier and Mr. J. A. Dyke.

Pharmacy Examinations.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their semi-annual examinations in Laval University, Quebec, on Monday, October 15, and following days, when twelve candidates for the major and ten for the minor examinations presented themselves; of these, four of the major and three of the minor candidates passed, and are here named in order of merit, namely: Miss A. Adrienne Provost, of Sorel; V. F. Forgues, of St. Constant; Maurice O. Dion, of Levis, and L. Edgar, Martel of St. Romerald, as licentiates of pharmacy. Edmond Vadboncoeur, T. A. Swift, and Wilfrid Barolet, of Montreal, as certified clerks, Miss Provost gaining the gold medal, and Mr. Vadboncoen the silver medal, Miss Provost being the first lady who has taken the full course of lectures at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, gaining its diploma, and also the first lady who has graduated and gained the diploma and license of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, entitling her to practice pharmacy in this province.

The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in theoretical and practical chemistry, materia medica, botany, practical dispensing, pharmacy, weight measures and physics, and reading of prescriptions.

The examiners were R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, H. R. Lanctot, A. B. J. Moore, and Edmond Giroux, jr., Montreal, with E. Muir, secretary of the Board.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Examinations.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, October 5, when twenty candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, namely: Eugene Morel, Sylva Fifle, J. A. A. Ricard, A. H. Hugill, Frederic St. Louis, E. La Pailleur, P. A. Boivin, A. Cadieux.

A. Quintal passed upon all subjects but arithmetic, for which subject he will have to present himself again in January.

The subjects upon which the candidates were examined were French, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on January 3, 1901.

Montreal Notes.

The retail druggists of this city are of opinion that they keep their pharmacies open on week days much longer than is necessary and that on Sundays all day work is not required either on the part of the medical profession or the public. The great majority of them have accordingly agreed to keep open not later than 10.30 on week days, and not longer than eight hours on Sundays, that is to say from 8 to 10 a.m.; noon to 2 p.m., and 5 to 9 p.m. These hours are not obligatory, it being left open to each pharmacy to select its own hours, the principal object being to do away with the absurdity of "all-day open" on Sundays. It may be said that some of the leading pharmacies even now only open from 12 to 1 mid-day and for a few hours in the evening.

Mr. Contant, a well-known pharmacist of this city was invited by some friends to stand for selection for the municipal council in place of Mr. Gouin who has recently resigned, having been appointed Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Government. A meeting of the ward was held to decide upon a candidate and some three others were brought forward. A vote was taken but unfortunately Mr. Contant was defeated, which was certainly a good thing for him personally, as no man actively engaged in the retail drug business can afford to waste his time with the utterly incompetent individuals who are supposed to represent the ratepayers, but who are unfortunately dragging Montreal deeper and deeper into the mire of misgovernment.

It is felt that druggists have long enough been "public niggers," and, as they are no richer for it in the end, it is just as well that self-respect should prompt them to make their own rules as to how they will conduct their business. The movement on foot to close at half-past ten is certainly a very modest beginning and cannot shock the nerves of anyone.

A meeting of the Retail Druggists' Society of the Province of Quebec was held on October 11 to take into consideration the committee's draft of a proposed retail price-list for foreign patents and specialties and many other things for which there appears to be no standard of price.

"The Story of the Heavens."

By Sir ROBERT STAWALL BALL, LL.D., D.Sc., Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge. Sixe 6½ x 9½. Cloth, $3.50.

In this new and thoroughly revised edition of "The Story of the Heavens," Messrs. Cassell & Company, Limited, New York, present a work which has been and is the recognized authority on the subject of which it treats. The book contains 24 colored plates, with numerous text illustrations, 600 pages, and is a faithful record of the recent discoveries and achievements in the world of astronomy. The author by the way is a thorough out-of-doors man, and, notwithstanding the upward trend of his mind and efforts, does not live in the clouds altogether. He is an enthusiastic golfer and sailor, lives with his family at Cambridge, and, apart from his regular work as Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at the University, is a fellow of every important astronomical society in Great Britain. He occupies at present the position of Astronomer Royal of Ireland. "The Story of the Heavens" is in as great demand on the continent as among English-speaking people, and has gone through several translations.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Wholesale Druggists — Hamilton

IMPORTERS OF . . .

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AMERICAN and other CHEMICALS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACEUTICALS, CHEMICALS and Proprietary Articles for the retail Drug Trade.

IMPORTERS OF . . .

DRUGS from the primary markets.

SUNDRIES from the best foreign makers.

PERFUMES—French, English and American.

Mail Orders receive prompt attention and secure lowest prices.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.

Lawson & Jones

Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.

THE LONG EVENINGS OF WINTER ARE COMING—WHAT SORT OF LIGHT ARE YOU GOING TO USE?

Greasy Candles, Smelly Oil Lamps, Poor Electricity or Flickering Gas?

Isn't it about time to make a change and get more light for less money?

Get the light of Eight Oil Lamps for the cost of Two.

Get 100 Candle Power for 50c. a month.

GET AN

Auer Gasoline Lamp

Your money back if you don't like it.

Write for Catalogue.

AUER LIGHT CO.

E. Simpson & Co., Moose Jaw, Agents for the Territories.

1682 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL

No Dead Stock

In These Finger Protectors.
Profit 100 per Cent. . . .

Paroubek's Leather Finger Protectors are endorsed by all Surgeons. As they allow of perfect ventilation ; are adjustable to any sized hand, and do not cause cramp in fingers. Consequently will always sell. Samples on receipt of 2c. stamp.

PAROUBEK BROS., 808 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

☞ SPECIAL RATE TO THE JOBBER ☜

"ME-MOSA"

The Finest CACHOU on the English Market

Sold in Boxes of Forty to retail at 3d. per packet

Price in London Five Shillings per Box

50 BOXES, LESS 10%, F.O.B. LONDON

Address

THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., England

We Excel

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

Fine Paper Boxes Bottle Cartons and Labels

We should be pleased to receive your order and can assure you that everything will be satisfactory, including the price.

Our Catalogue of Lithographed Labels is the most complete issued in the Dominion.

Dominion Paper Box Co.,

38 and 40 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

Satisfaction

FOR nearly five years we have worked hard and earnestly to prove to the Druggists of Canada that a Canadian house could manufacture for them as satisfactorily as the best of American houses. The proof has only been accepted by degrees, but it has been accepted, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific about two thousand druggists have tested our goods to their satisfaction.

The buyer who purchased four years ago by the pint now buys by the gallon, and he who bought by the dozen now buys by the gross. It was hard to get orders then ; now it is easy. Our goods were as good then as now, but the buyer wasn't sure of it. We always knew that quality would win in manufacturing, as in everything else, but our difficulty consisted in convincing the druggist that first-class goods could be furnished him at the prices we charged. It has taken time, patience and conscientious effort to do it, but it has been done, and we have the pleasure of knowing that the retail trade believes to-day that we are as conscientious in manufacturing for them as we were when compounding the physicians' prescriptions as retail druggists. We always wanted to give satisfaction ; we steadfastly tried to give it, and now our customer believes we do, and his support has been given us as the result. Satisfaction did it all.

The

Toronto Pharmacal Co.

TORONTO and MONTREAL

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS

AND

MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address : **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

An Appeal for Better Business Methods in the Drug Store.*

I want to make an appeal for better business methods in the drug store. To be sure, the American druggist is as far ahead of the druggists of Continental Europe as America is ahead of Europe in all that we hold dear. The druggists of Germany are prohibited from recommending any remedy of any kind. They are under iron clad Government rules. The druggists of Belgium must live at their place of business, nor can they leave without permission. Think of the humdrum and dreariness of that. The druggists of Russia are under closest supervision and are not allowed to sell any patent medicines except a simple ointment. Nor can they manufacture or sell any remedy of their own. The English druggist is all chemist. I would not say one word against the dignity of the profession of pharmacy, but we must look at conditions as they are. Cardinal Newman says that this is the great purpose of art and science—to see things as they are. There is an ever-growing realization of the need of better business training and better business methods in the drug store. Some of the better schools of pharmacy, realizing this need, have established classes to give rudimentary instruction along this line. At best, however, the instruction must come through experience in the regular channels of business.

BUSINESS AS AN ART.

Business is an art, a fine art. Like genius, as Matthew Arnold says, it is more a matter of hard work than of inheritance. The fool in the fable says that he will not go into the water until he has learned how to swim. Some druggists are that way. They want more business, but will not go out after it until they have more to build on. Their professional preferences have made them forget that the way to learn business as well as to get more business is to jump out and swallow whole gallons of salt water. Eventually, if you kick and splash and swallow enough you will learn how easy it is to swim. So with business. You must learn how to breathe and at the same time learn how to get the stroke and the drive. How many have it? Two years ago a prominent druggist of Harrisburg, Pa., sent me a $10 cash order with instructions to hold for full directions. After repeated requests for these full directions the money was placed to his credit and is there still waiting. Two years ago a prominent druggist of Charleston, S.C., sent in a $25 order, cash in advance, with a request for quotations on printing. The quotations were furnished No answer! They were repeated. Again no answer! Then I wrote: "What shall I do with your order?" and in a month's time came the reply: "You will hear from me soon," and that $25 has been germinating to my advantage ever since. Come to think of it, a druggist of the most hospitable city of Detroit sent me a check over two years ago, with an order which could not be filled without additional data. I wrote back for the data. I kept writing. After six months of one-sided correspondence I notified the druggist that the money was placed to his credit and held at his disposal. However, they are not all so generously careless. Some—I will not attempt to estimate the proportion (it is not small)—are shiftless about sending out their own monthly statements, and hence are not prompt in the settlement of their own accounts. "Thirty days net" is sometimes sixty days, sometimes ninety days, sometimes not at all, I am sorry to say.

But I do not mean to say that all druggists belong to these extreme classes. There are retail druggists who have attained success on solid, fair business principles. Men who have kept in the van of modern competition. There are pirates in the drug, as in all trades, but the men I refer to, some of whom you all know, take their place among the great retailers of all trades. Fearless, vigilant, trustworthy, systematic, progressive!

What these have done, others can do. And how? How? If I could define that "how" with precision I would be as famous as those mosquitoes which John W. Lowe tells about, which attacked the yacht, ate all the sails off and the next day appeared in duck trousers. However, there are fairly definite methods of conducting the business of a drug store.

TOO MUCH PAY FOR HELP.

In the first place, the average druggist pays too much for his help. I do not mean that he pays too big salaries. I mean that he does more of the detail work himself than he can afford to do. He should do the thinking and let the clerks do the work. Three year ago in an Eastern city I was in a drug store and saw the proprietor working harder than anyone else behind the prescription counter. I told him he did wrong; that he had an opportunity to build up a big business if he would manage the store and let the clerks do the work. Strange to say, he took my advice. At that time he had three clerks. Not long ago I happened to be in his store and he told me he now had eleven clerks; that he had not done any actual work in the store for over a year; that his whole time was devoted to the management of the store; that he was now able to get system and discipline in every department. This is an essential. It was a lesson that I learned a number of years ago from the department stores. I saw there at the head, a despot. Everyone under him had to jump at his beck and call, and yet he was kind hearted and generous to a fault in his personal character. He taught me the same system in my department, the mail order department. He taught me that with thirty or forty mailing clerks, wrapping clerks, buyers and samplers under my supervision, if I attempted to do anything else except oversee them, half of them would shirk their work. By experience I found it to be true. The more I have to do with the drug business the more I find that this is the thing needed—better management. I could not have cited such cases as those I have referred to before, if there had been proper management of those stores. The proprietor should see everything. He ought to be on the floor to welcome customers, to see that they are waited on promptly, to thank them for their patronage, to correct any errors, to make them feel all the time that they are being taken care of and that their patronage is wanted by you.

You may say that nobody but a druggist with half a dozen or more clerks can conduct his business in this way. This is not true. I know a druggist in the suburbs of Buffalo who two years ago started a new drug store without help, and yet he found time to always thank a customer for making a purchase and almost always to open and close the door when a customer left the store. His business has grown from the very first day. Business cannot help but grow when you wait on your customers in this way. They feel that you want them to come there to trade.

As I said above, there are pirates in every trade. The drug trade is no exception. There are druggists who have made their names and business a laugh-

*From an article by M. P. Gould, in the *Druggists' Circular*.

ing-stock by the puerile manner in which they have cut prices on patents. The novelty of the cut-price catch is worn off. It does not attract as it once did. It is still used by some for advertising purposes, but many are looking for a makeshift of some kind to get them out of it. Some are on their last legs and must keep at it or "go up." Some are keeping a bold face on the matter, while quietly they are working along other lines with all their force. When the time comes to drop cut-rate as a back number they will be prepared for the new order of affairs. What this new order will be I shall attempt to point out in subsequent numbers of the *Circular*.

THE BEST DEPARTMENTS.

At the present time there are many queries as to what are the best departments to push. One druggist writes me from Illinois that there is no money in soda, while a druggist in Cleveland, Ohio, asserts that he pays his rent, $5,000 a year, from his soda sales alone. Another druggist in Massachusetts complains that his cigar department is not paying, while a Connecticut druggist claims to clear $4,000 a year from cigars. A druggist in Brooklyn says that the sales in his sick-room department average $150 per day. Yet often I hear druggists say that they cannot make money from sick-room goods. A druggist in Cincinnati has built up a large trade on such knick-knacks as are used at wedding breakfasts and afternoon teas. A druggist in Nashville, Tenn., has made a very handsome profit on his own perfumes, which he manufactures in his own laboratory. At one time he gave an exhibition in the main part of his store to demonstrate to the public how his perfumes were made. At this time he gave away small samples of the perfume to every purchaser of goods to the amount of ten cents.

If you ask me how these druggists build up a great sale on things that with you are dead stock I cannot tell you just how or why. In many cases it would not do any good to tell you, for you would say: "That does very well for him, but for me it is out of the question." That is true, too, under certain conditions. The first thing is to have a good store. Then you can afford to spend money to convince people that your store is a good one. The Brooklyn druggist, referred to above, had advertised his sick-room department solely by small circulars and pamphlets enclosed in packages, and by some space in the annual catalogues. The circulars are the main source. But there was no half way about it. If a clerk was not careful to enclose some advertising matter in every package he was reprimanded, and if he persisted in being careless he was discharged. That is the only way discipline can be maintained. A great fault in drug stores is that they are too much of a family affair. The clerks do about as they please. You try to be strict, but you have been lax so long that it is hard to change. Then, too, you like to wait on customers as much as possible, because you like to do it and because the customers show unmistakably that they prefer to have you wait on them. However, you should wean yourself of the habit. I called on a druggist. not long ago, who owned four stores. The day before the manager of one of these stores told me that the proprietor had not been in that branch for six months. Yet I found the manager so busily engaged in filling prescriptions and selling goods that it took nearly two hours to complete a half-hour interview. Now, I will never be made to believe that those four stores are well managed. Four stores require an active, real management. Just as soon as this druggist will get out of active detail work and overlook the whole general business he will succeed much better than he does now, although at present he is called successful.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

It is now practically certain that malaria is communicated through bites of infected mosquitoes which thus introduce the microbe into the human body. Experiments which have recently taken place seem to be conclusive on the point. The first experiment consisted in placing three men, two of them (Drs. Sambon and G. S. Low) being medical men attached to the School of Tropical Medicine, in a mosquito-proof hut in a malarial district in Italy. The place selected was near Ostia, and has so bad a reputation for malaria that to sleep there is considered by the inhabitants of Rome as certain to be followed by a severe attack of the fever. These three experimentalists, however, lived there for months exposing themselves to every local condition excepting the mosquitoes. They have taken no quinine. The only means of protection adopted has been to make the hut absolutely impregnable to mosquitoes by means of fine wire gauze. As these insects only attack in the night, the men have moved about the country in the day, but they have always been indoors an hour before sunset, and they have never gone out until an hour after sunrise. In this way they have escaped mosquito-bites, and while the whole of the country side is fever-stricken they have remained untouched. Another experiment consisted in exposing a healthy man who had never suffered from malaria to the bites of mosquitoes imported from Italy. The subject of this experiment was Mr. P. T. Manson, a son of Dr. Manson. Young Manson, who is a student at Guy's Hospital, was quite well, and was not exposed to any malarial influence, but in due course, after being bitten by these mosquitoes, he contracted malarial fever. Great care was taken, however, to select mosquitoes whose bites resulted in the tertian form of malaria, the microbe of which is most susceptible to treatment with quinine.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

A New Gutta-Percha.

The English acting consul for Zanzibar reports the discovery of a new gutta-percha. This substance is derived from a tree which grows principally at Dunga. When tapped with a knife, a white fluid emanates, which, when placed in boiling water, coagulates into a substance which in character bears a very striking resemblance to gutta-percha. As the material cools it becomes exceedingly hard, but while soft it can be moulded into any required shape. Although it is not expected to prove equal togenuine gutta-percha, it is hoped that it will be quite suitable for some purposes for which gutta-percha is at present utilized, and will thus become a marketable article. It abounds in Zanzibar, and can be produced very cheaply.

India Rubber.

Upon the recommendation of the war department the agricultural department is preparing an order, setting apart as forest reserves the island of Romblon, which is north of the island of Panay; also the island of Pauitaui, which is one of the extreme group of the Jolo islands. Officers of the army who have been investigating the islands have found that these are the richest lands in the world for rubber trees, and it is the intention of the Washington authorities to have the trees preserved and cared for.

E. Merck

Merck's

Cocaine

Hydrochlorate,

LITHIA CARB.

Morphia,

Salol,

Salicylic Acid,

Paracetphenetidin

To be obtained through the regular trade channels or wholesale from

E. MERCK

DARMSTADT

Darmstadt

"PROTOSE"

A Vegetable Food, Tested under Medical Supervision in cases of defective nutrition, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Obesity, etc, etc., and as an Exclusive Diet.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

85 per cent. of Proteid Matter, full strength powder, $2.50 per jar.

45 per cent. of Proteid Matter, half strength powder, $1.50 per jar.

30 per cent. of Proteid Matter, third strength powder, $1.00 per jar.

(For rectal injections at half the price.)

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" *is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army* for its digestibility, palatableness, and life-sustaining properties.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.

10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

Benger's Food

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS

AND

THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

who hold stock.

Calendars

for 1901

500 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS . . .

SEND FOR SAMPLES STATING SIZE AND STYLE PREFERRED

Torrance & Bain,
38 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Have lately received over 400 samples of fine Perfumes, Soaps, and other Toilet Articles as manufactured by T. H. Bristave & Co., of London, England; also samples of Perfumes, Essential and Olive Oils as manufactured by Warrick Treves, of Grasse, France; and samples of Essences and Essential Oils as manufactured by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, England (of which firms they have been appointed the agents), and to which samples they invite the inspection of the trade.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG

Photograhic Supplies

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have laid in a stock of Photographic Material and Cameras, in the hope that our various friends in the Drug Trade will give us their support in this new venture.

We believe it is in every way an excellent sideline for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue recently published will be mailed to every Druggist in Canada and will contain all requisite information, but should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately. Among our specialties will be

"The Poco"

Camera, made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co, an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output, and **"The Paget Plates,"** so widely known in England, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for Canada.

Evans & Sons,

Limited

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste, MONTREAL, P.Q.
23 Front St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

133 William Street, New York, U.S.

EVANS, SONS & CO., 56 HANOVER ST., LIVERPOOL.
EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, 60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

How Ointments Should be Made.*

By Alfred I. Cohn, Ph. G., New York.

Almost every pharmacist holds the belief that he has an especially good method of preparing ointments, and that his preparations cannot be excelled, yet an examination of specimens of ointments obtained from various sources will exhibit remarkable differences in appearance, smoothness, etc. Some will be found to be granular; in others, particles of the medicinal substance incorporated will be clearly visible, or felt on rubbing between the fingers; others will be "off color"—all due to improper methods of manipulation. As a matter of fact, all kinds and shades of differences will be observed.

The production of an unobjectionable proper ointment depends first on the kind and quality of the fat employed, and, secondly, on the careful prosecution of a suitable process for the incorporation of the medicinal ingredient or ingredients.

Perhaps the most important, if not the most frequently used, of all the fats used in the preparation of ointments is lard. The quality of that which is ordinarily supplied in meat markets, groceries, etc., is, however, unfortunately very poor. Not infrequently it presents a decidedly soggy appearance, is very soft, if not mushy, particularly in warm weather, and generally has an unpleasant odor. The employment of such a lard, whether bought in bulk, or put up in the familiar tin cans under the designation "leaf lard," will never enable an operator to produce a superior ointment. Moreover, an ointment made from this kind of lard invariably becomes rancid quickly, and consequently is bound to entail considerable loss in the course of the year by reason of the quantity of spoiled material thrown away.

The only method whereby this loss, as well as the annoyances occasioned by it, can be minimized, if not avoided, is to render your lard yourself, and thus assure at the same time the securing of superior results. The rendering of lard presents no difficulty whatever, and may be easily accomplished as follows:

HOW TO RENDER LARD.

Secure any suitable quantity of the abdominal fat of the hog, and cut up into small pieces. After freeing these, so far as is possible, from the membranous parts, wash them thoroughly in a liberal allowance of very luke-warm water, until practically all soluble substances present have been washed out. Then introduce the fat, together with a little water, into a suitable vessel, preferably of the kind known as "enamelled" or "granite" iron, and heat over a naked fire until all the fat has been melted. As the water evaporates it should be replaced, otherwise there is danger of the fat becoming too highly heated, and thus acquiring more or less color, and perhaps an unpleasant odor. The writer has found it advisable to add to the melting fat a few pieces of peeled, raw potato, as the final product is thereby greatly improved. In fact, lard which has already become partially rancid may frequently be reclaimed and made perfectly sweet, or, at least, very greatly improved, by remelting it with a few pieces of potato, and continuing the heat until the pieces have become crisp or "fried." Too great a heat must be carefully avoided in order to prevent the possible discoloration above noted. If desired, the fat may be tried out on a water-bath, in which case it will be unnecessary to add any water to the fat. The melted fat is allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes, and is then strained through a piece of cloth preferably of flannel. The water present will have settled out during the standing, and may be readily removed after the lard has solidified.

The product, when cold, should be transferred to stone-ware jars, care being of course taken not to incorporate any of the separated water. The jars should be well covered and kept in as cool a place as possible. To further protect the lard from undue exposure to air, and consequently rancidity, it is well to pour a layer of water or glycerin about an inch in depth on the surface of the lard.

Lard so prepared and kept has a peculiar firmness, crispness, and pleasant odor, which are entirely lacking in the article bought ready-made. It is not nearly so prone to become rancid, and ointments prepared from it are superior in every respect.

So far as the incorporation of medicinal substances with lard is concerned, this must be varied according to the nature of the substances. This brings us to the discussion of the second requisite for the preparation of a good ointment.

PREPARATION OF OINTMENTS.

The method of incorporation employed depends largely upon the physical characteristics of the medicinal substances for the elaboration of a suitable process. For instance, let us take zinc ointment, which is, perhaps, as much as any, a source of considerable trouble in its manufacture. Many processes have been proposed for the purpose of obtaining a perfectly smooth product. Of all the processes tried none has given such uniformly good and reliable results in the writer's hands as the following, which has been employed for many years:

OINTMENT OF ZINC OXID.

Triturate the zinc oxid with a little alcohol, which promptly breaks up all lumps; then add a little castor oil, and continue the trituration until the mixture is perfectly smooth, and no gritty particles are felt under the pestle. To this mixture is now added the benzoinated lard previously melted on a water-bath, and stir until cold, frequently scraping the sides of the mortar with a flexible spatula. It sometimes happens that some gritty particles are encountered in the zinc oxid used, which are not reduced by the alcohol, and which cannot be all crushed by the pestle. In this case it is necessary to strain the still fluid mixture of zinc oxid and lard through a piece of cheese-cloth. This procedure will, however, rarely be necessary if a good quality of zinc oxid has been employed. The little alcohol used is rapidly driven off by the heated lard during the trituration; the small quantity of castor oil can scarcely be objected to, as in the proportion present, about four or five drams to the pound of ointment, it has no action even on the most sensitive skin.

BENZOINATED LARD.

Benzoinated lard is another ointment which presents difficulties in the way of obtaining a nice product. The pharmacopœial process is not a perfectly desirable one, inasmuch as a prolonged heat (two hours) is necessary for the complete exhaustion of the benzoin, because the latter cakes together and becomes hard. The process used by the writer has given most excellent results, and its use for a long time has demonstrated its efficiency. It is as follows:

Prepare a concentrated tincture from the benzoin ordered, and pour it over some clean, washed, and well-dried gravel, evaporate the solvent, and inclose the benzoin-bearing gravel then in a piece of suitable fabric—woollen cloth, muslin, cheese-cloth, etc. Suspend the bag thus made in the lard heated on a

* Merck's Report.

hot-water bath, and retain it there until benzoination is complete. This takes place much more rapidly than with the official process (usually thirty minutes is ample), because a far greater surface of benzoin is exposed on the gravel to the solvent action of the hot fat. Further, an advantage is gained in not having to keep the lard hot so long as to endanger its keeping qualities.

OINTMENTS WITH EXTRACTS.

Ointments containing extracts such as of opium, belladonna, aconite, stramonium, etc., are best prepared as follows: Heat the extract in a porcelain evaporating dish on a water-bath with a mixture of equal parts of diluted alcohol and glycerin, until the extract has been dissolved and the alcohol and water practically all evaporated. Then incorporate the glycerinic mixture with the fat. Ointments so made keep far better than when made by triturating aqueous or hydro-alcoholic solutions of an extract with the fat. The water present always disposes an ointment to become rancid more quickly.

VERATRINE OINTMENT.

A smooth veratrine ointment can be expeditiously made by rubbing the veratrine with a little alcohol, in which it dissolves, then quickly adding a little castor oil, and continuing the trituration until the alcohol is practically evaporated and then adding the ointment base. By this means is avoided the sneezing which is most likely to follow the attempt to make the ointment by other processes.

OINTMENTS WITH HEAVY MINERALS.

In preparing such ointments as those of ammoniated mercury, lead carbonate, lead iodide, etc., it will be found that a very little expressed oil of almonds will very materially assist in securing perfectly smooth ointments if the powders are first triturated with it.

OINTMENT OF MERCURIC OXID.

Ointments of both yellow and red mercury oxids should be prepared by first triturating the oxids with a little glycerin, to which just enough alcohol has been added to overcome the viscidity—say, about one-tenth. The glycerin enables the powders to be more finely triturated than can be accomplished by water or alcohol alone, or by the ointment base, and secures more permanence for a product which is, at best, very prone to spoil quickly. The very little alcohol is usually entirely dissipated during the trituration.

COLD CREAM.

To obtain a fine, smooth cold cream the manipulation is almost of more importance than the formula followed. The following process has always yielded an excellent product:

Spermaceti	2 tr. oz.
White wax	2 tr. oz.
Oil sweet almond	12 fl. oz.
Water	4 fl. oz.
Borax	1 dr.
Oil rose	20 gtt.

Melt the spermaceti and the wax in the oil on a steam-bath, taking care not to expose the mixture to heat any longer than is just enough to effect liquefaction of the solids. Pour this solution into a cold, capacious mortar, and immediately add the water, previously warmed, and in which the borax has been dissolved, pouring it in a steady stream into the centre of the oily solution, and without stirring. When all has been added, the whole is thoroughly mixed with the pestle, care being taken to frequently scrape the sides of the mortar and incorporate the firmer with the more fluid portion. When the ointment has become fairly solid, which occurs in but a very short time, scrape the sides of the mortar well, and get all the ointment together, then cover the mortar—a piece of paper, towel, etc., will answer—and set aside for a few hours. When perfectly cold and the ointment has "set," add the oil of rose, and triturate until a perfectly smooth preparation results.

The writer prefers to use water and oil of rose rather than rose water, because the latter, although of finer flavor if the distilled product is used, is easily spoiled by heat, and its adddition to the hot fat is not only likely to spoil it, but the odorous portion is largely driven off by the heat.

In very hot weather the quantity of wax and spermaceti should be somewhat increased, say about one-eighth, and in very cold weather diminished.

Korestol is an antigonorrheic solution containing zinc salts of formamid-sulfonic acid and iodophenol-sulfonic acid, besides other nondescript organic iodin compounds.

Ibit is bismuth oxyiodotannate, the name being formed of the initials of iodin, bismuth and tannin. It is akin to airol, the oxyiodogallate of bismuth.

A Dangerous Mixture.

A correspondont of the *Bulletin de Pharmacie* says: Not long ago an apothecary received from a physician a prescription calling for the following:

Liquid paraffine	6 gm.
Soap, thoroughly dry	14 gm.
Sodium peroxide	10 gm.

Mix and make a paste.

When the paste was finished it turned out to be too hard to suit the physician, who was present, and who asked the apothecary to make it softer. Hereupon 5 gm. of almond oil were added, and the capsule set aside to allow the heat engendered by the addition to subside. The heat, however, increased, and in the course of some 10 minutes, all at once, there was a crash, a deafening report, a great flash of light, accompanied by a crackling and spluttering (*Prasseln*) and a small conflagration was in progress. The capsule, fortunately a small one, was smashed into little scraps, and its cover melted down, while the contents went in every direction, carrying fire and flame with it. Further experiments in this direction were postponed.—*National Druggist.*

Ox Blood as a Remedy.

Blech (*Pharm. Zeit.*) recommends of blood as a useful therapeutic agent. The blood is caught direct in an antiseptic vessel and beaten for a few minutes with a sterilized glass rod to prevent coagulation. It is then bottled into sterilized flasks. Certain commercial preparations consist of ox blood prepared in this way, to which a little whiskey and dried white of egg have been added. For internal use a little salt and pepper improve the taste, and boracic acid (1:1,000) tends towards its preservation. This preparation is an excellent tonic and blood-enricher; the dose is 15.30 grammes, four to six times per diem, before meals. For obstinate ulcers the external application of a tampon of gauze, saturated with the preparation, is productive of highly beneficial results.—*Medical Times.*

Born, Not Made.

"What is a pharmacist?" asked Pat.
The answer was "A mixer."
"If that's the case" Pat then replied,
"I'll tell ye mighty quick, sir,
I am a pharmacist by birth,
For, shure, ain't I a mick, sir?"

—*Spatula.*

THE NOURISHING VALUE OF **TROPON** COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS

Potatoes
Milk
Rice
Flour
Eggs
Meat

Tropon is Within the Reach of Everyone on Account of its Cheapness.

TROPON contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

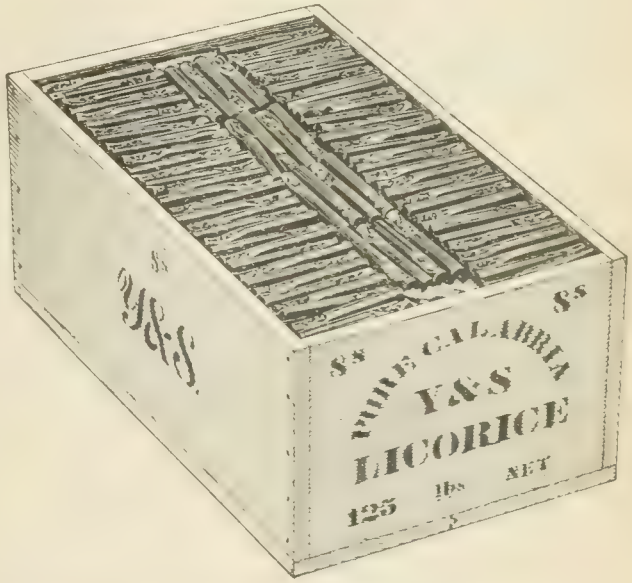
TROPON represents in a concentrated form the food from which the albumen in the human body is formed, it increases the strength and is therefore especially adapted for weak people, children, invalids, and convalescents.

Well-known medical authorities have proved that TROPON, on account of its easy digestibility and its very small volume, is promptly absorbed and tolerated by even the most delicate, and is therefore very effective in such cases where the feeding of the body is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in diseases of the stomach or intestines, anæmia, gout, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co., 3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL, Sole Consignees in Canada.

Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice.**



WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING:

ACME LICORICE PELLETS
TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT
Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES
PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand
BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT
MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

YOUNG & SMYLE,
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.

You May Substitute

WAMPOLE'S MILK FOOD
For Mother's Milk

without interfering with the baby's nutrition or digestion.

There is nothing in it that is not found in Mother's Milk; there is nothing in Mother's Milk that is not found in

Wampole's Milk Food

It is thoroughly cooked and ready for use by simply adding warm water.

Furnished only in glass containers, which are securely sealed.

Samples cheerfully furnished without charge. Correspondence on the subject of artificial food solicited, which will receive prompt and courteous attention.

MADE BY

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Specialists in Progressive Pharmacy

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

Main Offices and Laboratories: **PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U.S.A.**

Branch Office and Laboratory: **TORONTO, Ont., Can.**

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind—
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

ALSO

Another—
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

TRADE C6 H5 MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Banda Nutmegs and Mace.

History, Cultivation, Trade and Use.

By O. Kamerlingh Onnes.

I. HISTORY.

Spices had come to Europe long before the Dutch dared to open a direct trade with the Indies. We do not know exactly how many years it is since the trade of spices commenced, but we may take it that the Arabs were amongst the first to value nutmegs and mace either at the beginning or near the middle of the ninth century. Their learned doctors mention them. History even goes so far as to show that one of them, Ibn Amran, highly esteeming the *Nux Moschata* for its medicinal properties, loses his head by a too liberal use of his spicebox.

Some hundred years later we find the *Karoun Aromatikon* having made its way into the pharmacopœia of Europe, and since then it soon spread over different markets. Its price remains excessively high on account of the charges incurred by the route used in those days for all Indian produce.

Carried from the Moluccas to Aden, crossing the desert land route and following the Nile down to Alexandria, it is easily understood that heavy charges enhanced the price of a product which had to change hands so often before it could so much as reach one of the European gates of Eastern trade, whilst these themselves were not at all reluctant to make money out of every open door monopoly, which by chance or cunning had fallen into their hands.

About 1400 Genoa and Barcelona are the principal markets for spices. But the attention of the North of Europe as well has been directed—though on a lesser scale—to those far-away countries, visited by Marco Polo. Others follow him, describing the marvels of their visits to Asia, in colors to bewitch even the most sceptic. A rage for spices springs up in Europe and continues through the century.† Direct shipping trade with India begins here.

To the Portuguese falls the honor of having first traded into the Far East. In 1511 Albuquerque visited Banda. A few years later the Spaniards under Charles V. went out to the Moluccan Archipelago. The interests of the two nationalities collide. Then follows war, which ceases, however, for the moment, when the Spice Islands are sold by the Spaniards to Portugal. Columbus discovers the New World and the Holy Father settles everything in peace, reserving the West to the Spaniards and the East to the Portuguese. Under the reign of Philip, Portugal being united with Spain, the world might have come to peace for ever, but for the excluded North interposing its veto. The rage for spices kindles a fire which will last for centuries, dividing Europe and bringing war as well here as in the unhappy Indian territory, endowed by Nature with the trees that bear gold.‡

Profit had been reaped up, and continued pouring into the lap of the daring Portuguese and Spaniards, but profit, won so freely, soon called opponents into the the field. Rivalry, the ever watchful stimulus of trade had opened the eyes of the North. Yet what most of all caused these nations, especially the Dutch, to

On a Nutmeg Plantation

* Holland Abroad.

† St. Johns.

‡ Lans.

compete with the Portuguese and Spaniards in India, was the unlucky move by which the latter closed Lisbon against the Dutch mercantile navy.

Seeing its usual store of supply cut off and its second-hand profit endangered Dutch commerce took the alarm and at once made efforts to meet its opponents on an equality.

In 1595 the first Dutch vessels are sent out under Corn. Houtman, to trace the unknown path to India, risking their poor ships round the Cape of Good Hope. Their enterprise is crowned with success. Corn v. Neck, Warwyk, and v. d. Hagen. follow. In 1599 Banda is visited by Jacob Heemskerk.

The Oost-Indische Compagnie famous for its rapid development and unprecedented display, commences its operations in Indian waters. Soon the love of monopoly excludes all others from the field of commerce. India like Europe is disturbed by war amongst the nations, trading in those days sword in hand and the guns loaded on board their merchant ships.

In the Moluccan Archipelago the foes of the Hollanders generally make common cause with the natives, who are shut out from the profitable trade of spices themselves. This constant struggle, however, does not disturb the company's sphere of influence, on the contrary it leads to a permanent form of administration, which reaches its highest pinnacle when Coen, one of the boldest aud most clear-sighted governors that ever served the Company's cause in the East Indies, proclaims Batavia the centre of the Dutch forces.

Holland had become one of the first powers in Europe; but the wonderful possessions of the Dutch East-India Company in India are of a strictly private character, governed by officials controlled by the company only, and the State itself has not the slightest intention to join the distant isles to the Mother-country. Monopoly in the Moluccan Archipelago is all that is desired, and the company's officials know perfectly well how to safeguard its interest in this respect.

We need not enter into the company's struggle for self-preservation which on many occasions might have been deemed entirely hopeless, if the opponents in Europe had been fully possessed of the facts which have since been brought to our knowledge. If, however, we may pass in silence the details of war between the Dutch and other European nations, we may not wholly do so with regard to the struggle between the natives and the Dutch in India, which fills many an inglorious page in the history of those days.

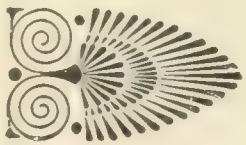
As a rule writers of the present century have criticized the policy of the Oost Indische Compagnie in a most severe way, especially with regard to the hard measures carried out in the Banda Islands, and we shall certainly not defend any of these unscrupulous acts which were forced upon the Bandanese in order to maintain the monopoly of spices in Indian waters.

It is clear, however, that in judging of past times the critic has to bear in mind first of all that in the beginning of the 17th century the ideas about humanity in war were radically different from what they are now. Secondly, equity should allow for many an act of bloodshed provoked by the constant treachery of the Asiatic tribes, seemingly eager to grant any amount of privileges, solemnly pledged when they considered themselves compelled to submit, but as eagerly scouted, as soon as they thought the moment fit to do so, either on instigation or by instinct.

Natives of Banda

A Banda House

Abbey's...



Effervescent

Reaches the Consumer through the
DRUG TRADE ONLY

....Salt

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS

Are being advertised in all Principal Newspapers. We advise Druggists to put in at least a small stock to meet the demand which is sure to be created.

DR. WALTON MEDICINE CO.,
28 and 30 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

DRINK
—
SELL

MELAGAMA

"IT'S GOOD"

Ceylon Tea

Druggists should handle this as a distinctively Chemist's Tea. Retails at 25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 cents a pound. Black or Mixed. Write for wholesale prices.

MINTO BROS., 73 Colborne St., Toronto

Robert Gibson & Sons

Limited

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers. . . .

Each tin holds 7 pounds, and is given with the Lozenges.

Besides affording security for the Lozenges keeping in any climate, the Tins provide a handsome Show Case for the Counter, & will, no doubt, lead to an increasing demand

Carlton Works, Manchester, England,

and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply, or indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

4,833 Miles of Ads. in Seven Months.

No doubt you've seen these cuts before. All Canada has. They are four of hundreds that have told Canadians what a good thing "Dentofoss" is.

In the last eight months 15,300,000 Dentofoss ads. have been published in Canada. Laid in a single column they are longer than the C.P.R.

The question is: Are **you** getting the benefit of this advertising by **pushing** "Dentofoss"?

There is a good profit in it; better than you make on your own stuff—**figure it up and see.**

Buy it from jobbers or direct from us.

Powder or paste, $21 per gross, less 5 per cent., 10 days, or $1.75 per dozen, same terms. Dentists everywhere are prescribing it. Put up in handsome display cartons. Retails for 25 cents a bottle or tube.

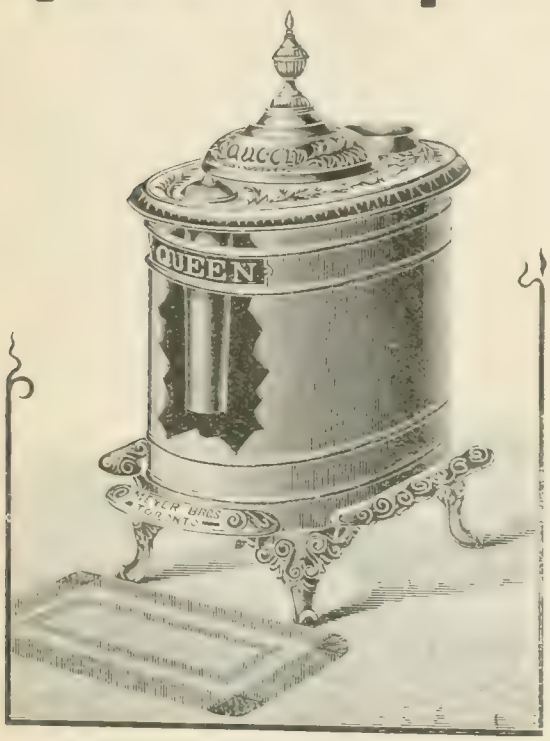
The Albionite Co.

Limited

31 Beaver Hall Hill,

Montreal.

Queen Top Draft Heating Stove



Patented February 1st, 1896.

PRICE OF STOVES CUT INTO HALF.

The Queen will keep you warm until January 1st at 5 cts. per day; why fire up your furnace? Ashes need removing only once or twice in a season; will save 25 to 50 per cent. of fuel; will positively keep a slow burning fire all night.

The Vertical Hot Blast Draft Feeds the fuel with hot air all the time.

When using the QUEEN you do away with leakage of sulphurous and other irrespirable noxious gases, which is caused by continuous contraction and expansion in joinings of cast iron stoves. Three-quarters of the heat is never set free with cast iron stoves.

Method of Distribution of Heat by the Queen Stove

Heat is distributed in two ways: 1st, by **radiation**, or the direct mission of heat in rays, as the sun is distributed; and 2nd, by **conduction or immediate contact** of the air of the apartment with the heated surfaces of fuel and iron.

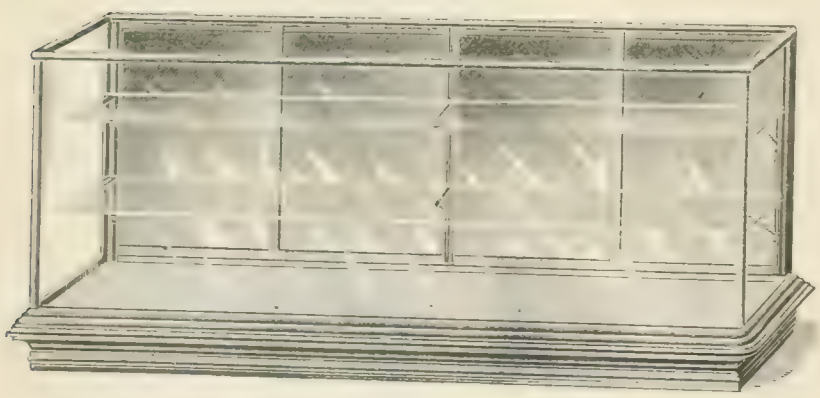
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

MEYER BROS., 87 Church Street, **TORONTO.**

Druggist's Show Cases

AND STORE FITTINGS

.....A SPECIALTY.



Write us for Catalogue and Prices

London Show Case Works

673 Bathurst St., - - LONDON, Ont.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)
MONTREAL

Books for Druggists

...AND...

DRUG CLERKS

The Art of Dispensing.

Sixth Edition. Treats of all the manipulative details involved in compounding physician's prescriptions. Explains dispensing difficulties, etc. 490 pages. **Price, $1.50.**

Veterinary Counter-Practice.

Treats of all the ordinary ailments of domestic and farm animals. Invaluable in drug stores having a country trade. **Price, $1.50**

Pharmaceutical Formulas.

By Peter McEwan, F.C.S. A book of nearly 700 pages giving formulas for all description of preparations. Endorsed by the Pharmaceutical press everywhere. The best of its kind. **Price, $2 50**

National Formulary.

Or, Unofficial Preparations. Recommended by Special Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association. **Price, $1 00**

Minor Ailments.

"Their Medical and Surgical Treatment." A useful help for Druggists. **Price, 50c.**

Any of these Books mailed on receipt of price.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

TORONTO, CANADA.

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER

DRUG ENVELOPES

STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,

Toronto and Montreal

Wheat Marrow

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR

INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. **CORNWALL, ONT.**

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

ASK FOR

Labatt's (LONDON) Porter

Undoubtedly the **best** brewed on the continent. **Proved** to be so by analysis of four chemists, and by awards of the world's great Exhibitions, especially Chicago 1893, where it received ninety-six points out of a possible hundred, much higher than any other Porter in the United States or Canada.

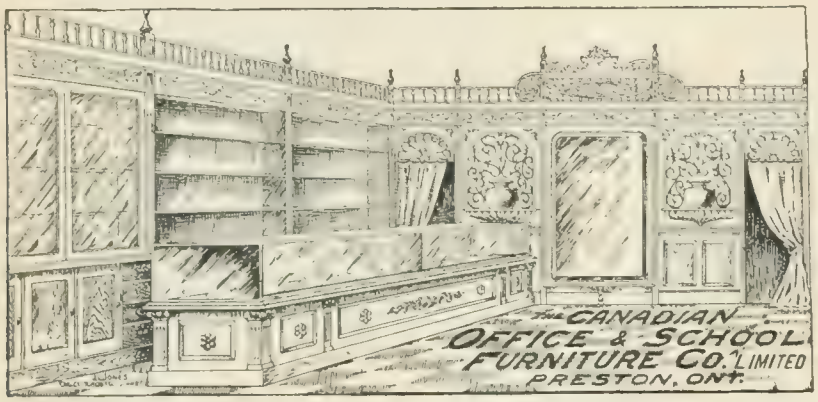
Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.



PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION
Patent Experts and Solicitors.
Offices: { New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal
Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

FREE OF DUTY

We Sell Our High Grade *Silent Salesman* TRADE MARK Show Case to the Best Merchants in Canada

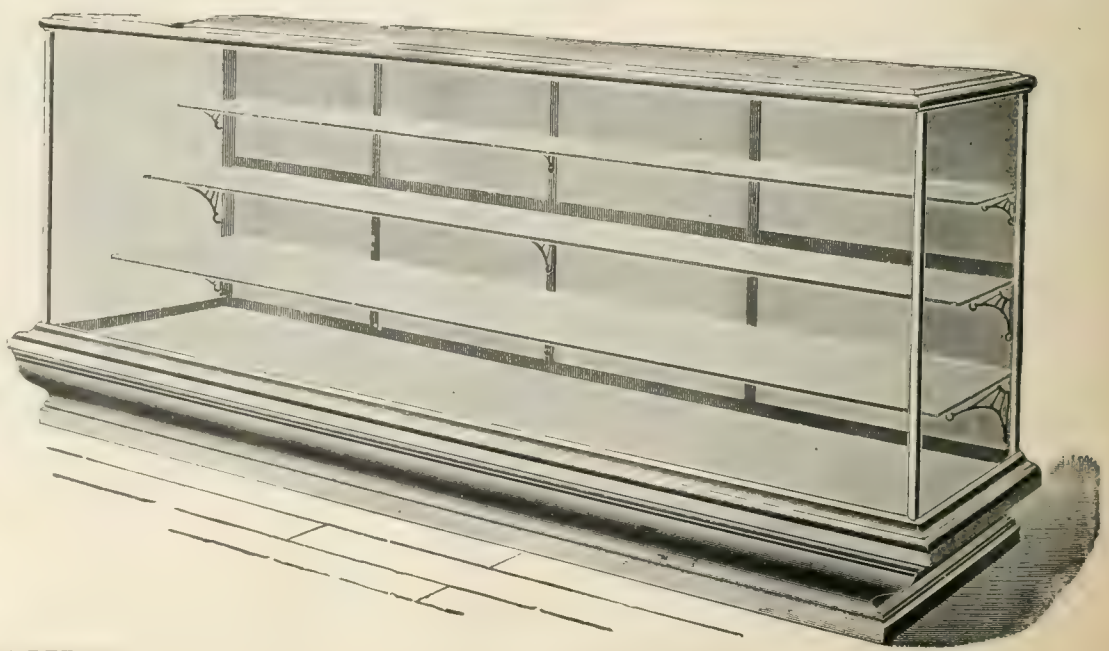
These Cases are suitable for displaying all kinds of goods. A special case is made for cigars, which is fitted with moisteners.

Our newest improvement is our **Patent Illuminating Device,** for lighting these Superb Cases.

Canadian Trade supplied from our **WINDSOR** branch.

JNO PHILLIPS & CO.
Limited
DETROIT, - Mich.,
AND
WINDSOR, Ont.

Address us at DETROIT.



Style Figure 68a.

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for.. 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination.... $1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations..... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations..... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00

TIME FOR REFRESHMENTS.

For safety use only the

Alexander Aluminum Shields ...

Can be readily sterilized.

10c. each

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENN. OMAHA, NEB. 5609 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street NEW YORK CITY.

WE IMPORT

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.

TORONTO

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY'S

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Baby's Laxative Tablets
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Tait's Worm Tablets

Have the approval of physicians and the confidence of the people, and, being the most attractive remedies in the market, they command a ready sale.

Our extensive, original and attractive advertising, druggist's window and counter displays, and our distribution of valuable books, aid the druggist in effecting prompt and remunerative returns.

Every remedy bears a number check to prevent cut-rate dealers from encroaching on the legitimate trade.

WE HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The handsome margin and terms afforded make it an exceptional inducement for the regular trade to favor our preparations.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

TORONTO, CANADA

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chafing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited

Factories: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Indian Catarrh Cure

is the only internal and external remedy for catarrh that is guaranteed

FREE FROM OPIATES

It may be recommended confidently to all persons suffering from catarrh, and is an

Ideal Medicine for Children

because it is pleasant to the taste and easy to administer.

It is a wonderful healer for CATARRH SORES.

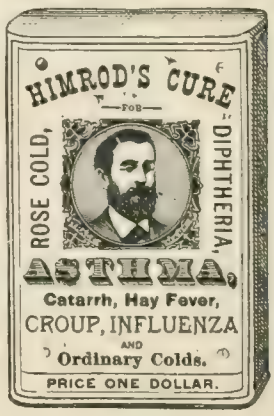
Indian Catarrh Cure Co.

MONTREAL.

YOUR WHOLESALER STOCKS IT.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

No doubt the self-evident want of understanding of two races so different in character, religion and tradition, must be taken into account when judging any shortcomings on either side which originating in the slaughter of the isolated Dutch forces and constant mutinies, ended in a complete submission of the monopolized islands and almost wholesale massacre of the Bandanese in 1622.

Whatever we may have to say in these matters and wherever our sympathies lie, there is this testimony which speaks clearly in favor of the Dutch rulers that when in later years the political fall of Holland caused the nation to neglect the Indian Archipelago, the natives complained about their being left to themselves and protested for fear of being wholly abandoned by those whom they had learned to consider their regular masters.

When in 1796 the Spice Islands became English for the first time (they were brought under the English flag for another short period once more in 1810) the natives still continued to consider themselves as subjects of the Dutch and they hoisted even then the Dutch flag on all festive occasions.*

This single fact appeals to every impartial critic. It exonerates neither the rash acts of cruelty nor the merciless despotism exercised by the Conquerors, but it goes far towards excusing them.

What we needs must blame looking back over so many years is the general blindness of those who, pretending to govern India on sound commercial principles, do not even see that the miserable monopoly was the cause of endless war and should in the end drain Indian resources.

As unwise as the man in the fable who killed the goose with the golden eggs to get all the profit at once, the rulers of India, alarmed at the number of trees "that bear gold," rashly cut down so many that they drove the people away and wealth with them.

By restricting the cultivation of nutmegs and mace to Banda Neira, Lonthoir and Ay the monopoly caused a great deal of injury to the Moluccan Archipelago. By compelling all the produce—nut megs and mace—to come to Europe, it crippled the trade, which had ever found its natural outlet in Asia. Severe control and constant vigilance of course could do something to maintain the monopoly in the days of the company's utmost glory, but it is easily understood that against the unnatural law, smuggling was ever on the alert for an opportunity to detract the much-cherished spices from the company's stores either with or without the connivance of the company's own officials.

Though estimates differ it is not at all inadmissible that over one-fifth † of the yearly Banda produce of nutmegs and mace was diverted by smuggling in Indian waters, and such notwithstanding the excessive punishment inflicted upon the offenders.

Besides the regular loss caused by smuggling, there was another which very often swallowed the profit for years, viz, the *volcanic eruptions* alternating with storms or parching drought, causing heavy loss of full-bearing trees, whilst moreover the scarcity of hands in years of abundant crops is met with in nearly each of the volumes, which deal with this part of the company's arduous administration.

If we could separate the Moluccan administration from the complex of the company's extensive household reaching south as far as Australia, and eastward as far as Japan, including the stations at the Cape, in Ceylon and on the Coast of Malabar, a deficit would be shown by many years that were considered extremely profitable by the shareholders in former days.

Leaving aside the years of enormous profit in the Indian trade, which may be reckoned to have lasted till 1693, there remains a period of more than one century when the returns hardly cover the expenses, nay even entail a loss, and we may safely state that the Moluccas were a good deal the cause of the disastrous end of a management, commenced under the auspices of inexhaustible wealth.

With a staff of a good many more than 19,000 Europeans in India (1770) of which nearly 3,300 were in the Moluccas, the company's administration must no doubt

Island of Banda

* George Windsor Earl.

† La Perouse Crawford.

have been far too intricate to allow many either to appreciate its real state, or to foretell its future career but for grave blunders on its part.

Involved in every war which threatened Holland, bound to assist the State either with saltpetre and ships or money

Natives at Work

or both, the *O. I. Compagnie* had of course more to do than simply to administer the Indian territory. Her greatest fault was the waste of produce ordered to be burnt in Amsterdam, or destroyed in the Moluccas, conforming to strict orders from the company's headquarters. Their eyes were closed against everything that should have been taken as a warning to break with the cutting down of trees (*hongi-expeditions*) and slavery. They were wilfully closed against everything that savored of free labor and free trade, and they would remain so even for many years in favor of the old prejudices. When in 1798 the company's bankrupt household showing a deficit of 120 millions was handed over to the State, the government did not know how to act better than to continue the monopoly of spices, which even managed to draw on its miserable life till 1870.

We need not wonder that, whilst in Europe at the end of the 18th century the revolution changed everything, the ideas in India moved very slowly only. Of course there were some persons in India and even amongst the highest officials who pleaded for a complete opening up of the islands for trade, but the advice they sent home did not find much favor. Under the administration of Holland as well as under that of England, proposals concerning the Banda Isles to this effect met in the mother country with too little knowledge of India's wants.

When in the second period of English possession of the Banda group (1810—1816) Governor Raffles declared himself an absolute foe of monopoly and asked the English Government to sanction a change, he complained that the Bandanese knew just as little of England as the English knew of the Banda group. If on commercial principles—Raffles wrote—it may be deemed advisable that the spices shall be collected into few hands, let the gardens or their produce be farmed out. Let the East India Company or any association of Europeans enter into the speculations, but let the British Government preside.

This advice was quietly passed by. England did not take any real interest in the Banda group itself,except that its produce should be directed to England, instead of to Holland as before. When the *Treaty of Breda* in 1816, once more restored the Banda possession to Holland, no material change whatever had been made in their administration.

Mercus, the Dutch Governor-General, after his visit to Banda pleaded for the abolition of the monopoly. Van den Capellon, who visited Banda after him in 1824, though much impressed with the desolate state of the impoverished islands, did not dare to abandon the venerable monopoly system sanctioned by a usage of 200 years.

Some change, however, had been introduced. In 1819 slavery [slaves had been emancipated nominally in 1812 under the English] had been definitely abolished in the Molluccas by the Hollanders, and though for the moment the difference between slaves and "adscripti glebœ" (*perkhoorigen*) is still less essential than it pretended to be, this first reorganization was to smooth the way for broader views of lawful trade also.

In 1853 the port of Banda was opened to the flag of every friendly nation. However, as the produce was still monopolized by the Government, merchantmen, knowing that they would not find any cargo, of course did not call.

In 1862 the expeditions of extermination (*Hongi-tochten*) were abolished, and for the future the young nutmeg trees are allowed to thrive in any of the islands of the Moluccas. Very likely the unforeseen rise of Penang and Singapore as spice-markets, supplied by the produce cultivated on English territory (Malacca) helped to open the eyes at last. Only three years later the first parcel was sold in Banda Neira in free auction.

Sidoral is the name given to piperazine quinate. It is given in quantities of 5 grams per day for the gouty diathesis.

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Boud's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents –

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia)

BAYBERRY WAX.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Importers

BOSTON, Mass.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

WHITTEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS NOTHING "JUST AS GOOD."

THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"SUPERB" for all patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste).

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' Black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Whittemore Brothers & Co, 237 to 243 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys and Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.

Druggists' Fittings

WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES.

COUNTERS. WALL CASES.
SPONGE CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
SHOWCASES (of all Descriptions).
MIRRORS

Cobban Manfg. Co.
(LIMITED)
TORONTO, ONT.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

• IN • THE • MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION
in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor
"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London, England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c.	Rat,	$1.00
50c.	"	3.50	25c.	"	1.75
1.00	"	8.00	50c.	"	3.50
			1.00	"	8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

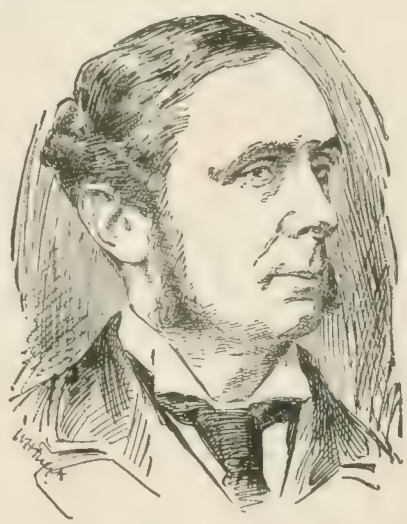
Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
IMPORTERS. TORONTO, ONT.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.



Sir Morrell Mackenzie writes:
"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant and particularly serviceable."
London. MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

VIN MARIANI

The world-famous Ideal Tonic-Stimulant **Mariani Wine** has written endorsements from more than 8,000 Canadian and American physicians.

Specially indicated for Nervous Affections, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Weakness from whatever causes, La Grippe, General Debility.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

TOWLE'S

FOR FEMALES.

Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, "Druggists" Corporation. MONTREAL TORONTO

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

Suggestions on Truss-Fitting.

By H. H. DePew, M.D., Chicago, in the Medical Standard.

The following suggestions will be found of interest to those druggists who have difficulty in fitting trusses :

There is an incalculable want of information, among the general profession, regarding the essentials in the successful retention of the various forms of hernia, whether with the view of treating cases with the object of curing them, or with the aim of rendering the patient safe from strangulation and as comfortable as it is possible for those afflicted with the disability to be, who are resigned to the physical discomfort and annoyance of truss-wearing.

We take it for granted that the diagnosis has been correctly made and that the abdominal contents which protruded have been properly reduced and lie out of harm's way in the cavity of the abdomen. The matter of retention is that which now concerns us. This, under any and all circumstances, must be perfect to avert possible serious consequences. Any form of injection treatment is barred until such adjustment of a truss has been accomplished as will retain the abdominal contents with the same degree of certainty and perfection as if the breach were securely sutured.

A common error of those who essay to fit trusses in cases of inguinal hernia, is to place the pad so that it impinges on the pubic bone, makes undue pressure on the spermatic cord and obstructs the the nerve and blood supply of the genital organs. Sufficient space should be left between the pad and the bone to permit the finger to be inserted. The truss must ride free of the pubic bone.

The character of the pad to be used is an important matter. Whenever it is possible it is preferable to use a hard, polished pad on account of its perfect cleanliness. The pad to be used in inguinal hernia should be constructed so that its upper end is deeper than the lower. This insures the proper pressure at the internal ring and not at the external ring where pressure is usually erroneously applied.

The use of a large pad is, as a rule, to be avoided except in extremely old cases in which the external ring is very large, and in those cases in which the abdomen is large and pendulous. As a usual thing a suitable pad for inguinal hernia is about the size of a two-thirds longitudinal section of a hen's egg. In femoral hernia, a pad about the size of a small walnut is the only one that I would advise to be used. If a larger one is adjusted, it will press upon the femoral artery and vein and interfere with the circulation.

In oblique hernia, it is imperative in order to secure retention, to apply the pad so that it will make such pressure as will prevent the abdominal contents from entering the internal ring, since, if this happens, the peritoneal sac, intestine or omentum, as the case may be, readily slips down the inguinal canal and emerges from the external ring beneath and below the pad, notwithstanding truss-pressure, or protrudes and causes an enlargement above the pad.

In femoral hernia, the pressure should be over and slightly above Poupart's ligament and to the inner side of the femoral vein. A femoral pad should also be constructed so that its upper end is deeper than the lower, that its greatest pressure may be directly over the inner opening of the femoral canal. If its thickest or deepest part is at the lower end, the gut will slip into the femoral canal and wedge itself under the pad. In such instances, if it does not protrude beyond the pad, pressure upon it in the femoral canal will be so great as to cause extreme suffering and enhance the chance of strangulation.

The recumbent is the most desirable position for the adjustment of a truss in inguinal or femoral hernia, the weight of the contents of the abdominal cavity tending to draw the portion which previously protruded from the ring away from the site of rupture, and admit of complete pad adjustment which, when the patient resumes the erect attitude, will hold the breach or enlarged and inguinal canal in so firm a manner as to prevent the bowel, sac or omentum, from starting to come out when its presents internally at the internal ring.

If the case be one of direct inguinal hernia, the pressure must necessarily be over the external ring, care being taken to avoid pressure on the pelvic bone and cord. Occasionally the internal ring is dragged down nearly to or quite opposite the external ring, in which case pressure is made upon both rings in the same direction. In such cases it is often necessary to use a special pad ; likewise in long-standing cases in which atrophy of tissue renders the caliber of the breach unusually large.

The education of the patient, in the matter of not interfering with a truss properly adjusted, is usually neglected. Ninety-five per cent. of those applying to me who have been previously fitted with trusses I have found suffering with pad-pressure on the pubic bone and even below it. When I remonstrate with such patients, they reply that "There is where the rupture comes out." In many cases it requires patience and perseverance to convince the patient that the truss applied as above directed is properly applied. After a few weeks of complete retention, the pressure may be gradually reduced and still retain the hernia in a perfect manner.

Thermometers.

TEN POINTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THERMOMETERS.

1. In cold weather thermometers require a longer time to register than in warm, because the mercury is at a lower temperature when placed under the tongue.

2. The mercury in a clinical thermometer cannot be shaken lower than the temperature of the room.

3. A clinical thermometer should not be subjected to a greater heat than 110° F., which is the full registering capacity. A greater heat is sure to damage the instrument.

4. A thermometer is made self-registering by contracting the bore to such an extent that the smallest particle of mercury will not pass without being forced. The expansive force of heat drives it upward, and a downward swinging motion serves to force it back. The above conditions make it impossible to obtain absolute accuracy in a self-registering instrument, as the mercury rises in little jumps, which necessarily vary according to the conditions present in each instance. However, this variation is usually one-tenth of a degree or less, and never exceeds one-fifth of a degree in a reliable instrument.

5. The average normal temperature is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit, or 37 degrees Centigrade, though many persons in perfect health have abnormal or subnormal temperatures. The temperature varies about one-half of a degree in twenty-four hours, being highest just after the heaviest meal of the day. The temperature of any particular individual does not afford a satisfactory test as to the accuracy of an instrument, since uniformity cannot be depended upon in different persons.

6. Standing with the back to the light facilitates the reading of a thermometer.

7. Thermometer bulbs are made of very thin glass to secure the least possible shrinkage, and to obtain the quickest registration, hence are easily broken. It is a great injustice to the manufacturer to be called upon to replace instruments broken in the hands of the dealer or physician.

8. Small bulb thermometers are much more difficult to shake down, owing to the smaller bore and lighter mercury column, but are not so apt to lose their registration.

9. Reliability is of the utmost importance, as life is often at stake; a thermometer is not cheap at any price if it is inaccurate; economy is bad policy where quality (the vital point in a thermometer) has to be sacrificed.

10. A dealer takes a great risk in having his name engraved on an instrument by a manufacturer whose reliability is in doubt. As quality is not casually observed in a scientific instrument, the maker's guarantee is his only safeguard.

The International Pharmacopœia.

At the ninth International Pharmaceutical Congress, held at Paris, France, August 3 8, 1900, the following report of the committee appointed to consider this question was submitted. The conclusions arrived at were as follows:

1. To prepare a table showing the differences in strength of medicaments bearing the same name in different Pharmacopœas.

2. To unify this table.

3. To ask that in future Pharmacopœias the strengths proposed be adopted, and attention called thereto in foot-notes.

4. The members of the Congress—official and non-official—to do all they can to get the strengths adopted.

5. To ask the Belgian Government to arrange with other Governments for a conference in Brussels, and to ask all the members to have all their proposals ready to lay before the meeting whenever it may be called.

A. Tschirch submitted the following proposal relative to the International Pharmacopœia.:

1. A conference on this question will not succeed unless the nations most particularly interested (Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland) are represented by at least two delegates officially recognized by their Governments. The other countries should, when possible, send their representatives. The Governments of the principal States will thus show from the first that they are favorable to this unification.

2. The conference will not attain its object unless it prepares a detailed programme in advance. The fundamental principles, as also the proposals of the Belgian Government, carefully studied and prepared, should be communicated beforehand to the administrators of medical affairs of the countries taking part in the conference. Moreover, the latter should be asked to consider these principles and contribute their opinions.

3. All academies of medicine and all pharmaceutical societies should be asked to send a representative. It is desirable that these associations on their part discuss and study the scheme.

4. The question cannot be solved by an improvised meeting of delegates little acquainted with it. It is only a carefully-thought-out scheme, discussed in a conference constituted as suggested, which could attain the end that all the world so earnestly desires.

Confucius, the Key to China.

You will never understand China until you study Confucius, or at least learn enough about that extraordinary personage to get some notion of the way in which, and of the reasons because of which, he, and he alone, has crystallized the Middle Kingdom into that changeless mass of custom and impenetrable convention which gives it its practical invulnerability.

China cannot and will not be altered. No spread of commerce, no impulse of education, no influence of scientific inventions, it seems to me, will, for many generations to come, transform the minds and lives of the "Flowery Land." And the reason is ever Confucius! The Chinese, one and all, it may be roundly stated, have allowed their souls and bodies, their homes and business, their social, civil and political condition to be forever regulated by "Kong-fu-tse." In every city, town and village of China you will see the vermillion-colored temple of the great teacher. Everywhere are painted and gilded tablets inscribed with his precepts. The emperor and the chief magnates of the empire must, at stated intervals, do homage to his immortal and most sacred memory, and his writings or oral instructions constitute the classics and the holy writ of the Chinese youth. All that need be known to estimate the nature of the famous philosopher and the character of his teaching may easily be gathered from the last two volumes mentioned on the list of Sir John Lubbock's (now Lord Ausbury) "Best Hundred Books." These are a "Life of Confucius" and an anthology of Chinese scriptures, both from the erudite pen of one whom I have the privilege to call my friend, the Rev. W. Jennnings, M.A, rector of Grasmere, Westmoreland.

The first of these admirable works, written without prejudice, nay, indeed, with all the catholic largeness of an educated scholar and liberal Churchman, shows clearly enough that Confucius was an opportunist—the most unmoral of moralists, the most unspiritual of theologians, an advocate of expediency above principal, of propriety above rectitude, of custom above convenience, of this life rather than that of what he deemed the doubtful future. One of the gloomy and paralyzing sayings he has bequeathed to his country is this: "Hath Heaven ever spoken?" And nevertheless, he was a religious and a superstitious man, as are his compatriots.—*Sir Edwin Arnold, in The Youths' Companion.*

The bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus Incisa*), the *Ficus Prolixa*, and the *Ficus Indica*, which gives a sap containing the elements of india rubber, grow abundantly in Tahiti and its dependencies. In 1850, a rubber-tree known under the names of *Hevea Brasiliensis, Hevea Guyanensis, Siphonia Elastica*, or *Jatropha Elastica*, was introduced into Tahiti, and the results obtained are reported to have been excellent. Nothing, since, however, has been done in the matter, although it is admitted that the production of rubber would add materially to the resources and revenues of this country. The trees most suitable to the climate of Tahiti are alleged to be the *Bevea Brasiliensis* and the *Castilloa Elastica*, whose seeds are said to germinate naturally in the ground where they fall, and whose sap coagulates best in the open air.—*B. & C. Druggist.*

The privilege of old age is that it can look carefully for the second time into things that it was absolutely sure of in the time of youth.

Established
1797

Howards & Sons

Telegraphic Address: **Chemical Howards, London**

MANUFACTURERS OF

QUININE and its SALTS

ÆTHERS, Pure and Methylated
BENZOIC ACID and BENZOATES
BORAX and BORACIC ACID
BISMUTH PREPARATIONS
CAMPHOR "BELLS"
CAMPHOR "FLOWERS"
CAMPHOR "BLOCKS," all sizes, ¼-oz. to 1-lb.
CAFFEINE and CAFFEINÆ CITRAS
COCAINE and its SALTS
CITRIC ACID and CITRATES
CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE, P.B.
CALOMEL and CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
FERRI AMMON. CIT., and all Scale Preparations
IODOFORM Cryst., Pulv. or Præcipitated
POTASSIUM, Iodide and Bromide
MAGNESIA, Carb. Pond.
MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS
ROCHELLE SALTS and Pulv. SEIDLITZ
SODII, Bicarbonate (Howards)
SPIRIT PREPARATIONS
TEREBENE

AND ALL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

The above Chemicals may be obtained of all Canadian Wholesale Druggists.

Telegrams: "CERIUM, LONDON." **Branch House: HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.** Telephone No. 6604

Pure Chemicals and Reagents for Analytical Purposes and Chemical Research.

PARIS EXHIBITION 1900

GRAND PRIX

1 Gold, 1 Silver and 3 Bronze, Collaborators Medals.

Stratford, Essex.

Detailed Price Lists on application.

Licorice

Licorice

The following reliable brands always on hand....

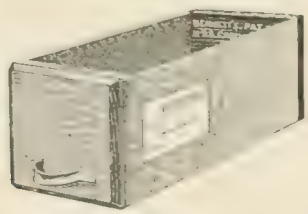
M. & R. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.
M & R. Cataluna
M. & R. Wafers, 5c. Bags.

Y. & S. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.
Y. & S. in Bolts.
Y. & S. in Pellets.
Y. & S. Corrugated in 5c. boxes.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

This Cut Represents



Bennett's Patent Drawer

AS SUPPLIED IN HIS NEW DRUG CABINETS

Thomas J. Booth, after equipping their Sturgeon Falls drug store with above drawer writes: "We have the drawers in place, they fit O.K, we are delighted with them." They have now ordered an outfit for their Huntsville store.

Full particulars from

J. S. BENNETT

Patentee and Manufacturer,

70 Sheridan Avenue - - TORONTO

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

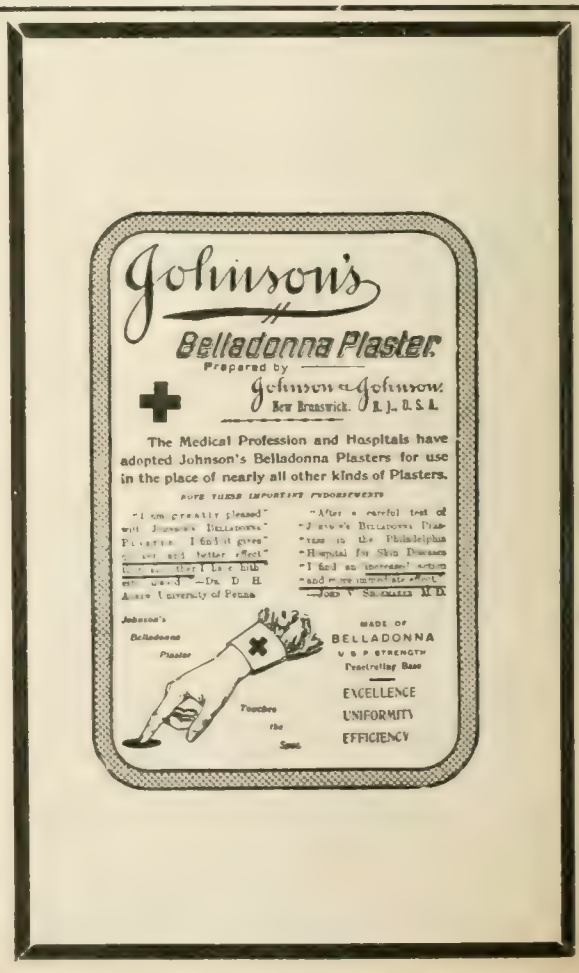
All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



Formulary

Face Lotions and Creams.

FACE LOTION.

(For freckles, blackheads, sunburn, etc.)

Precipitated sulphur	4 dr.
Camphor	16 gr.
Gum acacia	30 gr.
Rose-water	4 fl. oz.
Lime-water	4 fl. oz.

CHAP LOTION.

White of egg	1 oz.
Glycerin	4 oz.
Witch hazel, ex. (distilled)	8 fl. oz.
Carbolic acid	30 gr.
Rose-water	ad 16 fl. oz.

MILK OF LANOLIN.

Egg yolk	1
Lanolin	4 dr.
Fresh cow's milk	4 dr.
Formaldehyde	20 m.

Triturate together the lanolin, yolk of egg and formaldehyde; then gradually add the milk.

A LOTION FOR THE FACE AND HANDS.

Castile soap, white, powdered	1 oz. av.
Gum tragacanth, powdered	1 oz. av.
Borax	1 oz. av.
Glycerin	16 fl. oz.
Water	q. s. ad 1 gal.

Mix the tragacanth with the glycerin; then add the water, in which previously the borax has been dissolved; perfume and color as desired, and strain.

ANTI CHAP CREAM

Quince seed	2 dr.
Glycerin	1½ ox.
Water	1½ oz.
Lead acetate	10 gr.
Bulk perfume	q. s.

Make a mucilage of the quince seed by macerating in the water; strain, add the glycerin, and perfume to taste.

PASTE FOR REMOVING BLACKHEADS.

The application at night of a paste composed of the following ingredients is recommended by dermatologists:

1.—

Precipitated sulphur	1 dr.
Green soap	1 dr.
Precipitated chalk	1½ dr.
Zinc ointment	1 oz.

After keeping the skin well covered with this during the night, most of the blackheads may be washed out in the morning.

2. Another paste, which has been used with good results, is the formula of Prof. Unna, the eminent German dermatologist. It has the following composition:

Kaolin	4 parts.
Glycerin	3 parts.
Acetic acid	2 parts.

Apply in the same manner as directed in the preceding formula

3 —

	Parts.
Resorein	1
Betanaphthol	13
Black soap	8
Camphor	12
Precipitated chalk	15
Precipitated sulfur	100
Vaselin	500
Lanolin, enough to make	1000

The face must be bathed with hot water and thoroughly rubbed with a rough towel before applying the ointment. Use twice a day. Keep bowels open.

4.—LOTION FOR COMEDIANS.

Thymol	G	1
Boric acid	G	12
Tincture witchhazel	G	48
Oil rose geranium	gtt.	6
Distilled witchhazel, enough to make	G	200

CRAYONS FOR CHILBLAINS

Prof. Sneltele recommends the following in the treatment of chilblains and frost-bite:

Camphor	1½ dr.
Iodine	3 dr.
Olive oil	6 oz.
Paraffin	2½ oz.
Alcohol, q. s.	

Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and the iodine in as small a quantity of alcohol as possible. Add the mixed liquids to the melted paraffin, and pour the whole into suitable moulds. The pencil can be rendered hard or soft by the addition or diminution of olive oil.—*Jour. de Med.*

EAU DE COLOGNE (FEHR).

Lemon oil	350 grm.
Bergamot oil	270 "
Lavender oil	20 "
Pepperment oil (Mitcham)	12 "
Acetic ether	12 "
Neroli oil	120 drops
White thyme oil	100 "
Rosemary oil	110 "
Attar of rose	20 "
Cologne spirit, 95 per cent.	23 kilos

Mix, and let stand for several days, then add:

Orange flower water, triple	1,100 grm.
Rose water, French, triple	200 "

This combination gives an excellent preparation which approaches very closely to the ancient original product (Drog. Ztg). The cologne should be left to stand for three months, at the expiration of which time add from 5 to 7½ kilos of alcohol, and let stand another three months before placing it on sale.—*B. & C.D.*

SOAP POWDER.

The following examples illustrate the ease with which soap powders *ad infinitum* can be prepared. Wherever possible the combinations should be made without the addition of water. The powders are adaptable to hard water, as their excess of alkali neutralizes the lime that they contain:

	Parts.
Curd (hard) soap powdered	4
Sal soda	3
Silicate of soda	2

Made as dry as possible, and intimately mixed.

BORAX SOAP POWDER.

	Parts.
Curd (hard) soap, in powder	5
Soda ash	3
Silicate of soda	2
Borax (crude)	1

Each ingredient is thoroughly dried, and all mixed together by sieving.

LONDON SOAP POWDER.

	Parts.
Yellow soap	6
Soda crystals	3
Pearl ash	1½
Sulphate of soda	1½
Palm oil	1

—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries.*

CURRY POWDER.

	Ounces.
Turmeric	12
Coriander seed	12
Ginger	4
Mustard	4
Black pepper	4
Pimento	2
Cardamom	2
Cumin seed	1

BIRD MANNA.

Almonds	16 oz.
Wheat flour	32 oz.
Cayenne pepper	1 oz.
Yolk of eggs	
Honey	of each sufficient

Blanch the almonds, reduce them to a smooth paste, add the flour, cayenne pepper, and sufficient honey and yolk of eggs to make into a uniform and smooth paste, which is then formed into cakes.

MENTHOL THROAT LOZENGES.

Ext. licorice, powder	4 oz.
Ext. conium, powder	4 oz.
Acacia, powder	1 oz.
Menthol	1 oz.
Sugar	400 oz.
Water	55 oz.

Mix the menthol with six ounces of the sugar, and incorporate the acacia and then the licorice and conium. Add the water to the rest of the sugar, and melt over a gentle fire. Then quickly heat to boiling, and continue boiling until it is in a condition to "candy off." Then pour on an oiled slab evenly, distribute over the surface the medicated mixture, work together and pass through rollers to complete the mixture. Finally cut into lozenges.

Commercial Items.

COD LIVER OIL.—The catch of cod liver oil off the Newfoundland banks this season has been unusually light owing probably to the heavy storms which have beaten upon the Atlantic coasts during the fishing season, which has resulted in great loss of life and destruction of fishing property. The market for this product is accordingly firm.

TURPENTINE IN INDIA.—The production of turpentine in India is likely before long, says the *Pioneer Mail*, to become an important industry. The Punjaub Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a factory for the distillation of the crude resin, the experiments conducted in the Dehra-Doon laboratory and in Kangra having convinced the Forest Department that production on a very considerable scale is possible. In the Kangra Valley forests alone, last season, some 1,200 maunds of resin were collected.

LINSEED OIL.—The steady advance in the price of flaxseed and the relatively small receipts at Chicago, Duluth and other points, has admonished buyers of linseed oil of prospective higher prices, according to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*. It is probable, therefore, that few were taken by surprise when the principal crushers last Thursday announced an advance of ten cents per gallon. While an advance was expected, its extent was greater than anticipated, although it appears to be conceded by all that the conditions prevailing warrant the present prices. It was expected, however, that the advance would be gradual, as an advance of ten cents is, to say the least, unusual. There appears to be a wide difference in opinion as to the extent of the crop of seed, the estimates ranging all the way from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels and apparently the crushers, whose interests are most vitally affected and who are probably best informed as to its probable extent, incline to the lower figures.

SENECA ROOT.—This drug has experienced a rapid advance in price. The yield this year has been under the average and the demand, especially for export, appears to be larger than usual. It is estimated that at least 200,000 pounds are required to meet the demand.

CAMPHOR.—The planting of young trees to make up deficiencies caused by consumption is carried on assiduously by the Camphor Control Offices of the Formosa Government, which is fully alive to the importance of an article, the possession of which gives it such a strong hold over the camphor market. A new Government refinery is to be opened this year, and will have capacity for a daily output of about 8,000 lbs. What has so far been refined is said to be of good quality, though it appears to be somewhat rich in oil. From a report issued by the Formosa Government on the local camphor industry, it appears that rumors of the establishment of the camphor monopoly regulations caused quotations at home and abroad to rise, even before they were put into force. Manufacturers started working in great haste, and persons otherwise employed threw up their business in order to engage in the production of camphor. All the control offices, except Ratow, purchase the crude camphor and camphor oil, but that office itself engages in its production. The total amount of camphor purchased from the licensed producers or manufactured between August 5, 1899, and March 31 last was 20,437 cwt., and 15,535 cwt. of camphor oil.

GINSENG.—The production of ginseng is a monopoly of the Corean Government. It is grown in gardens in the Songdo district by farmers licensed by the Government, to whom it is sold at a fixed rate. The Government, of course, does not pay anything like the market value for the ginseng; moreover, payment is made in nickels, which are intrinsically worth only one-fifth of their face value, thus the profit made by the Government is a very handsome one. In previous years the licensed farmers got much better prices for the root from the Japanese, who took the ginseng, while the farmers complained to the Government that the Japanese had raided their fields, which they were unable to protect. To such an extent had this practice grown that in order to stop smuggling the Corean Government withdrew the prohibition, and permitted the export of the root on payment of duty of about 50 per cent. *ad valorem*; but in spite of this smuggling went on. Last year the whole crop was safely got in under the personal supervision of the Chief Commissioner of Customs. The ginseng was sold to a Chinese syndicate for £103,000, the contract of sale expressly stipulating that the 1900 crop should not be exported from Corea until after the 12th Chinese moon—*i.e.*, January, 1901.—*Phar. Jl., Eng.*

The World's Rubber—Production and Consumption.

Although caoutchouc or rubber-yielding trees are found in a large belt of countries on both sides of the Equator, yet the demand for the best qualities of indiarubber is far in excess of the supply. The varieties which are almost exclusively used when great elasticity and durability are required are the Para, Ceara, and Madagascar rubbers, and the demand for these varieties increases every year—an unerring indication of their value.

The total consumption of rubber in the world to-day is estimated at 140,000,000 pounds, costing at least £15,000,000. The following statistics of the world's production and consumption of rubber are taken from Mr. Ferguson's "All About Rubber," a book which deals in a very comprehensive manner with everything relating to the industry.

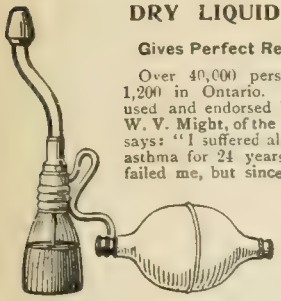
THE WORLD'S INDIARUBBER.

PRODUCTION.	Cwt.	CONSUMPTION.	Cwt.
Brazil, Peru, etc (Para)	450,000	America (United States & Canada	403,000
" (Ceara)	94,000	United Kingdom & Dependencies save Canada	450,000
" (Mangabeira)	65,000	Continent of Europe	400,000
Guiana	6,000		
Bolivia	30,000		
Rest of S. America	40,000		
Central America and Mexico	50,000		
Java, Borneo and Eastern Archipelago	20,000		
East & West Africa	480,000		
Madagascar & Mauritius	8,000		
Ceylon	150		
Australia	—		
Cwt.	1,253,150	Cwt.	1,253,000

In 1898 about 240,000 cwt. of Para rubber were sent to Europe and 200,000 cwt. to the United States, but the amount varies from year to year owing to the very unequal nature of the annual gatherings. The United Kingdom re-exports nearly 150,000 cwt. to the United States, Germany, and Russia out of her imports of 400,000 cwt. of raw rubber. Africa supplies half of the rubber sent into the United Kingdom; and we learn from the handbook on the rubber industry by the B.S.A. Company that it is now ascertained that extensive tracts in north-west and north-east Rhodesia produce natural rubber of a high commercial value. The native methods of extraction, however, are very destructive; and in the absence of protective regulations the opening up of markets will inevitably tend to the rapid extirpation of rubber trees.

The supply of rubber, for instance,

ASTHMA



DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co, says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

LAUGHLIN

FOUNTAIN PEN

The Best at Any Price

A Seasonable Suggestion—A gift of never ending usefulness and a constant pleasant reminder of the giver.

Your choice of these popular styles, superior to the

$3.00 STYLES

of other makes, for only

$1.00

Try it a week. If not suited we buy it back, and offer you **$1.10.** We are willing to take chances on you wanting to sell, we know pen values, you will when you own one of these.

Finest quality hard rubber holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed.

One Pen Only to one address on this special offer, by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1.00, (registration 5c. extra.)

Ask your dealer to show you **this** pen, if he has not or won't get it for you (do not let him substitute an imitation, on which he can make more profit) send his name and your order to us, and receive **free of charge** one of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders.

Remember—There is no "Just as good" as the **Laughlin,** insist on it, take no chances.

Address—

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.

262 Laughlin Block,

DETROIT, - MICHIGAN.

Work No More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

ONTARIO

Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden. Huber & Co.

"The only Pills which purge without pain"

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills, 2 – free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guarantee, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all information, apply to

Brayley, Sons & Co.

MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

Cough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
WITH A COMMON PEN.
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Provincial Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

GOOD ADS

If you are using one paper it is desirable to use good copy in your ads.
If you are advertising in fifty papers it is fifty times more important to have copy that will "do business."
Poor copy wastes space.
Space costs money.
I make it my business to prepare copy that pulls business.
If you are advertizing in a dozen papers it will pay you to pay my prices.
If you use fifty or more papers, the original cost per paper is light.
I furnish original drawings, cuts, and electros.
I claim to have made a success of the illustrated ad in Canada.
I want to correspond with advertisers who want good copy and appreciate the fact that goodness and cheapness seldom go together.

J.P.McConnell, Ad Specialist,
Fifth Floor Temple Building.
TORONTO,

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.
43 Yonge Street, **TORONTO.**

COALITINE

GUARANTEED AND PROVED TO SAVE 33⅓% OF THE COAL BILL

THINK OF IT!

1 Ton Coal costs, say $6.00. One third of it, or $2 00, saved by a tin of COALITINE at a cost of 50 cents

NO SMOKE, NO FOUL AIR, LESS ASHES, NO CLINKERS

Manufactured by The Coalitine Co. of Scotland
J. RITCHIE, 15 St. John St., Montreal
Agent for Canada and Newfoundland
Send Five Cents for Sealed Particulars

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

from Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Colombia is steadily diminishing, owing to the gradual extermination of the rubber plant.

The preparation of india-rubber has principally depended upon the wasteful methods of semi civilized peoples, who laboriously extract the milky juice of the rubber plants at the sacrifice of millions of trees. Dr. Morris, who has made a special study of the subject, says that many localities where rubber was once abundantly obtained have almost ceased to produce it. Collectors have to go farther and farther into the interior, and the cost of transit is thereby greatly increased. If the preparation of the rubber were kept under scientific control and all injurious substances—such as proteids, dirt and chips—were excluded, not only would the trees be preserved, but the actual value of the rubber would be increased by at least 25 per cent.

The price of Para rubber, which regulated the prices of all other sorts, has been steadily increasing since 1894, when it was 2s. 11d. per lb.; in 1895 it rose to 3s. 2d.; in 1896, to 3s. 4d.; in 1897, to 3s. 6½d.; while the average price for the first three months of 1898 was 3s. 9½d. These prices are below what they were in 1882 and 1883, when fine Para fetched 4s. 4d. per lb.

Mangabeira rubber, which is found between Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro is of a pinkish color, and the price is generally only one-half of that of fine Para.

During recent years African rubber exports have rapidly increased, and Africa now holds the second place as a source of india-rubber.

The rubber industry in Ceylon is being gradually developed, but the output at present is very small.

Guttapercha is only found in a small area of the earth's surface, Singapore forming the centre of the district. Singapore exports about 50,000 cwt. of guttapercha every year, while the Dutch islands round about export 65,000 cwt. The small sources of supply, combined with wasteful methods of production and great demand, threaten guttapercha with extinction.—*Commercial Intelligencer.*

It is deceitful and unbusinesslike to put off a transaction on the pretense that you will speak to your partner, wife, or think about it, when the simple word yes or no would settle matters.

Department of Advertising.

By J. P. McConnell, Toronto.

About Enquiries.

Since the last issue of The Canadian Druggist I have had numerous enquiries from the trade on different questions relating to advertising. None of these queries could properly be answered in these columns.

I would request that such enquiries be addressed to this department in care of the Druggist and they will be answered in the next issue. For the benefit of retail druggists who have asked for prices for writing newspaper ads would say that at present I am not offering my services to retail advertisers. My reason is that I believe in illustrated newspaper ads. More point can be given to a good picture than in half a column of type. The beauty of it is that everybody will read the picture and almost nobody reads a long-drawn-out argument in type. Illustrated ads cost more than the average retail druggist can afford to pay. However, it has occurred to me that if a sufficient number of druggists throughout the country are desirous of securing a first rate illustrated ad service at a reasonable price that I would produce a series exclusively for the drug trade.

At least fifty dealers in different towns would have to become subscribers to such a service before it would pay me to prepare it. But each dealer would get it at a price he could easily afford to pay. He would, moreover, be getting a service such as has never been produced for the retail trade in Canada, or, so far as I know, in the States. Druggists who are interested should state in writing to me what size and space they use, class of trade, whether daily or weekly papers, etc.

THE SEASON FOR COLDS.

A good deal of advertising is being done at this season for cough and cold cure remedies. It strikes me that the up-to-date druggist can reap a harvest by taking advantage of the popular notion that folks ought to "take something for that cold."

How would it do to dress a window with different cough and cold remedies likely to be asked for, putting a small card on each one concisely stating the name, good points, and price? Get a colored print somewhere in line with the subject, cut it out in outline, paste it on a dark cardboard ground, letter it appropriately, and give it prominent place in the window. If your print is humorous be careful that it does not offend your prospective customers. Sick people are more or less cantankerous and don't like to be ridiculed.

I think that sort of a window would attract attention and help business. Don't leave it in till it becomes rusty.

REMEMBER THE NEWSPAPERS.

Follow your window up with a snappy announcement in the newspapers. Don't spread your story out too long but talk straight to the ladies and gentlemen who have or are just catching a cold. Try to get hold of the person who is just starting to sneeze. Direct your talk to him. When a man begins to feel he has "caught cold" is the time to sell him something to stop it.

AN EXAMPLE.

There is material for a good ad in the following, but it is weakly written and atrociously set up. The average compositor thinks he must do something freaky to be clever in setting an ad. A printer who would set the heading of an ad on end and expect it to be read must have a patent process of reasoning akin to a certain long-eared animal we all wot of.

The word "Balmzoin" is bad enough but stood on end nobody will attempt it. But more of that anon. Here is the ad:

BALMZOIN.

Rough, Red and Chapped Hands, Face and Lips made soft, white and smooth by using Balmzoin. Is entirely free from that greasy and stickly feeling, and can be used at any time without inconvenience.

25c.

BLANK & CO.

DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Another idiosyncrasy of either the advertiser or the compositor apparent in

this ad is the wrong use of capitals. One of the first lessons taught in the junior spelling classes of the public schools is the correct use of the capital. The first word at the beginning of a sentence, a proper name, the Deity, or the first word in each line of poetry will afford almost all the opportunities for the legitimate use of capitals that any writer of English has a right to.

There is no reason why an ad should not be correctly spelled and punctuated. The most frequent reason why ads are not properly written and set up is carelessness. Carelessness in writing and setting up an ad is almost as inexcusable as carelessness in putting up prescriptions.

The adjectives and nouns in the first sentence are somewhat confusing. Balmzoin is "free from that sticky feeling." What sticky feeling? Surely not the mucilage or sticky-fly-paper feeling. They have "that sticky feeling," if that is the one meant.

The price, "25c." is away out of proportion for the size of the ad. There is no excuse for making the price the most prominent thing in the ad. If those three type characters were of such a nature in themselves to attract attention, there would be some reason for making them the most prominent thing in the ad. The price is not the most important by any means. Balmzoin and what is said of it are quite as important as what is charged for it.

Naturally with this setting the firm's name has had to take a back seat. It should have been kept more prominent.

Here is what I would consider an improvement both in wording and setting on the above ad.:

Balmzoin

(For the Skin)

Makes the skin soft, white and smooth.
Good for chapped hands, rough lips or redness of the face.
Smooth, healing and dainty.
Can be used at any time.
Is not sticky like other lotions.
A little of it goes a long way.
25 cents.

BLANK & CO.
117 Healing Street,
BLANKVILLE

Paraform collodion is a mixture devised by Unna, consisting of collodin containing in solution 5 per cent. of paraformaldehyde. It serves to desiccate and destroy small cuticular excrescences.

Photographic Notes.

Toning Solution.

The following is recommended as a good formula for making a toning solution to secure black tones on gelatine printing-out paper:

Sulpho-cyanide of ammonia...	¼ oz.
Chloride of gold.....	15 grs.
Caustic potash.....	15 grs.
Water.....10½	ozs.

A TRIPOD HINT.—Another method of restraining the wandering propensities of one's tripod screw is, where the tripod top is of wood, to bore a hole in its edge and screw in the screw whenever it is not required for its legitimate purpose.

TO FLATTEN PRINTS.—To flatten prints which have been allowed to dry naturally, and which are therefore cockled, lay face downward on soft pad, get a flat ruler with a straight edge, perfectly free from roughness, or any similar tool, press gently with edge on back of print, which should be slowly drawn away from underneath the ruler. This, when repeated two or three times, will iron the print out quite flat. Do not press too heavily. Draw the print away by a corner.

A CHEAP ROSE FOR WASHING NEGATIVES, ETC.—Procure a round tin, such as is used for tinned salmon, or a condensed milk tin will do, and punch two holes half an inch from the top opposite each other; pass a piece of wire or string through these to form a handle to hang under water tap. Into the bottom punch a number of small holes with a needle or any other sharp instrument, and you have a rose tap equal to all the requirements of the ordinary photographer, and at a cost of nothing. To prevent the tin from rusting, coat it inside and out with etching varnish.

Hints to Beginners.

The following suggestions upon the care of photographic apparatus, and also the hints on the subject of photography, are intended solely for the perusal of the many amateurs who are anxious to learn the art of photography, and to whom the first steps are of the greatest significance.

After selecting a camera of any good make, the first and most important point is the construction of a dark room, *i.e.*, a room or closet which does not admit light, as all plates are sensitive to white light, and can be opened and examined by ruby light only. The best results will be obtained by deciding upon the use of one kind of plate (that of some good maker), one kind of paper, and one kind of developer, and adhering to them until thoroughly familiar with them. Experimenting and continual changing lessen the chances for a beginner of producing successful work. See that all solutions and trays to be used are properly labeled. Keep solutions in bottles well stopped, a rubber stopper being preferable to one of cork, especially for ammonia.

Don't mix your trays; have developing tray one color, toning tray another, and hypo another. Hypo in the developer will spoil both developer and plate.

To prevent plate spoiling, keep them in a cool, dark place. Sensitized paper should also be kept in a dark, dry place. Occasionally wipe out the inside of the camera with a cloth, to remove dust which might settle on the plate, causing "pinholes" to appear in the negative.

To make clean work, dust off the plates with a camel's hair brush, after placing them in the holder; also frequently dust out the holder.

Do not allow your camera or lens to remain in the sun when not in use. Lenses should always be protected from dust and scratches. When going any distance it is always well to provide yourself with an extra ground glass. You may break it just when you wish the use of it most.

To take dimly-lighted interiors it is sometimes desirable to render the ground glass more transparent, which may be accomplished by applying a little glycerine to the ground surface.

In taking any view, remember to always expose for the darker points, leaving the better lighted portions to take care of themselves. By following this rule you will save yourself a great deal of disappointment and a great many plates, or film. Over-exposures are preferable to under-exposures, provided you can restrain your developer.

Don't be afraid to thoroughly develop your negative; wait until the image has almost disappeared from it. A great deal of the trouble you seem to have in getting clear prints comes from underdeveloping.

There are many good developers on the market now that do not stain the hands. Use them. Your wife will be better pleased; so will you.—*Photo-American.*

Wholesale Manufacturers of Optical Goods

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses

In GOLD, SILVER, STEEL and Other Metals

Lenses, Trial Sets, Cabinets and all Optical Materials ..

J. J. ZOCK & CO.

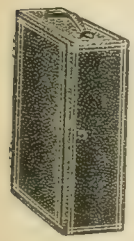
ACCURACY and FINISH with the best WEARING QUALITIES for the LEAST MONEY....

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES

32 and 34 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO

℞ If you want to build up a good prescription trade no one can help you better than we can.



Instimos closed

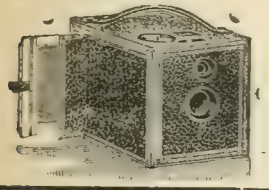
Cameras for Xmas Trade

INSTIMOS PREMOS HAWK-EYES EVERYTHING FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Special Discount to Druggists and Other Dealers. We Make Mounts.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE The W. A. LYON CO., LTD.,

130 BAY STREET, TORONTO



Photographic Goods

A Profitable and Desirable Side Line for Druggists.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses
Cameras
Optical Lanterns

Microscopes
Field and Opera Glasses
Telescopes, etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.

Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.

Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES

MANUFACTURED BY

H. Planten & Son

ESTABLISHED 1836

NEW YORK

SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT

Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Co r Black and Sandal Wood Oil CAPSULES

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability

Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.

Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) New York

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

We Can Save You Money

—ON

STOCK ORDERS

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable.
Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—
and Reasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our ℞ Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

THE CONVEX GLASS LETTER

For Cementing on to Glass only.

IS a new candidate for popular favor and for some years to come is likely to take the foremost place with those who desire an elegant window sign at a reasonable price. Being concave on the back and mirrored in gold or silver by a new and patented process, they show on the front or face side a convex or half-round effect, and the mirrored finish is altogether more brilliant and attractive than that of any other letter on the market while their durability is of the very best.

LETTERS AND FIGURES

Size 2 inch	Silver.... 8 cts.	Gold	10 cts.
" 3 "	" . . 12 cts.	"	15 cts.
" 4 "	" . . 16 cts.	"	20 cts.
" 6 "	" . . 24 cts.	" ..	30 cts.

The Gold is fired into the glass, and therefore very durable.
These letters and figures can also be had in any color, Jet Black or Opal White, and make very handsome signs.

Size 2 inch	.....4 cts.	4 inch . . .	8 cts.
" 3 "	. . 6 cts	"	. 12 cts

Cement in 10c., 15c. or 25c. Tin boxes.

Write for discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

WM. SEDGWICK

260 CLARK ST., CHICAGO

THE

Canadian College of Optics

Has only one aim and object, viz : To turn out good, practical opticians. Six years' teaching has brought about perfection in results. Hundreds of students will testify of our success.

We do not pretend to complete with cheap schools and diploma mills. The interests of our students are too sacred to us.

Two courses—COLLEGE and CORRESPONDENCE

NEXT COLLEGE COURSE JAN. 15, 1901.
CORRESPONDENCE COURSE ANY TIME

For full particulars, address :

W. E. Hamill, M.D.

OCULIST

88 Yonge St, TORONTO

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

An enquiry recently relative to the word "opticist" induced me to consult the dictionary of the century, viz., "The Century Dictionary and Cyclopædia." This is a work of ten large volumes of about five thousand pages in each volume, and is without doubt pre-eminently the most recognized, authentic authority of the age. While at it, I thought your readers would be also interested in the meaning of some other words akin to opticist, viz.: "Optician," and more remotely, "oculist," "ophthalmologist," "ophthalmist," and "optics." The quotation marks which follow will serve to distinguish the quotations of the Century Dictionary from my own comments, remarks and applications.

Optics.—"That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the theory of colors (chromatics), of the change which light suffers, either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (dioptrics), when reflected from their surfaces, or when passing near them (catoptrics), of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision, and the construction of instruments of introspection, as telescopes, microscopes, etc." The "etc." naturally includes spectacles, as they are instruments of introspection.

A knowledge of Optics, therefore, accepting the above definition, means a knowledge of light and its laws.

Chromatics.
Refraction
Reflection } of dioptric bodies.
Catoptrics
Anatomy of the Eye.
Physiology of Vision.
Construction of Optical Instruments.

Each of these divisions are further studied under many sub-divisions, which, taken with *Geometrical* and *Physical Optics*, covers the whole science of Optics.

Optician, "a person skilled in the science of optics, or one who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments."

Opticist, "a person skilled or engaged in the study of optics."

Oculist, "a physician whose specialty is diseases or defects of the eyes; one skilled in the treatment of the eyes; an ophthalmologist."

Ophthalmology.—"That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy and functions, in *health and disease.*"

Ophthalmologist.—"One who is versed in ophthalmology."

Ophthalmist.—"Same as ophthalmologist."

Oculist, *ophthalmologist*, and *ophthalmist* have therefore the same meaning, and apply to the same person, *i.e.*, to one (a physician) "who deals with the eye in *health and disease.*"

Schools or colleges therefore which deal with the eye in health and disease are the only ones which can ethically call themselves schools or colleges of ophthalmology, and yet every reader of this journal knows of certain so-called Colleges of Ophthalmology which have not a teacher connected with them who knows anything whatever about the *eye in disease*, or, in other words, eye diseases. What a farce to call a school a College of Ophthalmology whose teachers and graduates all combined could not diagnose a case of iritis from conjunctivitis! What an absurd sight it is to see a diploma from a mongrel College of Ophthalmology adorning the walls of some unsuspecting or unsophisticated druggist or jeweller!

What a catch-penny trap it is to secure the patronage of the hoodwinked. Not a physician connected with it, and yet they have the audacity to issue an ophthalmological diploma. Is there any more certain method of bringing down the opposition and wrath of physicians who have spent years of time and study at an expense of thousands of dollars to become ophthalmologists? It is unfair to oculists that this cheap-John diploma-mill should be encouraged or tolerated, and I firmly believe its whole effort and practice is illegal and its graduates liable—the former for issuing and the latter for exposing such diplomas.

The words *optician* and *opticist* are alike in meaning viz: "One skilled in the study and science of optics," which skill they will secure at an optical college or institute, and a diploma from which testifying that they are either an optician or opticist is quite proper and right. A competent opticist and optician understands the science of optics as explained in the definition above and enables him to fit spectacles to any healthy eye, and it is only healthy eyes the opticist should have anything to do with, and the science of optics teaches him what to do with any anomaly of a healthy eye. That should be sufficient for any druggist or jeweller; if he wishes to become an opthalmologist oculist or ophthalmist let him first study medicine and become a physician.

The following students have just completed a course of instruction at the Canadian College of Optics, under the tuition of Dr. W. E. Hamill, all of whom secured diplomas,

Mrs. R. C. Holcombe, Welland.
W. G. Matheson, Norwich.
E. F. Boerst, North East, Pa.
Miss E. M. Perrin, B.A., Lindsay.

The next class will commence on January 15, 1901, at the College, although the correspondence course can be taken up any time. See advertisement on another page.

Egg Oil.

During the last few years there have been several efforts made to popularize soap made from egg oil, and a patent was recently taken out for the process. The method, however, is by no means new; indeed, egg oil was exhibited by the Russian Commission in the Great International Exhibition of 1862, one quality shown being specially adapted for use in making soap, and samples of the soap made from it were also shown. The oil, by the-bye, is only contained in the yellow of the egg. It is extracted from the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, either by pressure or by the use of ether or other solvent. Dewkowitsch gives the physical and chemical constants of egg oil at length in his "Chemical Analysis of Oils, Fats and Wax."

The Canadian Druggist Exchange is conducted by Dr. W. E. Hammill for the convenience of druggists who wish to dispose of or purchase a drug business. No better method could be adopted of bringing together men who wish to sell with men who wish to buy. We have examined the method adopted by the doctor and think he has systematized it to perfection, and a letter to him at 88 Yonge street will bring you full details of how it is done. He always has a large number of buyers on his list.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston.

The Ontario Vaccine Farm was established in 1855 and is under the personal supervision of Dr. A. Stewart and a competent staff of assistants. Owing to the increased demand for vaccine in Canada, Dr. Stewart has of late made an extensive addition to the vaccine farm. He has erected a two-story brick operating room and laboratory, as well as large calf stables. The laboratory, which is a very extensive one, is upstairs, while the operating room is located on the ground floor. It is modelled after the operating rooms of the most modern hospitals and has no connection with the vaccine stables. It is large, airy, cheerful and well lighted, extra care being taken to guard against outside contamination. The floors are of cement, pains being taken to have them as near perfection as the latest features of sanitary engineering will permit of, while every article of furniture, operating tables, instrument cases, solution vessels, etc., are made of material which permits of flushing with antiseptic solutions. The operating room is large enough to permit of several animals being operated on at one time. The stables are also models of neatness, each calf being confined in a separate compartment; accommodation being provided for a large number. The floors are of cement, permitting of rapid disinfection. The inoculation of animals and the subsequent collection and preparation of virus are practised according to the principles of aseptic surgery. Sterilization of everything connected with the operation is executed by the latest improved instruments and methods. The water supplied is from an artesian well bored down into solid rock, giving the very purest quality.—*Can. Jl. Med.*

The Todd Remedy Co, Limited.

To the Trade,—In addressing this letter to you our prime object is to direct your special attention to the system of Trade Coupons which we have adopted in connection with the sale of our goods.

We have frequently been asked by the "trade" to devise some means whereby they could handle our goods and demand full price for them, and not be compelled to follow the "cutters" and sell without a profit. We believe we have perfected such a plan, that if properly followed out by the "trade" will not only give every dealer his full profit, but will also satisfy the purchasing public.

The coupons we propose using range in value from five cents to fifty cents, which we believe will be sufficient inducement to the suffering public to continue the use of these medicines until permanent results be obtained. We guarantee one coupon in every package of our goods, and the greater number shall contain a coupon of sufficient value to induce a second purchase of our goods. Of course we cannot guarantee that one dealer shall receive any special size coupon, each having to take his chance should he buy in quantities smaller than gross lots.

These coupons, of course, shall only be of value to the purchaser on again buying "Fema Cura" or "Kidney Cura," as they are simply Rebate Coupons, and we trust you will decline to honor them should they be presented to you in payment upon any other purchase. We believe that if the trade give us their support in this matter we will be able to assist them materially in securing living profits upon our goods, and at the same time give the public the benefit of these rebates.

We ask that you honor our coupons at their face value, whenever presented in payment of another purchase of our goods and we in turn will promptly honor them in the same manner through your wholesaler, or from us direct. If you do not understand the nature of the above, kindly address us personally, and we will be pleased to explain more fully,

The Todd Remedy Co., Ltd., Toronto.

THE DRUGGISTS' EXCHANGE IS CONDUCTED for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell or buy a drug business. A letter with a stamp for reply will give you full particulars of how we have conducted this business for the past five years. Address, W. E. Hamill, M.D., 88 Yonge Street, Toronto.

AN ACTIVE CANADIAN DRUGGIST OF LARGE city and country experience wishes to invest a small capital as manager or joint manager of a drug business where he could obtain employment and moderate remuneration for his services. CHEMIST, 54 Victoria Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, FIRST AND Second Editions wanted. State condition and price. Dr. H. M. Wheipley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED TWO 3-FT. SHOW CASES, OVAL Front, Double Diamond Glass. Address, Box 18, Brigden, Ont.

BUSINESS WANTED

DRUGGISTS, WE HAVE PURCHASER FOR Good Drug Business. Kerry Watson & Co., London

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

Eastern Advertising Agency,
Mombasa, East Africa

Excellent Field for Sale of Patent Medicines

The Bole Drug Co.,

Wholesale Druggists,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

Correspondence Solicited.

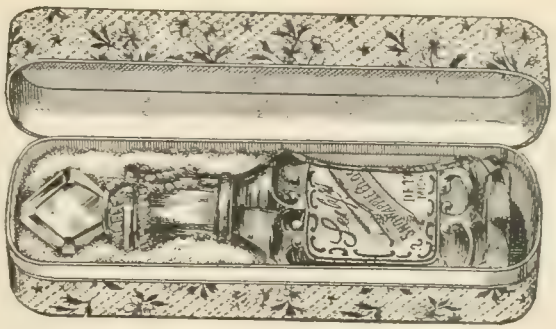
SEELY'S HOLIDAY PERFUMES

. . . . . Unrivalled for 39 Years . . . . . :

Special attention has been given the line this year, and it is larger and more beautiful than ever.

WITHOUT A PEER

As we sell to the drug trade ONLY, in return we claim at least a share of your patronage.



If for any reason our representatives fail to see you, send for our new illustrated catalogue and mail us your order for Christmas Perfumes. It will be appreciated and have our careful and prompt attention.

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to November 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	95	1 00
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	25
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	4 50	4 75
Powdered, lb	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	59
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	03
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	36	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	43
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc. lb. ½ and ½	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, blchd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	1g
Ipecac., lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	4	4½
Ground, lb	4½	5½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	40	45
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	60	65
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1¾	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ½ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	3 75	4 00
Subnitrate, lb	3 25	3 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb,	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	6
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	40	45
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our adver isers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

Alcohol and Whiskies
J. E. Seagram

Beeswax
W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Calenders
Lawson & Jones
Torrance & Bain

Capsules
Parke, Davis & Co.
H. Planten & Son

Chemicals
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
T. H. Smith & Co.
The Standard Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons
E. Merck

Cigars and Tobaccos
J. Bruce Payne
And. Wilson & Co.

Corks
Ayrton & Saunders
Saunders & Evans

Corkscrews
Clough Corkscrew Co.

Disinfectants
F. S. Calvert & Co.
Alonzo W. Spooner
R. Wightman

Drug Cabinets
J. S. Bennett

Druggists' Confectionery
Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

Drug Sundries
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Nerlich & Co.
Saunders & Evans
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Paroubek Bros.

Drug Journals
Meyer Bros.' Druggist
Pharmaceutical Journal
Spatula

Druggists—Wholesale
The Bole Drug Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Fly Paper
John Hislop & Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
O. & W. Thum Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.

Fruit Juices
The J. Hungerford Smith Co.
J. J. McLaughlin

Glassware
Sydenham Glass Co.

Lamps, etc.
Auer Light Co.

Licorice
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Young & Smylie

Lime Juice
Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

Lye and Caustic Soda
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Gillett's Chemical Works
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

Manufacturers' Agents
Patton & Eddington
Saunders & Evans

Metal Boxes, Etc.
W. A. Gill & Co.
Jos. G. Taite's Sons

Non-Secret Remedies
F. Stearns & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Oils, Etc.
Atlantic Refining Co.

Optical College
Dr. W. E. Hamill

Optical Goods
Dominion Optical Co.
Ross, Limited
J. J. Zock & Co.

Paper
Canada Paper Co.

Paper Bottle Caps
Sayford Paper Specialty Co.

Paper Boxes and Cartons
Domini n Paper Box Co.
Lawson & Jones

Patents
Marion & Marion
Munn & Co.
John A. Saul

Patent Medicines
Abbey Eff. Salt Co.
Albionite Co.
Benger & Co.
Boissy et Cie.
W. Bowen
John Bond's Ink Co.
Brayley, Sons & Co.
A. R. Bremer & Co.
British Chemists Co.
Canadian Specialty Co.
The Cook Co.
Druggists' Corporation of Canada
Henry R. Gray
Himrod Mfg. Co.
John Hislop & Co.
The F. E. Karn Co.
London Drug Co.
C. C. Richards & Co.
Dr. J. M. Sawers.
Todd Remedy Co.
M. Winckler
A. L. Williston
Scott & Bowne

Perfumes and Toilet Goods
Seely Manufacturing Co.
The Elliot & Co.
The Me-Mesa Co.

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Antikamnia Chemical Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
Ferris & Co., Limited
R. L. Gibson

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Hatch Protose Co.
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
The Mackenzie, Snyder Co., Limited
Parke, Davis & Co.
F. Stearns & Co.
H. K. Wampole & Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Photographic Supplies
Evans & Sons, Limited
Marion & Co.
Moores, De Saules & Co.
Ross, Limited
W. A. Lyon & Co., Limited.

Plasters, Surgical Cottons, Etc.
Gilmour Bros. & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
J. Stevens & Son, Limited

Polishes, Etc.
The Albionite Co., Limited
John Oakey & Sons, Limited

Rat and Roach Exterminators
Common Sense Mfg. Co.
E. S. Wells

Rubber Goods
Canada Rubber Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.

School Books
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Sealing Wax
George Waterston & Sons

Sheep Dips
R. Wightman

Shoe Polish
Whittemore Bros. & Co.

Show Cases and Fittings
Canadian Office & Furniture Co.
Cobban Mfg. Co.
J. Phillips & Co.
London Showcase Co.

Signs
W. Sedgwick

Sponges and Chamois
Saunders & Evans

Stationery
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Surgical Instruments
Powell & Barstow

Toys and Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Vaccine
Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co.
Ontario Vaccine Farm
Parke, Davis & Co.

Wall Papers
M. Staunton & Co.

Wines and Liquors
J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
L. A. Wilson & Co.

Wood Alcohol
Standard Chemical Co.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 05
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 60	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 60	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	48	53
Ozs., oz	53	58
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	8 00	8 50
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rec't, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 65	1 75
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 60	2 05
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	80	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	12	14
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	90	95
Raw, gal	85	90
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal	80	1 00

Drug Reports.

Business keeps up well. Quinine has been reduced 2c. per oz. by manufacturers. Lycopodium is much higher. Canary and Hemp seed are high. Morphias are a little easier. Phenacetine has been marked up by the manufacturers 10c. per oz. Flax seed, whole and ground, may reach very high prices this winter, it is almost impossible to get seed.

Cuttlefish bone is bringing high prices.

Pabst Malt in future will be supplied by the jobber's prices as before, freight not paid.

Prices of Pearson's Creoline have been fixed for the Canadian trade by the manufacturers as follows: oz. bots. 75c. doz; ¼-lb. bots. $2.25 doz.; ½-lb. bots. $4.00 doz.; 1-lb. bots. $7.00 doz.; 5-lb bots. 45c. per lb.

Heide's Jujubes have advanced 10c. per box.

The dose table of the British Pharmacopœia 1898, which has been re-printed from THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, should be accessible by every dispenser as well as pharmaceutical and medical student. It will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

New Uses for Blotting Paper.

A new era for blotting paper is beginning. It seems that more progress is being made in blotting just at present than in any one of the other kinds of paper. A great many experiments are now being made by the manufacturers of blottings, all looking to the greater utilization of that kind of paper in the mechanical and kindred arts. Many of these experiments have been eminently successful. As a result, blotting paper is rapidly taking the place of glass, cork, and tin for the caps on bottles. It is also used by piano manufacturerers instead of deadening felts. Tailors now use thick blotting paper for pressing cloths. Jewellers also use them for chucks on polishing machines, as they do not let the stones slip so easily as other materials. Electricians have found that blotting paper, when treated to chemical baths, is just what they need for insulating purposes. They used large quantities of it. The list could be extended almost indefinitely. It even includes bath robes, now being made of such papers by the Germans. Efforts are being made to substitute blotting paper for linen bandages in the hospitals. Already a pliable sheet of paper, made up in very many thin sheets, is being used by surgeons or dressing wounds.—*Morris' Trade Journal.*

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
A SPECIALTY

The Bryant Press

44 Richmond Street W.,
TORONTO.

Telephone 2377

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. XII. TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1900. NO. 12

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription $1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

The Old and the New.
Honest Dispensing.
Women in Pharmacy.
Devotion to Business.
Profit in Business.
The Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia.
Ontario College of Pharmacy.

TRADE NOTES.

Montreal Notes.
Pharmacy Students at Play.
Liquor Strychniæ.
Pyrogallic Acid in Crystals.
The Chinese and Their Proverbs.
The Dose Table.
Uralite.
To Make Paper Iridescent.
A Few Practical Hints.
The Siege of the Legations.
Banda Nutmegs and Mace.
The Culture of American Ginseng.

FORMULARY.

A Simple Photographic Printing Formula.
Pharmacy Wins the Championship in the Inter-Collegiate League.
More Room.
Leisure Moments.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE MAGAZINES.

One of the Good Things This Year.
The Living Age for 1901.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Business Tips.
Optical Prescription Work.
A Business Straw.
Drug Reports.

The Old and the New.

We are now in the closing days of another year and quickly approaching the dawning of a new century. The nineteenth century has not only been a period of wonderful advances in science, art and discovery, but it has also been prolific in changes of business methods. The latter part of the century has notably seen the ushering in of "corporations," "trusts," "combines," and "departmental" business houses, revolutionizing in many respects the trade and commerce both of the Old and New Worlds, necessitating the protection of individual interests and conserving of the rights of the employee.

The drug business has not been free from the effects of these changes, and the "departmental store" has been the great *octopus* which has threatened the business interests of the retailer. The license granted by governments, ostensibly for the protection of the general public as well as the retail druggist, has enabled capitalists to shield themselves under the name of some "graduate of pharmacy," to add to their multiplicity of "departments" and to use the drug business as a means of advertising the other branches by so-called bargains in staple drugs and proprietary remedies.

The result was very depressing to members of the retail trade everywhere, and it was felt that the loop-hole left through defective pharmaceutical legislation was a serious blow for many who were striving to do a legitimate trade.

As a result, however, of the strength of opposition, the retail druggist has awakened from his lethargy and entered into the fight for business with an ardor that has already shown marked improvement not only in his ways of conducting business but in results which have been most satisfactory. Certainly the tide in Canada at least seems to have turned, and retail druggists throughout this country have reason to congratulate themselves on the marked improvement in trade which is almost universal with them.

We trust that the 20th century, upon which we will so soon enter, will see still more striking evidence of the prosperity of both the wholesale and retail drug trade of Canada, and that the trials of the past will be but the stronger incentive for the advancement of the interests of pharmacy both commercially and professionally.

In this our last issue for 1900 we wish all our readers, and pharmacists everywhere *A Merry Christmas, A Happy New Year* and *A Prosperous Twentieth Century.*

Honest Dispensing.

There never was a good dispenser who was not an honest one, and there never will be. In the dispensing of physician's prescriptions strict adherence to quality of material must be supplemented by honesty in compounding. The compounder is the direct agent of the prescriber, and if he fails to give what he orders, and does so intentionally, he deliberately cheats the man he represents, as well as the person prescribed for, and in so doing takes upon himself the responsibility of the treatment of disease about which he may know nothing.

The duty of the physician is to diagnose and prescribe; the duty of the compounder is to support the prescriber by the best work in his power, and with the best material he can secure.

Responsibility is the essence of the physician's work, and strict adherence to duty that of the compounder. It may be possible for the dispenser to cheat the physician a part of the time, but it is certainly impossible to do it all of the time. If he does dishonest work he will sooner or later be found out, and the reputation which he will get and deserve will be such as will thereafter prevent his securing an honorable and dignified position in the practice of pharmacy. Dishonest dis-

pensing is a crime, and the person guilty of it is fully deserving of a criminal reputation. Honesty pays.

Devotion to Business.

Every man is not gifted with the same degree of business instinct, but where such a lack exists it can be remedied to some extent by devoted attention to it. In a business such as pharmacy, which unites so closely the professional with the commercial, the need for keen, calculative business methods is not so apparent as in pursuits which are purely commercial, yet even in pharmacy the better the business training and the attention to it, the better the results. Devotion to business means more than presence; it means attention, study, calculation, financing and personal oversight of all work done; it means study of the kind of business which can be done and the methods by which it can best be secured; it means the securing of a reputation not only with creditors, but with customers, that their interests are in safe hands. It means the keeping of stock and the careful accumulation of assets in excess of liabilities; it means the pursuit of the only course which will conduce to business success, and but for the draft it makes upon the vitality of the devotee it would be ideal business sense.

Profit in Business.

Profit in business does not consist solely in buying goods at a reasonable price and selling them at an advance. A man may do a large business and yet not make a cent of profit, though he sells nothing below the invoice price and loses nothing by bad debts or through poor-paying customers. In figuring out the profits of his business a man must take into consideration all the expenses of the business—the freight, the cartage, store rent, clerk hire, heat, light, power and other expenses connected with his business. He must take into consideration his own time and the labor performed by the other members of his family. In all branches of trade this holds good. In reaching out for more business and trying to increase the volume of trade he must take into consideration what it costs to advertise, to deliver his goods and the increase of his salary list. All these things have to be figured out when the question of profit is taken into consideration. One had even better do a reasonably small business, where expense can be reduced to a minimum than to attempt to do a large business with small capital at a great additional expense.—*Exchange.*

Ontario College of Pharmacy Examination Results

One hundred and thirty-five candidates wrote at the recent junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the results were announced yesterday. The successful candidates will resume after the holidays, and continue until the middle of May, 1901, when the council examinations will be held, to be followed by the examinations for the degree Bachelor of Pharmacy of the University of Toronto, with which this college is affiliated.

The results of the examinations follow:

First class honors, in order of merit:—E. Candow, A. D. McConnel, S. L. Dorland, M. F. Oliver, W. D. Whitehead, J. A. L. Robinson, J. A. McK. Williams, R. W. Craig, Fred W. Judd, W. H. Birt, W. T. Edmanson, Jas. L. McCallum, C. A. Adams and W. M. Adams (aeq.), B. L. Jones, W. J. B. Davidson, Geo. Houston, J. W. McKikbon, L. R. Miller, L. McC. Fetterley, H. F. Foote, Walter Munroe, Wm. W. Stephen, Norman Campbell, Cecil J. Agnew, A. M. Sutherland, A. A. Chisholm, C. S. Miller, John D. Cameron, Aubrey Henderson, F. A. Girdwood.

Second class honors, in order of merit:—W.R. Vining, J.H. Poyntz, H.S. Campbell, Geo. W. Collins, S. J. Watson, H. Teeter, G. B. Henderson, H. H. Hunter, F. W. Richardson, Garfield Nukon and H.T.A. Meredith (aeq.), Harold L. Gamble, J. L. McIntosh, Norman H. McRae, W. H. McCurdy, W C. Fisher, E. W. Hazlewood, H. S. Tapscott, H. C. Cook, F. R Kerslake, W. E. Appleton, D. J. Bowbear and John Morrison (aeq.), Alex. Ferguson, R. C. G. White, H. Bull.

Pass list:—J. Brown, T. J. Beattie, E. D. Briggs, John A. Buckham, F. J. Butland, W. J. Cassidy, John H. Cavanagh, John F. Chapman, A. T. Christie, L. D. Cooke, John H. Doak, H. L. Douglass, J. J. Doyle, T. M. Doyle, Percy M. Dwyer, W. Erskine, A. T. C. Ferguson, O. Forhan, J. Foster, A. A. Fowler, J. W. Gage, W.F. Garland, E. D. Garson, Geo. H. Glenn, A. W. Gourlie, Kate Gregory, Frank B. Hursley, T. W. Jarvis, Edward Jolly, W. Lane, E. A. Legge, John Leonard, S. R. Luckham, W. G. MacKay, C. B. Mark, H. C. Martin, D. A. Murray, W. McCullough, W. J. McFadden, W. A. McKeown, G. D. McLachlan, A. C. McLennan, G. Olivier, C. J. Ramore, R. E. Reynolds, W. A. Rife, Lester J. Robertson, Jos. Rogers, T. H. Sargent, E. D. Schell, A. L. E. Shier, R. Stanley, Wesley W. Stephen, W. W. Taylor, A. Turrill, Mary D. Vail, J. E. Warner, Bruce L. Watson, J. J. Yuill.

Starred in subjects: Latin, Posology, etc., and Chemistry—T. W. Howell. Latin, Posology, etc.—B. F. Smith and Theo. W. Hutchinson. Botany and Chemistry—Hugh Yarnold and Walter Arena. Physics and Botany—D. J. Stalker Chemistry and Physics—D. C. McN col. Botany. Chemistry and Physics—C. A. Hamlin. Physics, Chemistry and Latin—J. A. Miller. Chemistry only—J. E. McGillicudy.

Highest in subjects in order of merit: Pharmacy, including practical—A. D. McCannel, M. F. Oliver, J. H. Poyntz, Latin, Posology, etc.—E. Candow, Fred W. Judd, J. A. L. Robinson, Chas A Adams, L. McC. Fetterley, tied. Botany W. T. Edmanson, A. D. McCannel, T. L. Donland, E. Candow, tied. Chemistry—W. H. Birt, S. L. Dorland. W. A. Adams, M. F. Oliver, tied. Physics—E. Candow, W. T. Edmanson, Aubrey Henderson, Fred W. Judd, A. D. McCannel, H. T. A. Meredith, L. R. Miller, M. F. Oliver, William W. Stephen, J. A. McK. Williams, W. D. Whitehead, all equal.

Students who have failed, as well as those who have been starred in subjects, will be re-examined on January 3 and 4, 1900. Lectures of the senior term will commence on Saturday, January 5, 1900.

The Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1898 Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900—Published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of an advance copy of this work and for which we are indebted to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Council. It is a volume of 59 pages of the same style as the B. P. itself.

In the preface the following explanation is given: "The Addendum is thus to a certain extent provisional; it is supplementary to the *British Pharmacopœia*, 1898, but it is also to be regarded as preliminary to the next Pharmacopœia with which its contents, subject to such improvements as increased knowledge and experience may indicate, will probably be incorporated."

The Addendum, like the B.P., 1898, has been edited by Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., who has given much time and labor to the preparation of the work. The following list shows the contents as enumerated in the index.

Acaclæ Cortex, Acaciæ, Acalypha, Acetum Mylabridis, Acetum Urgineæ, Adeps Induratus, Adhatoda, Agropyrum, Ajowan Oil, Alstonia, Andrographis, Aquæ Olei Anethi, Anisi, Carui, Cinnamomi, Fœniculi, Menthæ, Piperitæ, Menthæ, Viridis, Pimenthæ; Arachis Oil, Aristolochia, Arnicæ Flores, Aurantii Cortex Indicus, Azadirachta India, Bael Fruit, Belæ Fructus, Berberis Betel, Black Haw, Black Haw, Liquid Extract of; Black Sassafras (Syn.), Blistering Liquid of

Sorting up?

WE have just delivered specially-imported brushes to our customers (arrivals being late this season); but there will doubtless arise special or unforeseen wants in this line, as well as in others. Your stock will need sorting, so we invite you to look up wants, and consult us for

BRUSHES, EBONY SUNDRIES, COMBS, STAPLE PERFUMERY,
ELLIOT'S PERFUMERY SPECIALS, MIRRORS, Etc., Etc.

If you have under-ordered in our **Special Holiday Perfumes,** hadn't you better re-order at once? Most of our numbers will be obtainable right along. Our twenty-five cent bottle will help your whole line. Specify number 999.

With best wishes for a successful season, brightened by a happy Christmas time.

We remain, yours faithfully,

THE ELLIOT & CO., LIMITED

5 Front Street East, Toronto

Antiseptic Throat Pastilles

Prepared in accordance with the formula of DR. BARK, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An Infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the Patient and to the household.

Directions for Use.—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. TO BE KEPT DRY.

☞ These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of the sole proprietors.

——SOLE PROPRIETORS——

EVANS & SONS, Limited,

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, 23 Front St, W., Toronto, Canada
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., LIVERPOOL. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

GRATUITOUS ADVICE

Advice unasked is not generally kindly received. It is assumed that there is a motive behind it of a mercenary character, which counteracts its real value. In the last year or two, we have been talking to our friends in the drug trade through the medium of the pharmaceutical journals, and we believe fully as much in their interests as in our own.

By reason of the department stores and the cutting druggists, which have demoralized the legitimate trade of the druggist, he has in self-defence felt the necessity of making a line of preparations to substitute for others of a similar nature. We are painfully aware of the fact that our goods (Scott's Emulsion) have been substituted perhaps more than any other preparation, as most druggists assume they can make an emulsion as good as Scott's. We believe, however, that experience has proven to them they are mistaken. Of all preparations, we feel sure that an emulsion is the one from which the druggist receives the least profit in substituting his own for a well known and thoroughly reliable preparation such as Scott's, because, if he makes and bottles it himself, it is liable to go wrong before he disposes of all of it. If he procures it of the non-secret houses or wholesale druggists who have gone into that business more or less, he doesn't know what he is getting, and has to be responsible for it; and nine chances out of ten, before he sells what he has bought, it will go bad, and he will naturally lose money in the operation.

We guarantee every bottle of Scott's Emulsion. If a customer ever questions it, or it is found to be in the slightest degree affected by standing a long time or by imperfect corkage, we will gladly take it back and give a fresh bottle for it. This guarantee stands, as it has for fifteen years.

Isn't it better to sell your customer what he calls for than to make him dissatisfied?

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

THE MOST USEFUL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL IS . . .

Meyer Brothers Druggist,

C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.
H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M.D., Editor.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the Entire Drug Trade.

This is a publication with meritorious qualities, pleasing both subscriber and advertiser.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

SUBSCRIPTION $1 per year

ADDRESS THE

Meyer Brothers Druggist,

222 South Broadway,
SAINT LOUIS, M.O., U.S.A.

Benger's Food

FOR

INFANTS, INVALIDS

AND

THE AGED

THIS delicious and highly nutritive food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years.

It is now advertised in the leading medical journals of Canada, and may be obtained of all wholesale houses, or of

Messrs. Evans & Sons

LIMITED

MONTREAL and TORONTO

Who hold stock.

Myalabris, Buteæ Gummi, Buteæ Semina, Buteæ Seminum, Pulvis; Calotropis, Cambogia Indica, Catechu Nigrum, Chaulmoogra Oil (Syn.), Cissampelos, Coscinium, Cotton Root Bark, Couch Grass, Cucurbitæ Semina Præparata, Daturæ Folia, Daturæ Semina, Decoction of Triticum (Syn.), Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis, Decoctum Agropyri, Decoctum Cissampeli, Decoctum Gossypii Radicis Corticis, Decoctum Hygrophilæ, Decoctum Ispaghulæ, Decoctum Sappan, Earth-Nut Oil (Syn.), Embelia, Emplastra, Emplastrum Calefaciens Mylabridis, Emplastrum Mylabridis, Eucalypt, Kino, Extracta Liquida, Extractum Acalyphæ Liquidum, Extractum Adhatodæ Liquidum, Extractum Agropyri Liquidum, Extractum Belæ Liquidum, Extractum Cissampeli Liquidum, Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Spirituosum, Extractum Gossypii Radicis Corticis Liquidum, Extractum Grindeliæ Liquidum, Extractum Kavæ Liquidum, Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum, Extractum Viburni Prunifolii Liquidum, Gamboge Indian, Gaultheria, Oil of, Gossypii Radicis Cortex, Grindelia, Ground-Nut Oil (Syn.), Gummi Indicum, Hirudo Australis, Hygrophila, Infusum Alstoniæ, Infusum Andrographidis, Infusum Azalirachtæ Indicæ, Infusum Coscinii, Infusum Tinosporæ. Infusum Toddaliæ, Ispaghula, Kaladana, Kaladaræ Resina, Kavæ, Rhizoma, Kino, Bengal (Syn.), Kino, Botany Bay (Syn.), Kino, Eucalypti, Leeches, Australian, Lemon Grass, Oil of, Limonis Cortax Siccatus (App.), Liquor Andrographidis Concentratus, Liquor Aristolochiæ Concentratus, Liquor Berberidis Concentratus, Liquor Coscinii Concentratus, Liquor Epispasticus Mylabridis, Liquor Tinosporæ Concentratus, Liquor Toddaliæ Concentratus, Liquorice, Spirituous Extract of; Margosa Bark (Syn.), Melon Pumpkin Seeds, Mucilage Gummi Indici, Mudar (Syn.), Mylabris, Myrobalanum, Neem Bark (Syn.), Oleum Ajowan, Oleum Arachis, Oleum Gaultheriæ, Oleum Graminis Citrati, Oleum Gynocardiæ, Oleum Sesami, Oliveri Cortex, Orange Peel, Indian; Oxymel Urginæ, Pea-Nut Oil (Syn.), Pharbitis Nil (Syn.), Pharbitisin (Syn.), Picrorhiza, Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea, Pilula Urgineæ Composita, Podophylli Indici Resina, Podophylli Indici Rhizoma, Ptychotis Oil (Syn.), Pulvis Buteæ Seminum, Pulvis Kaladanæ Compositus, Pyrogallol (App.), Sappan, Sesame Oil, Squill, Indian (Syn.), Succus Acalyphæ, Succus Adhatodæ, Suppositoria (App.), Syrupus Rhoeados, (App.), Syrupus Urgineæ, Tinctura Adhatodæ, Tinctura Alstoniæ, Tinctura Andrographidis, Tinctura Aristolochiæ, Tinctura Arnicæ Florum, Tinctura Azadirachtæ Indicæ, Tinctura Berberidis, Tinctura Calotropis, Tinctura Coscinii, Tinctura Daturæ Seminum, Tinctura Jalapæ Composita, Tinctura Kaladaræ, Tinctura Oliveri Corticis, Tinctura Picrorhizæ, Tinctura Podophyll Indici, Tinctura Tinosporæ, Tinctura Urgineæ, Tinctura Valerianæ Indicæ Ammoniata, Tinospora, Toddalia, Triticum (Syn.), Turpethum, Tylophoræ Folia, Unguenta (App.), Unguentum Gynocardiæ, Unguentum Mylabridis, Unguentum Myrobalani, Unguentum Myrobalani cum Opio, Urginea, Valerianæ Indicæ Rhizoma, Verbena, Indian Oil of (Syn.), Viburnum.

Officers of Class O.C.P., 1900

Hon. President, Dean Heebner; Hon. Vice-President, Miss M. D. Vail; President, C. A. C. Cameron; Vice-President, H. F. Foote; Treasurer, H. H. Hunter; Secretary, M. F. Oliver; Committee, W. D. Whitehead, J. J. Yuill, W. A. McKeown, W. G. Mackay, J. A. L. Robinson.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following were the papers submitted at the Junior Examinations, December, 1900. One hundred and thirty-five candidates presented themselves for examination.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

Time allowed: Two and one half hours.

1. (*a*) What is the percentage strength of a saturated solution, made at 15° C., of purified ammonium chloride? (*b*) What will be the weight of such a solution if made with twelve ounces of water?

2. SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—(*a*) Calculate the specific gravity of a water-soluble substance that weighs 8.5 gms., and in *spiritus rectificatus* 5.275 gms. (*b*) How many grams of glycerin will a litre flask hold? (*c*) What size of bottle will contain nine pounds of official sulphuric acid?

3. Give specific gravity and strength of of the following official substances: (*a*) Æther; (*b*) Æther purificatus; (*c*) Liquor ammoniæ fortis; (*d*) Acidum hydrochloricum; (*e*) Chloroformum.

4. METRICAL SYSTEM.—State how the units of (*a*) weight and (*b*) capacity, are derived. (*c*) What is the weight (in avoirdupois pounds) of one litre distilled water at 4°C., and (*d*) what its equivalent in fluid ounces?

5. Add and reduce to ounces (apothecaries' weight) the following: 475 D. gms., 7½ kilos, 2¼ M. gms, 736 d. gms., 460 m. gms., 3 H. gms., and 34 c. gms.

6. SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.—(*a*) Give method of preparation, strength and dose. (*b*) Explain cause of slow reaction in early stages of the operation; (*c*) Color of product; (*d*) How should it be stored in order to keep in suitable condition for dispensing? (*e*) State cause and indications of decomposition. (*f*) What chemical substances may be added to the syrup to prevent or retard this change, and explain principal of their action?

7. RE PERCOLATION.—(*a*) Describe the process; (*b*) State advantages and disadvantages of this method in making fluid extracts, as compared with percolation as ordinarily carried on.

8. PRECIPITATION.—(*a*) Give the names of the factors required to prepare insoluble chemicals by double decomposition; (*b*) Mention order of mixing, giving reasons; (*c*) What are the conditions required to yield a pure product?

9. How would you proceed to verify a one-ounce graduate at its eight drachm mark? (Give details in full.)

LATIN, PHYSIOLOGY, ETC.

Examiner: J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

Time Allowed: Two Hours.

1. Translate into English and give syntax of each phrase or word quoted: *Hora 7 ma mulet*; *Detur "℥j subinde"*; *"Phiala agitata"*; *Sumat "cochl. ij."*; *Omni quadrante "hora"*;

2. Define the following terms (part of prescription): Basis, inscription, superscription, corrigens, signatura.

3. Write brief notes on the structure and functions of the intestinal *Villus*, with a diagram.

4. Define, with examples, the following terms: Sialagogues, hydragogues, cholagogues, general anæsthetics, sedatives, antiseptics, stimulants.

5. Give dose (maximum) of the following preparations: Ac. tannic, acet. scillæ, ac. hydrochlor. dil., ac. carbolici, ac. chromici, ac. tartarici; aq. anisi; decoct. aloes co.; extr. colchici, extr. bellad. alc., extr. nuc. vom, extr. ergot. liq., extr. filicis liq., extr. opii liq., extr. rhei liq, extr. stramonii; infus. digital, infus. gent. co.; liq arsenicalis, liq. calc. sacch., liq. strych. hydrochlor., liq. trinitrini; mist. sennæ co.; ol. morrhuæ, ol. copaibæ, ol. phosphoratum, ol. crotonis, pil. hydrarg., pil. phosphori; pulv. ipecac co., pulv. jalapæ co.; sp. camphoræ, syr. chloral; tr. nuc. vom., tr. cinch. co.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner: CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G., PHM. B.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid submitted in two-ounce bottle and report on same in accordance with subjoined form:

(*a*) Liquid labelled—

(*b*) Quantity of liquid under investigation. (Give both weight and volume).

(*c*) Weight of an equal volume of water.

(*d*) Specific gravity. (Exhibit figure in all calculations required.)

(*e*) What appliances were used in the above determination. (Answer this question by leaving upon lower shelf for inspection each appliance required, excepting the balance and weights).

2. Prepare the quantity of granulated effervescent Magnesium Salt indicated by the following formula:

SAL AMERICANUM EFFERVESCENS.

Sodium bicarbonate	10.2
Citric acid	4.0
Tartaric acid	6.0
Magnesium sulphate	2.0
Refined sugar	3.5

Mix according to art.

Bottle the salt, label (using full Latin title), and submit to the examiner.

Report on the effervescent salt, stating—

(*f*) Manner and order of mixing.

(*g*) Show by chemical equation how the salt produces an effervescent draught when mixed with water.

(*h*) What temperature was employed in granulating.

(*i*) Did any of the ingredients require special preparation before mixing? If so, state which, and why.

N.B.—Neatness of work, order in arrangement, and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

BOTANY.

Examiners: A. Y. Scott, B.A., MD., C.M.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. How would you distinguish a subterranean stem from a root? Describe rhizome, tuber, bulb.

2. What is phyllotaxy? Describe the different forms.

3. Classify and explain the various forms of indefinite inflorescence.

4. Draw and describe the gynœcium.

5. Describe the several forms of indehescent fruits.

6. Explain fully how new cells are formed by cell-division.

FOR HONOR ONLY:

7. What is meant by pollination and fertilization; Explain fully.

8. Describe the following: Chlorophyll, protoplasm, cellulose, starch, inulin, aleurone.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiners: A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D.; G. Chambers, B.A., M.D.

Time allowed: Two hours.

1. State the laws of definite and multiple proportion. Why is hydrogen chloride a chemical compound? Why is it an acid? Why is its formula written HCl. and not H_2Cl_2?

2. Give one method of preparation, with equations, for each of the following substances: Chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, nitric oxide, hydriodic acid, ammonia, ozone.

3. Write an account of the chemistry of sulphuric acid, and illustrate by equations the action of hot concentrated sulphuric acid on charcoal copper, sodium chloride, and sodium bromide.

4. Write the chemical formulæ of the oxides and acids of nitrogen, phosphorus and arsenic.

5. How is hydrogen sulphide prepared? What is the weight of 100 litres of hydrogen sulphide measured at 30°C. and 800^{mm} pressure?

6. How might nitrous oxide be distinguished from oxygen, and arsenic from stibine?

7. Describe the chemical and physical properties of ammonia.

THANKS

We desire to thank the trade for their generous patronage during the year.

We have endeavored to serve you to the best of our knowledge.

Results show that our efforts have been appreciated.

This has been the best year in our history.

Our facilities and equipment for our line of work are not equalled in Canada.

We wish you one and all a successful HOLIDAY TRADE.

We wish you a most enjoyable CHRISTMAS SEASON.

Again---Accept our thanks.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

DETROIT, Mich.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
LONDON, Eng.

Windsor, Ont.

WE WISH OUR
PATRONS AND FRIENDS

A Merry Christmas

AND A

1900 **Happy New Year** 1901

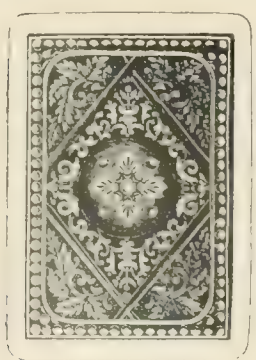
Thanking all for the favors
shown us during the year.

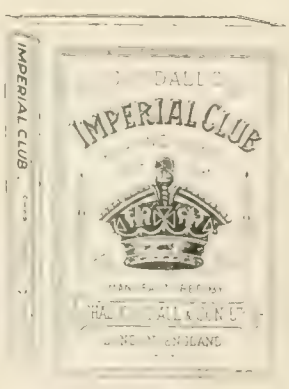
The **LYMAN BROS. & CO.,**
Wholesale Druggists, Limited

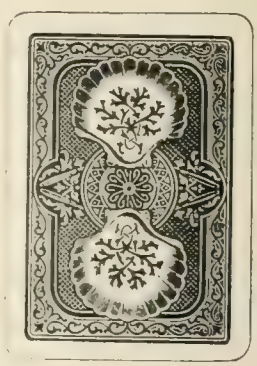
Toronto, - - Ont.

PLAYING CARDS

DRUGGISTS having a demand for Playing Cards would do well to write to **Warwick Bros. & Rutter** for samples and prices of the **IMPERIAL CLUB CARD.**







IMPERIAL CLUB

Adapted by all the large city clubs, and univerially acknowledged to be the best card to retail at 25 cents in Canada. Each pack handsomely boxed in a cardboard box. For a cheaper card see the "**Winner.**" A full stock of the famous "**Congress**" and "**Fashion**" series also on hand.

Write for Samples and Prices to

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, TORONTO.

Trade Notes

Dr. G. A. Forbes, druggist, Beachburg, Ont., is dead.

R. A. Duncan, Embro, Ont., has sold his drug business.

H. F. Edy is opening a new drug store in Brantford, Ont.

A. H. Fowlie has opened a new drug store in Midland, Ont.

F. W. Sills, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has made an assignment.

K. J. McKenzie has opened a new drug store in Pictou, N.S.

W. E. Davison has opened a new drug store at Sydney, Cape Breton.

H. L. Higgs & Co. have opened a new drug store at Tignish, P. E. I.

A. J. Greenwood is opening a new drug store at St. Catharines, Ont.

Dr. J. T. Ellis & Co. have opened a new drug store at Sherbrooke, Que.

C. B. Coghlean, druggist, Arthur, Ont., is desirous of selling out his business.

E. C. Haines has opened a new drug store at 356 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

J. E. Shasgreen has purchased the drug business of C. G. Connell, Woodstock, N. B.

Mitchell's Pharmacy is the title of a new drug store opened in Beaverton, Ont.

Mr. Fleming has purchased the drug business of Gordon & Co., Strathclair, Man.

Dr. W. W. Dickson, proprietor of the Dickson Drug Co., Pembroke, Ont., is dead.

The drug stock of the late Richard Brierly, Hamilton, Ont., is advertised for sale by tender.

G. McGillvray has purchased the drug business of Dr. A. D. McGillvray, Sydney, N.S.

A. A. Thompson has purchased the drug business of A. W. Drysdale, Halifax, N.S.

D. A. Black, druggist, Medicine Hat, N. W. T., has made an assignment to Wm. Cousins.

The Moose Jaw Drug and Stationery Co., Ltd., of Moose Jaw, N. W. T., has applied for incorporation.

Two druggists of Neepawa, Man., were recently fined $75 each for selling liquor, Neepawa being a "local option" town.

T. M. Power, druggist, Halifax, N.S., has admitted his son into partnership. The firm name is now T. M. Power & Son.

H. A. Loellner, Waterloo, Ont., has sold his drug stock and fixtures to A. J. Greenwood, St. Catharines, and will now devote his time to the sale of his proprietary remedies.

Every pharmacist, every student in pharmacy or medicine, every medical and pharmaceutical college, every dispensary or prescription case should have a Dose Table of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, arranged according to dose. Reprinted from THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST and mailed from this office on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

Application has been made for the incorporation at Montreal, Que, of the Harvey Medicine Company, Limited, with a capital stock of $60,000. The applicants are Messrs. John Hislop, F. W. Lamplough, M. L. Horsey, the Hon. F. E. Gilman, all of Montreal, and Andrew Hislop, of St. Laurent. One of the objects of the company is to purchase the business now carried on by John Hislop.

Mr. C. W. Tingley, who has organized the Dominion Drug Co., of Hamilton, Ont., has arranged to purchase the well-known wholesale drug business of Archdale Wilson & Co., and will conduct it under the name of The Dominion Drug Co. Mr. Archdale Wilson, we understand, retires from business after 30 years' active work and has built up a lucrative business, which his successors are very fortunate in securing.

Montreal Notes.

The firm of Kerry, Watson & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. David Watson retiring. The business is being carried on as usual by Mr. William Kerry, under the old name. Mr. Watson is established at 444 St. Paul street, and is doing an importing and agency business, and is the sole proprietor of Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum, which is being largely advertised in the United States and Canada, and has an extensive sale. It is to be hoped Mr. Watson's efforts to keep this specialty out of the departmental stores will meet with success, as the advertising of it at 16 cents per bottle will surely kill its claim to public confidence, as has been the case with several other patents foolishly permitted to fall into the hands of the departmental octopus.

It is surprising that the proprietors of several well-know specialties should be so short-sighted as to coquette with departmental stores. What earthly good can it do in the long run for a 25-cent article to be publicly advertised at 16 cents? It will occur to the public that the original cost of the medicine must be very small indeed to give a profit to the medicine man and his enormous advertising.

Business in retail drugs in Montreal is very bad just now. What with hospitals, dispensaries and convents that dispense medicines "at whatever you are able to pay" prices there is little for the ordinary dispensary chemist to do. Selling soda water with ice cream at 5 cts. a glass makes the poor wretch look busy; but, after all, what has he got in his register when shutting-up time comes? 10 p.m. alas!!!! and Sunday's!!!

Mr. Achille Goyette, 1825 St. Catharine street, who bought out Mr. Beaudry, has fitted up his pharmacy very prettily and is working hard at his new venture.

One of our pushing retail pharmicists, it is whispered, is trying to make a compromise with his creditors. It has leaked out that a wholesale house here is a little deeper in than judicious management would appear to warrant.

Pharmacy Students at Play.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY STUDENTS PROVE TO BE FIRST CLASS KICKERS AS WELL AS DISPENSERS.

Dean Heebner has for years contended that continual work at our books with no out door recreation is not productive of good results at exams. or in preparation for one's future career as an intelligent pharmacist. No further proofs are necessary than the results of the Junior and final examinations for several years.

The enthusiasm that he works up in the class, over the football team organized each year, not only brings healthful exercise to the members of the team, but also brings out all other members of the class to shout and cheer on their athletes to victory. Time well spent! Students better fitted for study at home or within the college walls.

This year has been no exception to the rule, but this year, for the first time, the championship of the Inter-Collegiate League rests upon the heads of the O.C. P. students, and their laurels fit them well.

One of the difficulties the students have to contend with, however, is the unfortunate fact that they have no grounds for athletic purposes, owing to the unfortunate location of the college building, and hence no field for practice at football or other sports.

The team this year proved winners of of Series B., while McMaster waded through Series A. without a defeat. The following teams were represented in the league: St. Michael's, Harbord, Toronto Junction, Victoria, "Varsity," Dental, Knox, McMaster, Pharmacy.

Pharmacy was not defeated during the entire series. Though the first game played with Toronto Junction was lost, it was protested, and when played again, resulted in a tie, leaving Pharmacy winners of the series.

The final game for the championship was played on Varsity Athletic Field before a fair-sized crowd of enthusiastic spectators of both sexes, and proved to be one of the fastest games of football ever witnessed on these famous grounds.

McMaster scorned the thought that the Pharmacy boys could manage their far-famed "Paardeberg" rush against their sturdy warriors, but thus it happened, and though Pharmacy played against a strong wind in the first half, they played swift ball, and succeeded in placing McMaster in the back row to cheer and enlighten the despondents of the Junction.

Though McMaster played a losing game, they were in it to the finish, Pharmacy scoring 3-0 in first half; Pharmacy 1, McMaster 1 in second half. Final score—Pharmacy 4, McMaster 1.

Among the Pharmacy men, "Baldy" Butland kept his head as well as feet occupied. His rushes were well backed up by "Bangup" Arnold, and the wing men, "Steady" Nutson and "Sport" McKibbon, with their side partners, "Shorty" Collins and "Pluck" McCurdy, banged the rubber between the boards several times.

"Doc" McKeown and "All-Round" Adams fed the forwards fast, while "Pee-Wee" Kerslake, "Bunty" Cavanagh and "Father" Poyntz tickled the ribs of McMaster forwards.

Nutson and Kerslake played the game of their lives.

Captain Adams, Manager Fisher and the Dean are to be congratulated on their success in bringing out so strong a team this year.

O.C.P. Football Team.

W. M. Adams, Toronto, Captain; F. R. Kerslake, Bowmanville; J. H. Poyntz, Toronto; Garfield Mutson, Windsor; W. A. McKeown, Victoria, B.C.; J. H. Cavanagh, Moosomin, N.W.T.; J. W. McKibbon, Wingham; Hugh Yarnold, Toronto; S. J. Butland, Cobourg; Geo. W. Collins, Chatsworth; W. H. McCurdy, Wallaceburg; H. Bull, Gore Bay; J. J. Yuill, Carleton Place. W. C. Fisher, Toronto, Manager; W. R. Vining, Secretary; Prof. Heebner, Hon. President.

Christmas Goods

Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton

Solicit RUSH Mail Orders for

Perfumes, Hair Brushes
Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes,
Fancy Cases, Shaving Mugs,
Razor Strops.

and a large assortment of other articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Archdale Wilson & Co.

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

Lawson & Jones Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones
LABEL PRINTERS AND BOX MAKERS
LONDON, ONT.

Licorice

Licorice

The following reliable brands always on hand....

M. & R. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.
M. & R. Cataluna
M. & R. Wafers, 5c. Bags.

Y. & S. in 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's, and 16's.
Y. & S. in Bolts.
Y. & S. in Pellets.
Y. & S. Corrugated in 5c. boxes.

The London Drug Co.
LONDON, ONT.

Profit Pays.

OUR CUSTOMERS ARE AS WELL AWARE OF THIS FACT, AS WE ARE ourselves, and while all may not have kept the thought definitely in view when placing their orders with us, we are satisfied that the instinctive knowledge of this fact has done very much to secure for us a large and growing trade. We do not manufacture without receiving a share of this very needful commodity ourselves, but while saying so, we have not the slightest fear that any of our customers will imagine we have ever tried to take advantage of their confidence. Our business is reaching such dimensions that we can afford, better than ever, to do well for those who do well by us. Our prices will bear comparison with those of any other reputable firm. Our goods are as well made as the skill of careful pharmacists can make them. Our terms are as lenient as we can afford, and our willingness to make good to any customer any loss he may sustain through any fault of ours is beyond question. We aim to treat every customer even better than we expect him to treat us. It pays to deal with us for some, if not all of these reasons, and we are assured that those who will deal with us once will do so again.

The only bait we use in business is quality and profit. The first you need for your customer and the second for yourself. Our traveller carries the first; your invoice will carry the second. Figure it out and see.

Toronto Pharmacal Co.,

TORONTO, MONTREAL.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "**Inventor's Help**" and "**How you are swindled.**" Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. **Rejected applications** have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion **receive special notice** without **charge** in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.

Specialty:—Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.

MARION & MARION

Patent Experts and Solicitors.

Offices: { New York Life B'ld'g, Montreal / Atlantic Bldg, Washington D.C.

PATENTS GUARANTEED

Our fee returned in every case. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

Patents taken out through us receive *special notice*, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD, an illustrated and widely circulated journal, consulted by Manufacturers and Investors.

Send for sample copy **FREE.** Address,

VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.

(*Patent Attorneys,*)

Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine

Pharmceutical Specialties....

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the Continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID
For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE
An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES
For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE
An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

Liquor Strychninæ in Bromide Mixtures.

By William Martindale, F.L.S., F.C.S.

To render liquor Strychninæ certainly compatible with bromides Sir Wm. R. Gowers has been in the habit of prescribing hydrobromic acid in mixtures containing such a combination, as in the following formula:

R Acid. Hydrobrom. dil.	m xv.
Liq. Strychninæ	m iv.
Liq. Hyoscin. Hydrobrom. (1 in 1,000)	m ii.
Lith. Brom.	grs. xii.
Syr. Aurant.	m xx.
Aqua ad	℥ss.

Mitte ℥ x. ℥ss ex aq. ter die post cib. sum.

Chemists have occasionally suggested to him that such mixtures are incompatible, that "an insoluble (?) bromide" deposited. One suggested the use of hydrochloric acid *vice* hydrobromic acid, and another stated that "almost the whole of the strychninæ is deposited as bromide in sandy crystals.

From experiments I have had tried by experts in my own staff and others, we fail to get any deposit. Strychninæ hydrobromide is a soluble salt of Strychnine (soluble 1 in 55 of water), but it is possible that the acid or the lithium bromide might have the effect of acidulating or of salting it out of solution, as is sometimes the case when two salts are mixed in solution. Yet placed on ice for twelve hours no crystals formed in the mixture. If not acidulated with hydrobromic acid the mixture does not deposit crystals either. If the lithium salt were slightly alkaline, so as to separate the strychnine as alkaloid, the solution is so dilute and the quantity of strychnine so small that this would be still held in solution.

Probably the "sandy crystals" referred to were impurity in the lithium bromide. It is of importance that bromide and strychnine incompatible mixtures should be avoided; if such are prescribed the use of hydrobromic acid appears to prevent the separation of crystals, even in mixtures of a much more concentrated form. I find the above formula can be concentrated to one-fourth its volume, by omission of water, without any strychnine salt crystalizing out even when subjected to a moderately low temperature for twelve hours. I have tried this concentrated mixture, 4 in 1, substituting other bromides, those of ammonium, potassium, sodium and strontium *vice* that of lithium, taking care that they were practically neutral, and found that no crystallization occurred in any case at ordinary temperatures. Further, in employing the lithium salt at least, the concentrated mixture does not crystallize even with the hydrobromic acid omitted. Impurity, such as the presence of carbonate in potassium bromide, seems to be necessary to cause the separation of strychnine as such.

Pyrogallic Acid in Crystals.

E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany, has placed on the market Pyrogallic acid in needle crystals, a form of this preparation which appears especially desirable from the fact that photographers can use them in their work room without danger of spoiling their negative as is frequently the case with the powdered acid, on account of its extreme lightness and liability to be driven about with the least possible draft. These needle-crystals are, we are informed, fast finding favor in England. They dissolve almost as rapidly as the resumblimed acid, are less liable to deteriorate and not nearly as bulky. The superiority of Merck's chemicals are recognized everywhere, both by chemists and photograpers and are proverbial for their purity and reliability.

The Chinese and Their Proverbs.

At this moment, when the yellow man is engaged in exterminating the white man of all other nations, and so showing his barbarous nature, it may not be uninteresting to mention a few of the proverbs which are current with these teeming millions, and might be supposed to indicate the sort of moral power of the people; but as Bret Harte says, "For ways that are dark" the Chinaman is indeed without a parallel. The following are a few of China's most treasured proverbs, which we are extracting from *Science Siftings*:

"A wise man adapts himself to circumstances, as water shapes itself into the vessel that contains it." "Misfortunes issue out where disease enters in—at the mouth." "The error of one moment becomes the sorrow of a whole lifetime." "Disease may be cured, but not destiny." "A vacant mind is open to all suggestions, as the hollow mountain returns all sounds." "He who pursues the stag, regards not hares." "If the roots be left, the grass will grow again" (this is the reason given for exterminating a traitor's family). "The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor the man perfected without trials." "A wise man forgets old grudges." "Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches." "A bird can roost but on one branch." "A horse can drink no more than its fill from the river" (enough is as good as a feast). "When the pond is dry the fishes will be seen" (when the accounts are settled the profits will appear). "Who swallows quick can chew but little" (applied to learning). "You cannot strip two skins off one cow." "He who wishes to rise in the world should veil his ambition with the forms of humility." "The gods can not help a man who loses opportunities." "Dig a well before you are thirsty" (be prepared against contingencies). "The full stomach cannot comprehend the evil of hunger." "Eggs are close things, but the chicks come out at last" (murder will out). "To add feet to a snake (superfluity in a discourse when the subject is altered). "To win a cat and lose a cow" (consequences of litigation). "I will not try my porcelain bowl against his earthen dish" (said in contempt). "He who toils with pain will eat with pleasure." "Borrowed money makes time short; working for others makes it long." "Those who cannot sometimes be deaf are unfit to rule." "Early preferment makes a lazy genius." "Large fowls will not eat small grain" (great mandarins are not content with little bribes).

In many of these ancient saws, culled from the text-books of Adam's older children, it is easy to recognize the origin of not a few of our own familiar proverbs. Emerson was not far wrong when he said that the best original things in modern literature are all quotations from the ancients.—*Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

The Dose Table.

The dose table of the British Pharmacopæia, 1898, which has been re printed from THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, should be accessible to every dispenser as well as pharmaceutical and medical student. It will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Nectrianin is said by its exploiters to be a preparation from nectriana, a certain vegetable parasite, and to be effective as a cancer cure.

Galactogen is a casein preparation, easily soluble and pleasant tasting, brought out as an invalid's food.

Uralite.

Uralite is the name of a fireproof material which is pressed from broken-up asbestos with addition of calcium silicate, sulphuric acid, sulphate of alumina, etc., dried, saturated with glue and mineral color, next pressed in moulds, dried again, and cut into the desired size. Hence, it combines the advantages of stone with those of wood. It is incombustible, does not warp in heat or dampness, can be nailed, pasted, riveted, is a bad conductor of heat, electricity, and of sound waves, and impervious to acid, cold, and hot water. It has, it is true, double the weight of oak wood. In Russia many articles are made from uralite.

To Make Paper Iridescent.

The *Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen* gives the following process for covering paper with a beautiful iridescent, satiny film: Dissolve 10 parts of carrageen in 150 parts of water, add one part of tannic acid and any desirable quantity of any coloring material like cobalt-blue, campeche extract, saffron yellow, etc., and with the solution paint over the surface of the paper. Now subject the paper to the fumes of ammonia. The result is an exceedingly thin film of satiny texture, over the surface of which, when exposed to the light, beautiful iridescent effects are developed.

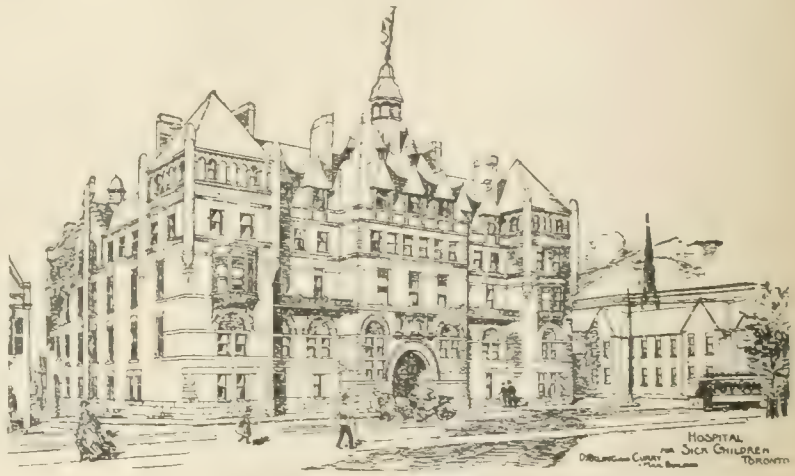
Built by Loving Hearts

AND MAINTAINED BY CHARITY

After a Brave Struggle with an Overwhelming Debt the Hospital for Sick Children is Within Sight of Freedom and Only $19,000 Required to Free It.

At this time an appeal should speak, if ever, more loudly and directly than at any other time of the year. A noble work is being done which is not confined to the inhabitants of Toronto but is far-reaching in its benevolent influence as well as beneficial to the poor little sufferers admitted within the walls of this home. We heartily commend it to our readers:

Eight years ago the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was in a most precarious financial position. Only a few sanguine friends believed that the huge debt of over $106,000 would ever be lifted from it. A prominent Montreal financier, when asked to loan money and hold as security on mortgage the hospital, enquired as to the suitability of the building for "factory purposes." Perhaps it was his remarks as much as anything else that helped the brave ones who stood by the hospital. The very idea of such a possibility stirred the hearts and spurred the efforts of those to whom the Hospital work had become dear.



AN IMPERISHABLE MONUMENT OF LOVE.

Taking the responsibility of the load upon their own shoulders the trustees of the Sick Children's Hospital appealed to the generous hearts of a rich province—Ontario.

Here is a Hospital—they told it through the newspapers—which throws open its doors in answer to the cry of any sick child, a Hospital that has nursed and cured thousands of helpless and crippled children; a Hospital equipped as is no other institution of its kind in the world. Shall a charity so sweet and deserving be forced to close its doors by a mortgagee who thinks it might do for a mill?

That was eight years ago. Not before nor since has a single sick child been refused admission to the Hospital. A staff of doctors and a corps of trained nurses are there during the day and the long watches of the night—tenderly and skilfully caring for the little ones given into their care by fond, anxious parents. Little children are brought to the Hospital from the farthest points of the province. Every town and township has been represented during the past quarter century. The fame of its great healing power has been told in many a humble home—for during twenty-five years 40,000 sick children have been taken care of. Some of the little ones treated in those early days are strong, healthy men and women to-day.

Last year the Hospital roll numbered 5,776 patients. Some spent days and weeks in the cots at the Hospital. Others came for a few days, while many were brought to the doors of the Hospital in the arms of their mothers and received such medicine and advice as to speedily effect a cure in their own homes.

More than one-third of the little children admitted to the Hospital wards came from places outside the city. The people in the province have helped the Hospital in a generous manner. Many splendid gifts are received from friends outside Toronto.

It costs over $30,000 each year to maintain the Hospital. About $100 a day is needed to buy food, medicine, surgical appliances and nursing for this army of little ones—146 patients being in the cots at the end of this fiscal year.

An appeal is being made by the Hospital Trustees this year for $19,000—the sum required to entirely free the Hospital of its debt. They issue the appeal to their friends throughout the province. In a letter to the editor of this paper Mr. J. Ross Robertson says that the Hospital has many well-wishers among our readers who have given practical voice to their sympathy in past years. He believes that they will respond cheerily and generously this year to the call for help. They want to end the century free of debt—That on the morning of the first day of the Twentieth Century there shall stand free, a monument to man's generosity to countless sick children—an imperishable gift of love from the men and women of the Nineteenth Century to little ones specially confided to our care.

THREE GIRL PATIENTS—*(From a Photo.)*

More than 10,000 donors contributed to the maintenance and reduction of the Hospital debt last year.

Nearly half of these donations were single dollars. Mr. Robertson says the trustees like to have the greater number of individual friends—that they would prefer ten five-dollar bills to one fifty dollar gift.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, chairman of the Hospital Trust, Toronto, publishes a list of the donations received during the Christmas month in his paper, The Evening Telegram, and copies of the paper are sent to all donors.

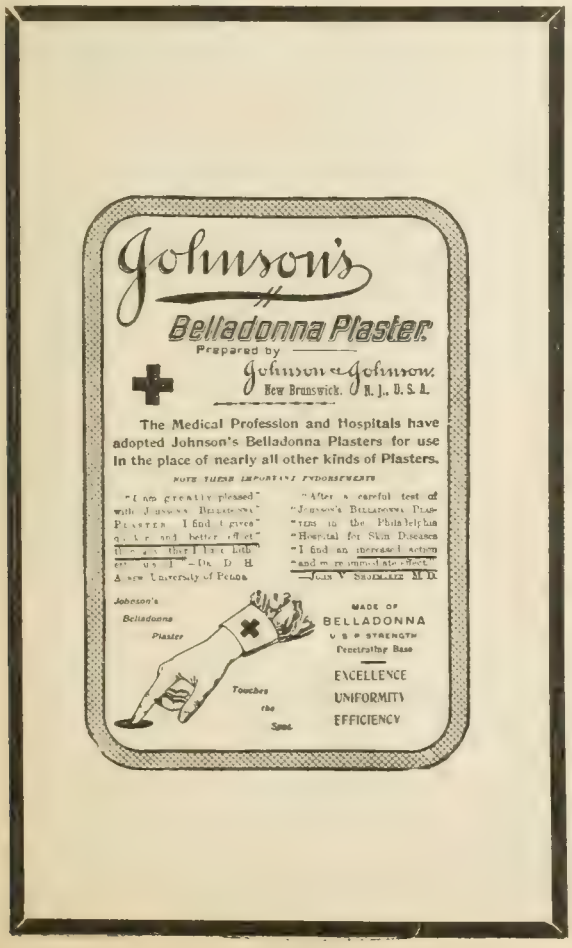
Donations may be sent to Mr. Robertson, or to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

Merck's Chemical Works

DARMSTADT, GERMANY

Laboratory Chemicals | **Pharmaceutical Preparations** of Standard Quality | **Technical Chemicals**

Merck's Chemicals embrace the whole Pharmacopœia. Specify: Merck's


Johnson's
Belladonna Plaster
Prepared by
Johnson & Johnson
New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
The Medical Profession and Hospitals have adopted Johnson's Belladonna Plasters for use in the place of nearly all other kinds of Plasters.
NOTE THESE IMPORTANT ENDORSEMENTS
"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives quicker and better effect than I have had ... —Dr. D. H. ... New University of Penna.
"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases I find an increased action and more prompt effect. —John V. Shoemaker M.D.
Johnson's Belladonna Plaster
Touches the Spot.
MADE OF BELLADONNA U. S. P. STRENGTH Penetrating Base
EXCELLENCE
UNIFORMITY
EFFICIENCY

If You Want Rubber Goods

With special brands, and your name and address marked on the label, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers
Fountain Syringes
Bulb Syringes
Combination Fountain Syringes
Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries.

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canada Rubber Company

Alpha Branch] [of Montreal

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Roll Holders
Roll Wrapping Paper

WHITE AND MANILLA

White and Blue Powder Paper

TOILET PAPER
DRUG ENVELOPES
STATIONERY

Canada Paper Co., Limited,
Toronto and Montreal

SAUNDERS & EVANS

Have lately received over 400 samples of fine Perfumes, Soaps, and other Toilet Articles as manufactured by T. H. Bristave & Co., of London, England; also samples of Perfumes, Essential and Olive Oils as manufactured by Warrick Treves, of Grasse, France; and samples of Essences and Essential Oils as manufactured by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., of London, England (of which firms they have been appointed the agents), and to which samples they invite the inspection of the trade.

SAUNDERS & EVANS
30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO

Gillett's Cream Tartar

Is guaranteed to be over

99 per Cent. Pure.

Packed in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb., Cans; also in 100-lb. kegs and 350-lb. barrels.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

GILLETTS CHEMICAL WORKS
Toronto, Ont.

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

No Dead Stock

In These Finger Protectors.
Profit 100 per Cent. . . .

Paroubek's Leather Finger Protectors are endorsed by all Surgeons. As they allow of perfect ventilation; are adjustable to any sized hand, and do not cause cramp in fingers. Consequently will always sell. Samples on receipt of 2c. stamp.

PAROUBEK BROS, 808 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

☞ SPECIAL RATE TO THE JOBBER ☜

For Cementing on to Glass only.

IS a new candidate for popular favor and for some years to come is likely to take the foremost place with those who desire an elegant window sign at a reasonable price. Being concave on the back and mirrored in gold or silver by a new and patented process, they show on the front or face side a convex or half-round effect, and the mirrored finish is altogether more brilliant and attractive than that of any other letter on the market while their durability is of the very best.

LETTERS AND FIGURES

Size 2 inch	Silver . . . 8 cts.	Gold	10 cts.
" 3 "	" . . . 12 cts.	"	15 cts.
" 4 "	" . . . 16 cts.	"	20 cts.
" 6 "	" . . . 24 cts.	"	30 cts.

The Gold is fired into the glass, and is therefore very durable.
These letters and figures can also be had in any color, Jet Black or Opal White, and make very handsome signs.

Size 2 inch	4 cts.	4 inch	8 cts.
" 3 "	6 cts.	6 "	12 cts.

Cement in 10c., 15c. or 25c. Tin boxes.

Write for discounts and 64-page Catalogue to

WM. SEDGWICK

260 CLARK ST., CHICAGO

A Few Practical Hints.

By R. F. Ruppiler, Ph.G.*

One of the first requisites of a successful pharmacist is an ability to take an interest in his work and in his patrons—a real interest, not one whose goal is the "almighty dollar." Such interest is so evident to his patrons that it draws them by the immutable law of affinity to his store with their prescriptions, and past the stores of those who, without being guilty of any breach of decorum, politeness, or attention, nevertheless lack a true love for their work.

Let the pharmacist take

A REAL INTEREST IN HIS WORK

and in his patrons, and the dollars that roll into his register will take care of themselves. A feigned interest in his work is as evident to his patrons as a counterfeit dollar is to him. And like a counterfeit dollar, it might pass once or twice for the real coin, but that ends its career. Unless a person is exceptionally stupid you cannot pass even a presentable counterfeit on him the third time, nor does it take a customer longer than three times to note if the druggist's interest is solely concentrated in his money-box. Interest in the welfare of others is a faculty that belongs to some men as a birthright, but like other talents it may be acquired.

WITH RESPECT TO CREDIT.

Dealing as the pharmacist does with persons under affliction, who require some evidence of sympathy, his success, like the doctor's, is proportionate to the extent of his humane qualities. This does not imply that he should give credit to, and distribute his medicines among, those who ask him for these things. In order to establish his own credit he must pay for his goods, and in order to do this even a poor devil could be made to see that the business principle involved of collecting money for his medicines is the only one by which he can stand. Credit is a point on which the pharmacist must display his utmost judgment, and charity in real needful emergencies is frequently his best advertisement. This requires tact.

ANENT PRESCRIPTIONS.

There is no need to cut on the prices of prescriptions if patrons can be convinced that the pharmacist's interest is in his work, and the purity and effect of his drugs are his main considerations. It is the rankest folly, and an acknowledgment of weakness, to cut on prescription prices. Success depends on really being what one professes to be. Attention should be concentrated on every prescription as it comes in. It should be filled with neatness and despatch. Liquid medicine should be filtered or run through a wad of cotton—that is, if this would improve its appearance without interfering with its therapeutic effect; "fishes" in it should be avoided. Workmanship should be displayed in making pills round and of uniform size. Capsules should be made dry if possible, and each capsule weighed after balancing the scales with an empty capsule. If a mass capsule must be made, care should be exercised in not having it too soft. Nothing looks more unappetizing and slovenly than a badly made mass capsule. "Shake well" and "external use" labels should not be forgotten.

These suggestions may seem trite and superfluous. Even the "kid" knows, theoretically, that these things should be done just so; but in practice it seems that even competent pharmacists are sometimes disregardful of neatness and the observance of minor details. These matters are frequently considered too light and trivial for such a heavy man as the competent pharmacist is to pay much attention to; but they are silently eloquent agents for the proprietor nevertheless!

A PRESSING AND IRRESISTIBLE INVITATION.

Every bottle that is labelled, capped, wrapped and tied up in a neat manner is a pressing and irresistible invitation for the patron to come back to the store where it was put up. Every neatly prepared package of Epsom salt, senna, oxalic acid, etc., is a recommendation for the store where it was purchased; and, considering that almost every package that is put up goes into a different home or family, where it helps to create an opinion about the store, it is of prime importance to pay attention to these trifling details, and to see that they are attended to in the best manner possible.

Were it not for the fact that the writer knows the druggist to be the most patient of men, he would not dare to inflict upon him the following few trite observations regarding the filing of his prescriptions. Perhaps the pharmacist has just now, before sitting down to read the *Bulletin*, succeeded in hanging an old file as large as himself upon a hook without demolishing any glassware or breaking any furniture; or perchance, with some dark-blue thoughts in his mind regarding the inventiveness of a man, he has just put away a more modern and more expensive file that had been recommended to him as practical. If he has, he may be open to receive a few old-fashioned hints about an old-fashioned subject.

FILING, DATING, AND NUMBERING PRESCRIPTIONS.

The old iron or copper wire file, with its strong snake-like tendency to squirm and wriggle at odd and unexpected moments when laid on the prescription counter, the ledger, or any other inconvenient place (the only kind of place it was ever made to lay on), and with a particular fondness for shaking its tail against graduates and other innocent but expensive glassware, is without doubt the form of prescription file most generally in use. To supersede this old viper particularly, the writer, good-naturedly and complacently, and without laying claim to being endowed with any especially bequeathed wisdom or originality, lays a few suggestions before his readers.

In numbering and dating prescriptions it is advantageous to place the number, date, and price close together, and to use Roman numbers to indicate the month, thus: 10,114 + 9 – ix – 00 + 35c. This does away with the necessity, when looking up a prescription, of sometimes turning it over, and frequently tearing it, when the number is at the top and the date at the bottom. In filing prescriptions a good plan is to start each year anew with No. 1000 to prevent the numbers from running up too high when the volume of business is large. Each month's prescriptions can be filed separately between stiff pasteboard covers, on a catgut string with a strong button on one end. The catgut enables the prescriptions to slide readily when used, and the string is wound around the pasteboard, and the end wrapped around the button before the file is put away. The first and last number of the file, together with the month and year, is plainly marked on each pasteboard cover, and the files then stored away in boxes, also labelled, containing a year's prescriptions, while the last twelve months' prescriptions can be kept in a cabinet convenient to the prescription counter.

The advantages of this over the old wire file and the more modern files are cheapness, cleanliness, preservation of

* Bulletin of Pharmacy.

prescriptions, and ready reference; moreover, when a number of repetitions of different dates are put up at one time. each clerk's file hardly takes up more room than an original prescription, and consequently the prescriptionists are not in each other's way during the process of compounding the medicines. This is true even if two or more prescriptions on the same file are put up, for they can be shoved along the catgut string so that the ones wanted lie perfectly flat and fully exposed to view.

To put the number and date on the back of prescriptions is objectionable, for every careful pharmacist frequently compares the number, date, directions, and doctor's name on the box or bottle with that on the prescription, and this necessitates unnecessary turning of the prescription, which is not always practical after it is filed.

AN EYE ON THINGS.

Even the interest which the perusal of this present number of the *Bulletin* may hold for the reader should not render him blind to the fact that he is perhaps permitting the boy or other incompetent person to compound medicines without supervision, and to hand them to customers too freely. If he permits this he cannot tell at what time nor by what route he will reach the brink of bankruptcy.

OPEN COMPETITION.

The pharmacist should openly and honestly compete, without resorting to secret substitution, with every semi-proprietary medicine that he can, by the products of his own laboratory, and the results of his workmanship should be laid before the physician. The National Formulary will supply him with many formulæ, and others are constantly being printed in the drug journals. It is surprising to note the amount of profitable work that may in this way be evolved out of the slumbrous stillness of many drug stores. The hum of industry and activity in the laboratory is pleasing to customers' ears, and although the proceeds of such labor are not immediate, the results are cumulative and may be reaped in large measure at some future day. As we do not live for to-day only, it is wise to keep busy for the morrow.

MAKE YOUR OWN!

All other conditions that tend to draw away trade and money should be met with fortitude. There is a large class of preparations, the sale of which does not conflict with the physician's practice, that can more profitably be put up by the pharmacist under his own name than they can be purchased. All that is needed is conscientiousness in the selection of formulæ, remembering that real merit, as well as a neat label, is a recommendation that will create a demand for the preparations, and that these preparations can be supplied only by you alone, whereas other makes can be purchased elsewhere. It is profitable work for the laboratory, but most profligately neglected in the average drug store. It is worth while to try the experiment *in earnest*. The list of possible preparations is almost too numerous to mention. If the pharmacist goes about it conscientiously he will infuse enough confidence into his customers to create a ready and profitable sale for his remedies. Printer's ink, used with common sense and judgment, will give him a profitable introduction to the public.

THE PHARMACIST AND HIS CUSTOMER.

There are a few points regarding the pharmacist's attitude toward his customers that may be worthy of note. The attitude of the public toward the pharmacist is too well known to need comment. The public is a discriminating beast, and anything or anybody that is not *bona fide* gets bad treatment from it. The eternal *ego* of the pharmacist does not commend itself to the public. It demands good treatment and pays well for it. A pharmacist who starts out with the idea of getting everything in sight, and giving as little as possible in return for it, meets with the reward that he deserves, and bemoans the supposititious fact that pharmacy is played out. It is a sort of business blindness that is ruinous to his pocketbook. There is the same opportunity for profit in pharmacy to-day as there ever was, but to conduct a drug store on the basis of a system that should long ago have been reverently laid in the grave can be productive of no success. The present necessity is to meet the conditions of to-day. Who could have a better opportunity than the pharmacist for a closer relationship with the physician and the public, if, properly equipped and wide-awake, he starts out after them? Let him repel the encroachments of others into his domain to reap his profits. To give the public the best he can for the money does not imply that he should give the highest priced things, the profit on which has been reaped by others. The pharmacist has been startled and alarmed in comparatively recent years at the remarkable innovations made in pharmacy, that threaten to take his living from him. He is just about awakening from this daydream to learn that he must think and work for himself in order to succeed. Let him study with determination the sources of profit in his own laboratory. It becomes an interesting study, like all other studies, after one has mastered the rudiments of it, and it elevates the drug store above the condition of a mere emporium.

"The Siege of the Legations."

The *Living Age* began in its issue for November 17, and will continue for several successive numbers, a thrilling account of "The Siege of the Legations," written by Dr. Morrison, the well-known correspondent of the *London Times* at Peking. This narrative is of absorbing interest in its description of the daily life of the besieged legationers, and is noteworthy also as containing some disclosures relating to the inside history of what went on at Peking in those stirring days, which are altogether new and of the utmost importance. The unusual length of Dr. Morrison's narrative has precluded and probably will preclude any other publication of it on this side of the Atlantic. In England it has attracted wide notice.

The *London Spectator* remarks concerning Dr. Morrison's narrative of the siege:

The *Times* has at last received and published a full narrative from its correspondent, Dr. Morrison, of all that preceded and accompanied the siege of the Legations. Gibbon could not have told the story better. It is obviously impartial, full of detail, yet clear and consistent and it has been accepted throughout the Continent as *the* history of that strange episode in the relations of Europe with Asia.

Guaiasanol.—This is diethyl-glycocoll-guaiacoll hydrochlorate, which in the organism splits off guaiacoll. It forms colorless, water-soluble crystals.

Nitropropriol is the trade-name bestowed upon orthonitrophenyl-proprionic acid. It is recommended as a reagent for sugar in urine.

Gasterin is a digestive ferment obtained from the gastric juice of the dog. It is employed on lupus and cancerous growths, except carcinomata.

THE NOURISHING VALUE OF **TROPON** COMPARED WITH OTHER FOODS

Potatoes
Milk
Rice
Flour
Eggs
Meat

Tropon is Within the Reach of Everyone on Account of its Cheapness.

TROPON contains 5 times the nourishment contained in Meat, 8 times that contained in Eggs, and 40 times that contained in Potatoes.

TROPON represents in a concentrated form the food from which the albumen in the human body is formed, it increases the strength and is therefore especially adapted for weak people, children, invalids, and convalescents.

Well-known medical authorities have proved that TROPON, on account of its easy digestibility and its very small volume, is promptly absorbed and tolerated by even the most delicate, and is therefore very effective in such cases where the feeding of the body is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in diseases of the stomach or intestines, anæmia, gout, tuberculosis and infectious diseases.

Hupfeld, Lüdecking & Co, 3 St. Helen St., MONTREAL, Sole Consignees in Canada.

"PROTOSE"

A Vegetable Food, Tested under Medical Supervision in cases of defective nutrition, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Obesity, etc, etc., and as an Exclusive Diet.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN

85 per cent. of Proteid Matter, full strength powder, $2.50 per jar.
45 per cent. of Proteid Matter, half strength powder, $1.50 per jar.
30 per cent of Proteid Matter, third strength powder, $1.00 per jar.

(For rectal injections at half the price.)

The concentrated food "PROTOSE," of exclusively vegetable origin, contains no uric acid or other excretory substances, which are always found in animal meats, and is *proof* against all possible contamination with disease, a condition to which the flesh of animals is always liable.

"PROTOSE" *is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army* for its digestibility, palatableness, and life-sustaining properties.

THE HATCH PROTOSE CO.
10 Richmond Square, - - - Montreal

In Toronto—W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard Streets.
In Chicago—Peter Van Schaack & Sons, 140 Lake Street.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS (Fluid and Powders)
SOAPS, OINTMENT, TOOTH POWDER, ETC.

Are the Original and Only Reliable

Have been awarded 100 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence in competition with others.

Imported by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.; LYMAN, KNOX & CO.; and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, and EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.

HENDERSON BROS., Vancouver, B.C.

and other wholesale houses, who will be pleased to quote rates on application, or trade lists and circulars will be mailed direct by the manufacturers.

C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENG.

You May Substitute

WAMPOLE'S MILK FOOD
For Mother's Milk

without interfering with the baby's nutrition or digestion.

There is nothing in it that is not found in Mother's Milk; there is nothing in Mother's Milk that is not found in

Wampole's Milk Food

It is thoroughly cooked and ready for use by simply adding warm water.

Furnished only in glass containers, which are securely sealed.

Samples cheerfully furnished without charge. Correspondence on the subject of artificial food solicited, which will receive prompt and courteous attention.

MADE BY

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Specialists in Progressive Pharmacy

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Wampole's Perfected and Tasteless Preparation of the Extract of Cod Liver Oil.

Main Offices and Laboratories: **PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U.S.A.**

Branch Office and Laboratory: **TORONTO, Ont., Can.**

WHY DOCTORS KICK

DRUGGISTS! PLEASE NOTICE THERE ARE TWO NEW KINDS OF OUR TABLETS

One Kind
"ANTIKAMNIA LAXATIVE TABLETS"
—Monogrammed

ALSO

Another
"Antikamnia and Quinine Laxative Tablets"
Monogrammed

DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

DOCTORS AND THEIR PATIENTS KICK!

Many complaints from Physicians state that Druggists frequently dispense one for the other.

Remember, one kind contains Quinine and the other does not.

AFTER APRIL 1st, 1900

All Antikamnia Preparations from Jobbers

In 10 oz. Lots, Assorted as Desired, $9.25

When Ordering from Canadian Jobbers add 25 per cent. for Duty

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C H 6 5 MARK

Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT.
FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Banda Nutmegs and Mace.

History, Cultivation, Trade and Use.

By O. Kamerlingh Onnes.

(Continued from Page 258).

II. CULTIVATION.—NUTMEGS AND MACE IN THE BANDA GROUP.

A glimpse at the map of the Banda group makes it clear that the islands are remnants of a volcano, one half of which has sunk beneath the surface of the water. Of this volcanic formation there still remains one active crater, the Goenong Api, literally fire-mountain, which ever keeps its neighborhood in awe of new eruptions, though fortunately the days of destruction which marked the 16th and 17th century have been great exceptions in the latter part of this century. The Bay of Banda itself is part of an extinct crater; over the whole Archipelago we meet with the same geological formation. Nevertheless danger has always been overlooked in the Moluccas, by the natives as well as by the conquerors, owing first of all to the much prized spices with which nature gifted the islands, but no doubt also to the charming impression which the islands, and especially Banda Neira and Lonthoir leave upon everyone who visits them. The aspect of the islands simply surpasses everything which tropical vegetation offers n the usual way. In the "Guide Through the Archipelago," issued by the Royal Mail Packets, of the Netherlands, Indies, the pages 186, etc.,* give a most picturesque description of the voyage from Amboina to the Banda group, as follows: "As a crowning effect of the trip to the Moluccas, as a finale of all the incomparable natural phenomenæ between which the steamer smoothly conveys its passengers every night, the silhouette of the Banda islands with the high Goenong Api rises above the brilliant easterly horizon on the morning after the departure from Ambon. Everything is delicate and fine in this enchanting group of islands, which reminds us of nothing so much as of scenic decorations on a gigantic scale. The sea is more intensely blue, the green is deeper and more brilliant, the yellow and grey stripes on the smooth slopes of the ash-cone are more marked, the clouds of morning are more etherial than anywhere else.

"It is still early in the morning when the steamer runs past the islands of Rhun and Ay on starboard, whilst on the northerly horizon the rocky masses of Swangi loom up, but by the time the steamer reaches the harbor we are well on in the morning. The rapture which the lover of nature experiences on entering this unique bay baffles all description. On passing between the steep cliffs the steamer skirts the coast so closely that one can almost grasp the impending branches of the dense forest, when suddenly we find ourselves in a glassy lake enclosed by high precipices, from which with hardly any shore at its foot the Goenong Api raises its gigantic cone. But even more striking than this threatening volcanic funnel is the view straight ahead of us, where we discover a little town built against the slopes of a verdant rocky island, above whose white houses and terraces a mediæval castle towers high."

The European dwellings in Banda testify by size and condition to the welfare which the cultivation of nutmegs has spread amongst the planters. They are, however, far from making an impression of luxury. All the large houses are built of bricks, but very low, reminding us of the danger of eruptions (the one of 1852 caused serious damage to all the buildings).

According to the same authorities, the aspect of the nutmeg gardens is perfectly unique; yea, we may fancy ourselves in the holy woods of which the poets sang.

"Not a trace of wilderness, and yet everything grand and luxuriant. The eye glances along an intercepted view of the magnificent nutmeg trees, with their crowns of foliage of shiny, dark-green leaves, between which the dead-yellow fruits are hanging in abundant profusion. The dark red mace glows in the recesses

Natives of Banda.

* Dr. J. F. v. Bemmelen and G. B. Hooyer.

of the opening fruit. And over these dense orchards huge canary trees move their dark green crowns in one interwoven protecting leafy roof, borne as on columns by trunks of a girth such as are hardly ever seen in Java."

The interior arrangement of an estate-house is extremely simple—a front gallery, inner gallery or hall, into which open all the private rooms, and a back room, which is practically the sitting-room. Society life in Banda is, of course, rather monotonous, one of the principal diversions of the colonist and his family being the tropical sky-gazing (*klimaatschieten*). Meanwhile, a reception day on the estate is a very pleasant event. The invited guests meet at noon at the profusely-provided rice-table, which is followed by the siesta. After the usual Indian ablutions, the guests meet in full-dress, pumps and gloves being "de riguer." Supper follows at 7 o'clock, and the well spent day is finished up with a dance, varied by theatrical or musical entertainment. Families are usually very large, 10 to 16 or more children being no exception. In religious matters the colonist is exemplary tolerant. A special feature of the colonist's character is his pronounced love of the House of Orange, chiefly dating from the festive visit of the late Prince Henry, the happy memory of which is revived on every occasion.*

Nutmeg Workers.

Another Indian specialist,† describing the nutmeg gardens in Banda, says: "The agreeable scent which is wafted from the wood invites us irresistibly. The high canary, waringin and teak trees act as a protection against heavy showers and gales for the conical nutmeg trees, whose foliage is formed by pointed leaves hanging down from branches shooting out regularly. Between the shiny foliage sparkles the ripe, open fruit, of which the dark brown nut is the kernel, whilst the bright-red mace envelops the nut as an elegant network. Occasionally we meet in the wood with bamboo bushes and other jungle vegetation. Sweetly blows the cool air. Invigorating and bracing is the scent of the nutmeg, whilst the wood echoes with the merry voices of men and women gathering nutmegs, and children picking canary nuts, mingled with the various sounds of the cooing nut pigeons (*manoek faloer*), parrots, the Indian nightingale (*baikolie*), the canary-yellow *karaiamoe*."

A peculiarity of the nut-pigeons inhabiting the Archipelago is that they swallow the fruit bodily and discharge the nut whole and undigested. This curiosity, which no doubt leads to the distribution of the plant, was formerly connected even with its sex, as shown in Vogel's remarkable passage‡: "If the bird that drops the nut is a male, the tree growing from it will be a male, too; if the bird is a female, the tree will be a female as well, whilst if the bird happens to be still a virgin, the tree that grows from the swallowed nut will be one of the best in the woods."

Whilst nature produces 100 male against 100 to 200 female trees, it is a fact that only the females yield fruit. On the whole, the latter bear fruit when 10 years old, but their produce at that age is still small. In the years immediately following, the produce increases rapidly, gradually again more slowly, until the highest point of production is reached, between the 20th and 25th year, continuing undiminished during 35 years. Only then, about its 60th year, a decrease may be noticed. Many trees, however, reach a much greater age; some of them are said to complete a century.

The nutmeg trees bear blossom and fruit without intermission, in every stage of ripeness, and so the nuts may be gathered all the year round. The greatest abundance, however, falls during the months of July and August.

The nutmeg itself is the kernel of the fruit, which is pear shaped, of the color of a peach, and consists of four parts—the outer fleshy part, then the membraneous substance, covering the shell of the nutmeg, and known to commerce as mace; then the shell, and, finally, the kernel or actual nutmeg.

The greatest care is required in gathering and handling the fruit. Twenty-four hours after the opening of the fruit, a sure sign of its ripeness, the nut will drop to the ground, thus injuring the mace net work and deteriorating its proper quality, as its lying on the soil makes it apt to become wormy. On the other hand, the closed fruit may be still unripe, and knocking these down would be highly unjudicious.

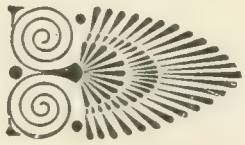
Work commences at 5 o'clock in the morning, at the ringing of a bell, when men, women and boys and girls over 16 years go out into the woods, armed with the *gaai-gaai*, a long stick with a prong at the end to break off the ripe fruit, and a basket to carry the collected nuts.

The wood is the all in all to the laborer. § It is his place for work and recreation. It is his club, and even the spot where the young man seeks his future wife when the overseer is out of the way, notice of whose approach is kindly given by the friends of the young couples imitating the call of the nut-pigeon as a danger signal.

Apart from the romantic side of these

*V. D. Linden. †Prof. V. D. Lith. ‡Warburg. §V. D. Linden.

Abbey's...



Effervescent

Reaches the Consumer through the
DRUG TRADE ONLY

....Salt

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS

Are being advertised in all Principal Newspapers. We advise Druggists to put in at least a small stock to meet the demand which is sure to be created.

DR. WALTON MEDICINE CO.,
28 and 30 Wellington St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

DRINK
—
SELL

MELAGAMA

"IT'S GOOD"

Ceylon Tea

Druggists should handle this as a distinctively Chemist's Tea. Retails at 25, 30, 40, 50, and 60 cents a pound. Black or Mixed. Write for wholesale prices.

MINTO BROS., 73 Colborne St., Toronto

Alexander's Vaccine Virus.

RETAIL LIST.

DRIED VACCINE.

Ivory Points 10 for $1.00
Quill Slips 10 for. 1.00

FLUID VACCINE.

STERNBERG BULBS, each sufficient for 1 vaccination.... $1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 1 vaccination..10 for 1.00
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 10 vaccinations..... .90
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations..... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00

TIME FOR REFRESHMENTS.

For safety use only the

Alexander Aluminum Shields ..

Can be readily sterilized.

10c. each

We have Propagated Dried Virus on Points and Quills and Glycerinated Fluid Lymph for Eighteen Years

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

Lancaster County Vaccine Farms

THE LARGEST PROPAGATORS OF VACCINE VIRUS IN THE WORLD.

MARIETA, PENN. OMAHA, NEB. 5600 Indiana Ave., CHICAGO, ILL. 77 E. 116th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, $4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

On account of its extensive circulation amongst Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, and the estimation in which it is held by readers, the JOURNAL is unexcelled as a medium for the insertion of all Advertisements to the trade at home and abroad.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and should be addressed to

THE PUBLISHERS, 5 SERLE ST., LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, ENGLAND

Postal Orders should be made payable at Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to Street Brothers. Cheques should be crossed "London Joint-Stock Bank."

Decorated Tin Boxes

For sale by Wholesale Druggists and Druggist Sundrymen.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK
SPECIAL PRICES for EXPORT
Correspondence Solicited

PLANTEN'S Comp. C & Cor Black and Sandal Wood Oil **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.
Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

A Money-Maker For Hustling Druggists....

Sell Robinson's Turkish Bath Cabinets...

Used and endorsed by the leading physicians and hospitals of the country, for all Chronic Ailments, La Grippe, Colds, Kidney, Liver, Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

From a firm who has sold several hundred Cabinets:

"Nine-tenths of our sales are directly through the leading physicians, who prescribe the ROBINSON CABINET in preference to all others. At least *fifty* of the most *prominent* physicians of Buffalo are recommending your Cabinet. We have and always will give your Bath the preference.
STODDARD BROS., Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y."

N B.—For the next 30 days we will make a price that will astonish you. Drop us a card to-day. We are now selling through Druggists alone about 1,000 Cabinets per month. One drug firm last year sold 650 Cabinets; others average from 100 to 500 per year.

You can sell our Cabinet--We will help you.

The best time to sell Bath Cabinets is now, during the winter and spring seasons. Write at once—do not delay.

ROBINSON THERMAL BATH CO.,
718-734 Jefferson St., TOLEDO, Ohio.

In Writing to Advertisers Mention Canadian Druggist.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.

"MADRID" for 1 dr., and ½ oz., "CADIZ," for 6, 8, and 10 oz., 1/–; "FARO," for 1 oz., ½ oz., 2 oz., 3 oz., 7d.; "LUGO," for 10, 12, 16 and 20 oz., 1/9; "LISBON," for 3, 4, 6 and 6 oz., 7d.; "SPECIAL VEL," 1/6 per gross. Strong cloth-covered box containing samples (2½ gross) of corks, post-free for 3/6. Leatherboard box, containing 12 gross of corks for 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6oz., 8 oz., and 10 oz., post-free, for 10/6.

Above can be obtained through any of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists or direct from

AYRTON & SAUNDERS, 34 Hanover St., Liverpool, England

WATERSTON'S Druggist's Wax

Early Appreciation

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, thy leave:—Bless'd be you Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

11 PRIZE MEDALS **Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.**

4,833 Miles of Ads. in Seven Months.

No doubt you've seen these cuts before. All Canada has. They are four of hundreds that have told Canadians what a good thing "Dentofoss" is.

In the last eight months 15,300,000 Dentofoss ads. have been published in Canada. Laid in a single column they are longer than the C.P.R.

The question is: Are **you** getting the benefit of this advertising by **pushing** "Dentofoss"?

There is a good profit in it; better than you make on your own stuff—**figure it up and see.**

Buy it from jobbers or direct from us.

Powder or paste, $21 per gross, less 5 per cent., 10 days, or $1.75 per dozen, same terms. Dentists everywhere are prescribing it. Put up in handsome display cartons. Retails for 25 cents a bottle or tube.

The Albionite Co.

Limited

31 Beaver Hall Hill,

Montreal.

Licorice

We put up our Y & S Licorice in cases of 125, 50 and 25 lbs. bulk (loose in leaves), 4's, 6's, 8's, 12's and 16's to pound. No article exhibited in Retail Druggists' windows excites more attention, sells more readily, or brings a larger return of profit than a case of **Y & S Licorice.**

WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND HANDLERS OF A FULL LINE OF LICORICE SPECIALTIES, INCLUDING:

ACME LICORICE PELLETS
TAR LICORICE AND TOLU WAFERS
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT
Y & S LICORICE LOZENGES
PURE PENNY STICK "Purity" Brand
BUNDLED LICORICE ROOT
MANHATTAN WAFERS, ETC.

For sale by all leading Wholesale Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. If you cannot get the above at your jobbers, please address us as below:

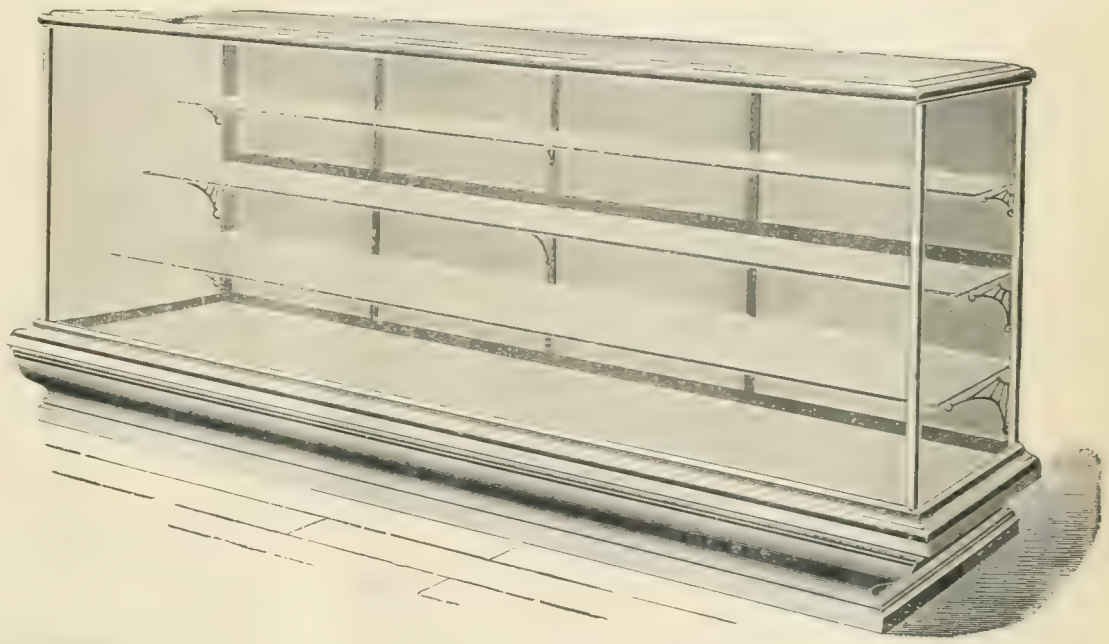
YOUNG & SMYLIE,
BROOKLYN, N.Y., U.S.A.

FREE OF DUTY

We Sell Our Hgh Grade

Silent Salesman TRADE MARK

Show Case to the Best Merchants in Canada



These Cases are suitable for displaying all kinds of goods. A special case is made for cigars, which is fitted with moisteners.

Our newest improvement is our **Patent Illuminating Device,** for lighting these Superb Cases.

Canadian Trade supplied from our **WINDSOR** branch.

JNO PHILLIPS & CO.
Limited
DETROIT, - Mich.,
AND
WINDSOR, Ont.

Address us at DETROIT.

Style Figure 68a.

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY'S

MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Baby's Laxative Tablets
Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
Tait's Worm Tablets

Have the approval of physicians and the confidence of the people, and, being the most attractive remedies in the market, they command a ready sale.

Our extensive, original and attractive advertising, druggist's window and counter displays, and our distribution of valuable books, aid the druggist in effecting prompt and remunerative returns.

Every remedy bears a number check to prevent cut-rate dealers from encroaching on the legitimate trade.

WE HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The handsome margin and terms afforded make it an exceptional inducement for the regular trade to favor our preparations.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY
TORONTO, CANADA

USE

WOOD ALCOHOL

For Sponging FEVER PATIENTS to reduce temperature.

For Rubbing and Massaging to EXCITE DULL CIRCULATION.

For BURNING in SPIRIT LAMPS under Chafing Dishes, Tea Urns, Tong Curlers, and Bath Cabinets.

For CLEANING Windows, Jewellery, and Precious Stones.

For DISSOLVING Shellacs, Gums, or Smelling Salts.

For every use to which Methyl Spirits has been put.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY IN CANADA BY

The Standard Chemical Company, Limited

Factories: FENELON FALLS, DESERONTO, ONT.

GOODERHAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Indian Catarrh Cure

s the only internal and external remedy for catarrh that is guaranteed

FREE FROM OPIATES

It may be recommended confidently to all persons suffering from catarrh, and is an

Ideal Medicine for Children

because it is pleasant to the taste and easy to administer.

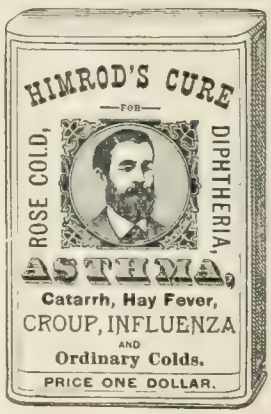
It is a wonderful healer for CATARRH SORES.

Indian Catarrh Cure Co.
MONTREAL.

YOUR WHOLESALER STOCKS IT.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS



Cartons of Samples and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS

No. 14-16 Vesey Street, - NEW YORK

proceedings, the practical advantage becomes evident when we know that love-making contributes greatly towards the rapid filling of the basket, the boys helping all the pretty girls most assiduously in order to secure for them the premium, awarded for extra diligence (a practice which has followed up the rotan used in the days of Monopoly).

While the owner may thus be profiting by the romantic disposition of his young staff, it is quite on the cards that his overseers are not over-anxious to intrude where the voice of the *manoek faloer* is heard. The only drawback of this arrangement is that the boys do not regard the boundary of the estates too scrupulously, thus filling with the produce of one estate the baskets of the other. We cannot vouch for the veracity of the statement but it is asserted, says Mr. V. D. Linden, that an estate-owner who one year happened to engage an unusually attractive female staff, thus saw himself unexpectedly rewarded with a superabundant crop, whilst on the neighboring estates many complaints were heard about the scarcity of fruit.

Work in the woods finishes at three in the afternoon when the collected fruit is delivered at the pagger where the warehouse, drying-house and other out-houses are located. On entering, all the pickers, males as well as females, squat down in the open gallery to separate the ripe fruit from the unripe (*kerangs*) and portion them out in little heaps. After the inspecting and sorting of the fruit, the nuts are taken to the drying-shed (*rookkombuis*) where a low fire is constantly kept smouldering. Here the nuts are spread out and dried on a second flooring of split bamboo (*para-para*) constructed at not less than 12* feet above the fire on the floor.

* Van Gorcum (Colonial Museum, Harlem).

After about six weeks, during which time the nuts are repeatedly turned over, they may be considered dry, which is heard when they begin to rattle.

In the drying-sheds the nuts should not be overheated, merely to accelerate the process of drying them, as they are very rich in oil (35 per cent.) which would ooze out. The temperature in the drying-sheds varies as a rule between 35° and 40° C. (95° to 104° Fah.), care being taken to avoid fluctuation, a precaution which explains why the walls of the drying-sheds should be so thick. A temperature above 45° C. is considered by Dr. Janse, the eminent scholar who was sent out in 1897 by the Dutch Government to institute a special inquiry into the growth of nutmeg and its requirements, to be unfit for the proper drying of the nuts.

The smoke which formerly was looked upon as necessary, is not essential; the smouldering fire being preferred because it assures a slow process of drying. A change in the venerable, old proceeding was repeatedly urged. Meanwhile Dr. Janse remarks that the use of machinery is not free from objections, the nutmeg being an article which is valued according to its "face" value, necessitating the greatest care for the preservation of its outward appearance.

When dried too quickly the nut cracks. When exposed to an excessive temperature it shows spots in consequence of the oil finding its way out.

When the nuts have been sorted they are limed, which is not done to rob the nut of its productive power as people used to think in the days of monopoly, in order to prevent cultivation elsewhere, but only to safeguard the nut against getting worm-eaten, or in case a worm should have got in already, to fill up its hole and kill it.

There are two systems of liming, the wet and the dry. In the dry process the nuts are treated with dry limepowder either by rubbing them between the hands or shaking them in barrels. In the wet process the nuts are thrown into the newly-slacked lime upon which they are spread over the floor to dry. Dr. Janse mentions having seen on his visit to Banda that small basketfuls of nuts were dipped into the slacked lime and the nuts heaped into little piles.

In order to ensure the best appearance for the mace, a careful treatment is equally required. It loses, of course, when dried the bright purple hue, which it possesses in its natural state, but the orange color should be as vivid as possible.

In contrast with the nut, mace contains only 7 to 9 per cent. of etherial oil, but it holds an abundance (23 per cent.) of aromatic balm.

Immediately when the mace is loosened from the nut, the fresh substance is spread out during the night on matting or flat wickerwork. When the weather is fine it is cured in the sun in a few days. During the process of drying it is trodden flat in order to facilitate the packing and avoid its breaking, when in a perfectly dry state.

The only work on the estates now remaining is the packing and forwarding.

We might now pass to a review of the nutmeg and mace trade, taking in Europe and its principal emporiums, Amsterdam and Rotterdam, but we consider it necessary first to refer to the places of inferior produce and the diseases to which the plant is subject outside Banda.

The Warehouses.

ATTEMPTS TO ACCLIMATIZE NUTMEGS OUTSIDE BANDA.

When in 1839 the Government gave sanction and assistance to transplant the nutmeg trees from Banda and Ambonia to the other parts of the Dutch Archi-

pelago, cultivation began to spread and the plant was also introduced into Minahassa (North Celebes). What the natives produce in Ambon is of less importance than that in Minahassa. Its cultivation dates especially from the great destruction caused in the Banda Islands by the gale of 1778. Cultivation of nutmegs in Ceylon dates from 1798, that around Singapore from 1819.

In the French Mascarenes, off Madagascar, nutmegs were imported about 1770. Though at one time the cultivation raised favorable expectations it has since dwindled into nothing, the cyclones having been the chief obstacle.

Even poorer results were achieved on the plantations in Madagascar and in Zanzibar.

Lately an attempt has been made to acclimatize the nutmeg tree in German West Africa, but thus far in the botanical gardens only.

In South America, French Guiana, where the plant was introduced by the French in 1772, it did not flourish. From there it was brought to Brazil in 1809, where it is found even now in solitary specimens only. Also in Dutch Guiana, Venezuela, Mexico, the West Indies and on the west coast of South America, the nutmeg trees have never yielded a produce of any importance. Though during a short period the English plantations in Trinidad seemed likely to thrive, the ultimate success was poor.

POOR RESULTS OUTSIDE BANDA.

Everywhere in these regions, either the winds or the unforseen continual droughts have disillusionized the planters there,and after all the naturally appointed place for the nutmeg produce of the world, remains in Asia, and especially in the Moluccan Archipelago, where it has found for hundreds of years, together with the soil suitable for the plant, the favorable climatic dispositions without which the "trees that bear gold" cannot be expected to yield over-abundant crops.

DISEASES OF THE NUTMEG TREE.

Like every other plant of tropical culture the nutmeg tree is subject to many diseases. Of these we may name:

1. The bark disease which without any previous symptom destroys part of a plant, sometimes in a day. Such a tree may be saved by cutting away the affected parts. The disease generally attacks the stems, it being a great exception that the branches alone are attacked. However great the ravages may have been elsewhere even destroying the gardens entirely, as in 1860 round Singapore and Penang, the bark-disease has never shown itself in the Banda islands.

What is indeed bark-disease says Dr. Janse, but what Dr. Warburg has treated as a separate malady, is the white ant-plague. White ants are not injurious to sound trees, but on the least symptom of decay in a tree, they muster in their thousands and the affected tree is hopelessly doomed. They seem to have a particuliar aversion to hog-dung, but to have rather a predilection for cow dung.

As another case of bark-disease Dr. Janse mentions the rootfungus, which is practically the same disease only appearing below the surface.

2. The premature opening of the fruit. Of the losses which a planter suffers regularly every year, the premature opening of the fruit may be considered the principal cause. In this case the nutmeg is either totally unfit for the market or it gets wrinkled. In bad years the loss owing to this cause amounts to half or even three quarters of the crop. It is known either as boeka poetih, boeka moeda, pala reboes, boeka massaq or "Kérang," when the premature opening is caused by a fungus.

3. Star-spotted fruit. This disease also brought about by a kind of fungus according to Dr. Janse, is classified by Dr. Warburg as nutmeg cancer. It is rarely met with in Singapore but raged severely in Penang.

4. White thread cancer (Benang poetih), Black thread cancer (Benaug hitam) are diseases which specially attack the leaves and branches.

5. Parasite plants (kajoe menoempang) and animal parasites (Boor-boor, gaai,etc.) as well as Blight and Fieldmice are amongst the plagues to which weak trees are more or less exposed.

The destruction of the nutmeg by disease in the Straits in 1886, which made prices go up till 1871, fortunately did not alter the liberal policy of the Dutch Government. On the contrary the Government now fully convinced that the Moluccas wanted the stimulus of free trade, urged the estate owners (*perkeniers*) to make themselves independent from the

HIGHEST AWARDS

Europe, Asia, Africa and America, comprising Forty-four Gold Medals and Grand Diplomas at the World's International Exhibitions for superior excellence.

ORDER

JOHN BOND'S 'CRYSTAL PALACE' MARKING INK

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS

THE ORIGINAL

AND GENUINE

Has maintained the lead for nearly a century, with an ever increasing sale at home and abroad, and is by far the

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND LARGEST SALE

GIVEN AWAY and enclosed with every 6d. and 1s. Bottle, a voucher entitling purchasers to their Name or Monogram RUBBER STAMP for Marking Linen or Stamping Paper; also free with enlarged 1s. Blue Wrapper Ink and an improved Linen Stretcher.

IMPORTANT CAUTION When ordering through the wholesale please state clearly **John Bond's "Crystal Palace" Ink** required.

Manufactory: 75 SOUTHGATE ROAD, LONDON, ENG., N.

Wholesale Agents—

EVANS & SONS (Limited) MONTREAL and TORONTO (Can.) and VICTORIA (British Columbia

ALWAYS ASK FOR

WHITTEMORE'S Shoe Polishes

THERE IS NOTHING "JUST AS GOOD."

THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

"GILT EDGE" for Ladies' and Children's black shoes.

"DANDY" for all kinds of russet and tan shoes.

"NOBBY" for all kinds of brown and chocolate shoes.

"SUPERB" for al patent and enamel leather shoes (a paste)

PEERLESS" for ox blood and all red shoes.

"ELITE" for Ladies' and Gents' 'Box Calf' black 'Vici Kid' shoes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Whittemore Brothers & Co, 237 to 243 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists.

—WE IMPORT—

Castor Oil

and

Linseed Oil

in car lots direct from the producers, also

Turpentine

in tanks (white enameled inside) direct from Savannah. Prices and samples cheerfully furnished.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination. Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market for any of the above lines.

Atlantic Refining Co.

Cor. Jarvis and Esplanade Sts.

TORONTO

Outside the Combine

We Manufacture.....

Anti - Monopoly

Chimneys

and

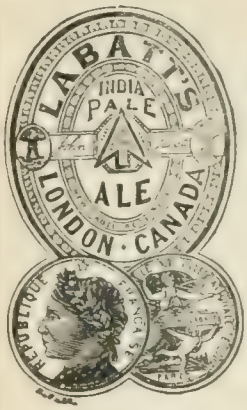
Bottles

Green, Amber and Flint.
Every Description.

GET OUR PRICES.

SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

Wallaceburg, Limited.



ASK FOR

Labatt's

(LONDON)

INDIA PALE ALE

The malt and hops used are the finest that money can secure. It is a prime favorite. Sold all over Canada, at Grocers, Clubs and Hotels. Those who are accustomed to using imported English ales will find it perfectly satisfactory and at a much lower price.

W. A. GILL & CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO. U.S.A

PLAIN, LACQUERED **BOXES** AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

· IN · THE · MARKET ·

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

Sea Bathing

Is one of the aids to health not to be had in inland districts, yet all the invigorating, refreshing results can be had by using

Surf Sea Salt

in your bath at home.

Retail Price—5 lb. Package—15 Cts.
Wholesale Price on Application.

TORONTO SALT WORKS
IMPORTERS, TORONTO, ONT

British Business Chances

FIRMS desirous of getting into communication with British manufacturers or merchants; or who wish to buy British goods on the best possible terms; or who are willing to become agents for British manufacturers, are invited to send particulars of their requirements for

FREE INSERTION

in "Commercial Intelligence," to the Editor

"SELL'S COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE"
168 Fleet Street, London England

"Commercial Intelligence" circulates all over the United Kingdom amongst the best firms. Firms communicating should give references as to bona fides.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of a postcard.

Kills Every Time

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE. . .

25c.	Roach,	$1.75	15c.	Rat,	$1.00
50c.	"	3.50	25c.	"	1.75
1.00	"	8.00	50c.	"	3.50
			1.00	"	8.00

All Wholesale Druggists.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie writes:

"I have much pleasure in stating that I have used the Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant and particularly serviceable."

London MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.

VIN MARIANI

The world-famous Ideal Tonic-Stimulant **Mariani Wine** has written endorsements from more than 8,000 Canadian and American physicians.

Specially indicated for Nervous Affections, Throat and Lung Diseases, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Weakness from whatever causes, La Grippe, General Debility.

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.
MONTREAL,
AGENTS FOR CANADA

TOWLE'S

Pennyroyal AND Steel Pills.

FOR FEMALES.

Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

E. T. TOWLE & CO.
Nottingham, England.

And sold in Boxes at 50c. and $1 each (the latter containing three times the quantity of the former), by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents, EVANS & SONS, MONTREAL
"Druggists" Corporation. TORONTO

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retails $1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retails $3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. *There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.*

monopoly system. At first few of them seemed to appreciate the change, being far more willing to continue their improfitable connection with a buyer as the Government, instead of being thrown upon the open market. With the prices ruling very high just then, the energy pent up so long seizes from a few examples the profit which can be made. One after the other of the planters made himself free, and on the 1st of October, 1873, at last every vestige of the monopoly of spices had been buried in the past.

Applications for opening up Rhun and Rosengain reached the Government.

Already the next year the Colonial Reports of Netherlands, India, stated that the abolition of the monopoly of spices had proved a boon, having awakened more interest in the cultivation, both labor and money being supplied on a larger scale than before by the planters in the Banda Islands.

Since then the free cultivation of nutmegs has not always been so profitable, and especially of late years competition in every part of the globe, combined with low prices, has put the energy of the planters to a severe test.

It may be safely asserted, however, that as the Banda nutmeg and mace still enjoy the highest reputation in the market, the care bestowed upon their cultivation, as well as the large sums spent on it, must ensure a reasonable profit. In fact there are signs that prices will improve, cultivation having nearly reached its maximum in Banda. The days may be over when the produce of Banda was synonymous with the "trees that bear gold" but its gardens still bear the promise of wealth ready to fall into the hands of those who know how to cultivate this part of the wonderful East Indian Archipelago.

GOOD AND BAD YEARS ALTERNATING.

Banda-Crop: According to Valentijn the total produce reached in 1634, 666,747 lb. (Amsterdam) nutmegs and 183,720 lb. mace. During the decade 1662—72 the yearly produce is estimated: 458,951 lb. nutmegs and 117,229 lb. mace. In 1710 Siberg puts it at 704,000 lb. nutmegs and 176,000 lb. mace. In 1778 the total produce sinks as low as 30,000 lb. nutmegs, on account of a disastrous gale. The years 1785 1792 give poor results, 22,459 lb. nutmegs and 7,504 lb. mace. In 1809 Daendels shows better results again, 350,000 lb (first estimate) 475,000 lb. (final estimate) nutmegs. In 1816 volcanic eruptions bring the figures, according to Dr. Bleckef, down to 127,239 lb. nutmegs and 31,809 lb. mace. The following years show better results. Especially 1860 proved a very good year, the produce being then estimated at 1,072,765 lb. nutmegs and 275,586 lb. made. In 1867 the yield is only half of that in 1860. The next year shows rather abundant crops and especially 1876 with 1,341,000 lb. nutmegs and 382,000 mace. But in 1878, on account of excessive drought the crop is very poor once more, the yield being 464,000 lb. nutmegs and 164,000 lb. mace. Next year the results are much better and in 1881 is again a year with a very large crop 1,322,000 lb. nutmegs. In the following years the crop is good and repeatedly (1887, 1888) even abundant. In 1889 the crop is poor again, 566,000 lb. nutmegs; whilst from the years after that up to 1895, that of 1893 beats the record with the large crop of 1,400,000 lb. nutmegs and 352,000 lb. mace.

The fact that good and bad years alternate at unforeseen intervals on account of drought or territorial (volcanic) disturbances, is shown by the foregoing list of figures.

The Culture of American Ginseng.

SOME ACCURATE INFORMATION REGARDING THIS VALUABLE PLANT.

The subject of growing ginseng has recently received so much attention from the agricultural press of the country and from circulars and pamphlets sent broadcast throughout the country by dealers, that hundreds of people are being induced to try its culture.

Many of the articles are written by people who have no personal knowledge of the best way to grow it or of the profits to be derived thereby. Others are written by dealers who have seeds and plants to sell, and in both instances, as a rule, the information is second-hand and unreliable. The most extravagant figures are given, showing enormous yields produced on a given acreage, and Monte Cristo fortunes to be made out of a paltry investment while one loafs in the back yard watching the gold dollars sprouting.

Certain dealers have sent out figures informing the public that $5 invested in their seeds and plants will show a value of $44,340 the fifteenth year.

A million dollar bed in twelve years from a $1,000 investment is advertised on another page. A value *which cannot be obtained*, except perhaps in small quantities, is placed on the seeds and young plants, and the ratio of increase and loss is given very accurately and more extravagantly *on paper*. Can any of these versatile writers please inform us how many turnips can be grown on a $5 investment in twelve years, the price the roots and seeds will bring each year, and how rich a man will be at the end of that period? Certainly not, and information pretending to figure it out would be absolute nonsense.

An article on ginseng, entitled "Valuable Farm Land," appeared in the St. Louis *Republic* a short time ago, and was extensively copied by other papers in the South and Southwest. Among other wild statements the writer said that seeds bring five cents each (another writer says there is unlimited demand at twenty-five cents each) and yearling roots at twenty cents each; that the eighth year an acre should produce 3,120,000 seeds, which sell at five cents each, giving an annual income to the fortunate grower of $100,000 from the seeds alone. He further states: "Say that a full crop of seeds from one acre is available for planting. That will be 3,120,000 seeds. Allow for the loss and failure to generate of 1,120,000 seeds. This will leave 2,000,000 seeds that are practically sure to generate and create 2,000,000 roots. In eighteen months these roots will be ready for the market, and can be sold direct to consumers, the present price being 20 cents each, or a total of $400,000 from the ginseng crop in eighteen months. This crop of 2,000,000 roots would require a space of approximately forty acres. One acre should produce 52,000 roots, which, at the market price of 20 cents each, should, after eighteen months, bring a return of $10,400."

Could anything be more baldly ridiculous? Let us suppose that only 1,000 gardeners had the above success as to yield. This would mean over three billion seeds put on the market each year, which at five cents each would require $150,000,000 annually to pay for them, not to mention the value of the roots.

Suppose, further, that the ratio of increase, both in yield of crops and number of growers, continued the same for twenty-five years, there would not be money enough in the world to buy a single year's crop. China, the source of demand for ginseng, would have used all their wealth in its purchase long before the period of twenty-five years had

elapsed; notwithstanding these air castles there is an enormous profit in growing the plant, but it depends on the individual grower, as in any other crop. The right condition for its culture must be supplied, either naturally or artificially, and intelligent cultivation given. There will probably always be a good demand for the root at high prices, and it is an article commanding cash at all times.

These conditions for growing are readily found in nearly all the States of the Union or can be produced at reasonable cost of labor and material. They may be stated in a few words: A rich, deep, well-drained, and moist soil, containing abundant decayed vegetable matter, and not too heavy or clayey. Humus or vegetable mold, obtained by using decayed forest leaves, is extremely beneficial, as is also thoroughly rotted compost. Shade sufficient to keep off the direct rays of the sun is almost necessary, particularly in sections where the heat is excessive. Add to this careful cultivation and you have the secret, if there really be any, of growing ginseng successfully. Lath covers are, perhaps, the best artificial shade, and apple trees have been found good to keep the ground protected from the sun. At maturity the roots must be carefully and properly prepared for market and the extra care taken to produce a fine article, clean, well-graded and perfectly dry, is more than repaid by the much higher price such roots will bring.

The writer, who has had many years of experience growing this root, will be glad to give fuller information as to the best modes to be used in its cultivation, but would warn the readers against the wildly extravagant articles which appear from time to time, and which will damage rather than help an industry that really does promise most unusual returns for the labor and expense necessary to cultivate it successfully.

H. Arlan P. Kelsey.

Tremont Building, Boston,

The Traveller's Relations to His Customers.

Cheerfulness is most requisite in a travelling salesman—cheerfulness even to joviality—and to make his business friends equally cheerful, should be among the traveller's chief objects. It is often carelessly said that there should be no friendship in business or that there can be no friendship in business; yet it is a matter of fact, that the Anglo-Saxon is ruled as much by custom and sentiment as by law.

Of course, if we adopt the narrow view that business is to make the sale without respect to the right or well-being of the buyer, then there can be no friendship in business; but if we take the broader view that good business is that only which contributes to the prosperity and advantage of all parties concerned then it will be found that not only can business and friendship co-exist, but that it is difficult to maintain a mutually satisfactory business relationship unless the element of friendship forms part of the bond.

Friendship is defined by Webster as "an attachment to a person proceeding from intimate acquaintance and a reciprocation of kind offices, or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of his mind." The buying and selling of goods from which the buyer and seller both profit is undeniably "a reciprocation of kind offices." And if an, "intimate acquaintance" results, and a reciprocal "favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of the mind," is formed, who will say that there can be no friendship in business?

Indeed, the broad, liberal spirit of Commerce is not inimical to, but thoroughly in accord with that friendship which directly results from a "reciprocation of kind offices or from a favorable opinion of the amiable and respectable qualities of the mind."

We doubt whether there are many business men, even among those who protest to the contrary, who are not more or less influenced, directly or indirectly, in their business transactions by friendship for the men who represent the houses with whom they deal. How often is not a point strained to favor a traveller who has won the friendship of the dealer; while on the other hand advantage is taken of the very circumstance overcome in the case just referred to, to "turn down" a *persona non grata*.

Every traveller knows how strong this sentiment and custom is in favor of old houses of repute, which have a position and a prestige that of themselves command a certain amount of respect and confidence and how difficult it is for young houses to conquer this prejudice and to win a place for themselves. The young traveller who loses sight of the fact that friendship plays an important part in business will quickly find that he is at a disadvantage with those rivals who do make friends of their customers.—*The Optician.*

Improving.

The drug store of Mr. P. F. Maddock, of Guelph, Ont., has recently undergone a thorough transformation.

An entirely new front has been put in, the windows being of heavy plate glass and the door being bevelled in design. The interior has also been handsomely decorated and new fixtures added. Handsome silent and salesmen counters, oak fittings and wall cases with large mirrors centred in each side combine to make a beautiful and attractive store.

Mr. Maddock has been in the present stand for five years and reports a constantly increasing trade. We congratulate Mr. M. on his improvements, and have no doubt they will add materially to his future business success.

The World's Most Famous Picture.

In the Dresden Gallery in Germany hangs the most valuable picture in the world (worth $500,000), Raphael's "Sistine Madonna and Child." This great picture has, by permission, been specially copied and reproduced on heavy paper, size 22x30, in all the colors and beauty of the original, and is given with this year's *Toronto Saturday Night's* Christmas Number. "The Modern Madonna," admittedly the most beautiful picture ever made by photography, has also been reproduced, size 16x21, and is given as another premium with the most beautiful book ever issued in Canada, full of stories, poems and artistic illustrations, some of the pictures occupying full pages. A boy's picture, "An Impromptu Speech," is also in colors, and "Don't Cry, Mamma," is the most touching picture of the home of a missing Canadian soldier yet produced. The whole sixty pages are original, bright, clean and typical of Canada, as also is the title cover, which depicts, in six colors, an Indian boy plucking feathers from a king turkey of the forest which he has slain. Order at once, for nothing as good has ever before been offered in Canada, and last year's *Saturday Night's Christmas* was sold out within three days of its publication. Price 50 cents, in tubes ready for mailing. At all newsdealers, or from The Sheppard Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto.

There is no royal road to success. Work is the keynote.

Robt. Gibson & Sons

Limited

MANCHESTER and LONDON, ENGLAND

These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out in three sizes of

Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins

1 GROSS, ½ GROSS AND ¼ GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil to preserve them from atmospheric influence and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive. **Children eat them with delight.**

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or Indents may be sent direct to Manchester

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

IN . . . .

APOLLINARIS SPLIT
ALE PINTS
HOCK PINTS (Imperial)
REPUTED QUARTS
HOCK QUARTS (Imperial)

Packed in Cases and Barrels. Suitable for the Fine Drug Trade.

SIMSON BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Druggists **Halifax, N.S.**

THE LONG EVENINGS OF WINTER ARE COMING—WHAT SORT OF LIGHT ARE YOU GOING TO USE?

Greasy Candles, Smelly Oil Lamps, Poor Electricity or Flickering Gas?

Isn't it about time to make a change and get more light for less money?

Get the light of Eight Oil Lamps for the cost of Two.

Get 100 Candle Power for 50c. a month.

GET AN

Auer Gasoline Lamp

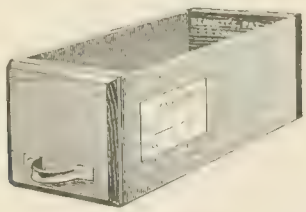
Your money back if you don't like it.

Write for Catalogue.

AUER LIGHT CO.

E. Simpson & Co., Moose Jaw, Agents for the Territories. 1682 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

This Cut Represents



Bennett's Patent Drawer

AS SUPPLIED IN HIS NEW DRUG CABINETS

Thomas J. Booth, after equipping their Sturgeon Falls drug store with above drawer writes: "We have the drawers in place, they fit O.K, we are delighted with them." They have now ordered an outfit for their Huntsville store.

Full particulars from

J. S. BENNETT

Patentee and Manufacturer,

70 Sheridan Avenue - - TORONTO

Beeswax!

TRADE MARK **W.H.B.** REGISTERED No. 29 519.

Every Cake Stamped "W.H.B." and moulded in 2-lb. cakes, with wrappers, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; ½-lb. cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; ¼ cakes, and packed in cases of about 130 pounds; 1-oz. cakes, in 2-pound parcels, and packed in cases of 54 pounds.

We will mould these goods in 4-lb. and 8-lb blocks if desired.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.
BOSTON, Mass.

Formulary

SYRUP OF TERPINHYDRATE.

	Parts.
Terpinhydrate	2
Alcohol, 90 per cent.	30
Glycerin	67
Vanilla tincture	1
Simple syrup	100

Mix. —*Nat. Druggist.*

COLD CREAM.

A satisfactory cold cream of the proper consistency and of unexceptionable keeping quality is said to result from the following formula :

White wax	1½ oz.
Spermaceti	1½ oz.
Oil sweet almonds	4 oz.

Fuse over a water bath, to which add :

Powdered borax	½ dr.
Rose water	5 drs.
Oil lemon	20 drops.
Oil rose	10 drops.

Dissolve the borax in the rose water with the aid of heat; add whilst hot; add to the melted wax and spermaceti, and lastly, add the perfume, and stir until cold.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

Alum, powdered	50 gms.
Borax, powdered	50 gms.
Carbolic acid, cryst	5 gms.
Oil of eucalyptus	5 gms.
Oil of wintergreen	5 gms.
Menthol	5 gms.
Thymol	5 gms.

EMBROCATION FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

Rectified oil amber	1 oz.
Oil cloves	1 oz.
Olive oil	3 oz.

REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.

1. Citrine ointment	240 gr.
Camphor	30 gr.
Oil turpentine	1 dr.
Olive oil	2 dr.

Apply with gentle friction before the chilblains break.

2. Ichthyol	10 gr.
Resorcin	10 gr.
Tannin	10 gr.
Camphor water	1 oz.

FOR UNBROKEN CHILBLAINS.

White and yolk of egg	1
Diluted acetic acid	8 ozs.
Spirit of camphor	1 oz.
Oil of turpentine	½ oz.
Tincture of arnica	1 dr.

Directions : Soak the affected parts in hot water and dry them ; shake the lotion well, and rub it in, and allow it to dry before the fire.

CHILBLAIN CRAYONS.

Camphor	ʒ dr.
Iodin	6 dr.
Olive oil	12 oz.
Paraffin	5 oz.
Alcohol	enough

Dissolve the camphor in the oil, and the iodin in as small a quantity of alcohol as possible. Add the mixed liquids to the melted paraffin, and pour the whole in suitable molds. The pencil can be rendered hard or soft by the addition or diminution of olive oil.—*Journ. de Med. de Paris.*

SHAMPOO JELLY.

White castile soap	ʒ iv.
Hot water	ʒ xiv.

Make a solution and add,

Glycerine	ʒ iv.
Oil of lavender	gtt. v.
Oil of bergamot	gtt. v.

TONIC WINE FOR CHRONIC TUBERCULOSIS.

Extract of cinchona	45 grs.
Tincture of cinnamon	2 drs.
Syrup of bitter orange	1 oz.
Brandy	1½ oz.
Red wine	3 oz.

A teaspoonful to a wineglassful of this mixture may be taken once, twice, or thrice a day.—*Journal des Praticiens.*

TERPINOL PILLS.

Terpinal	2 grs.
Benzoate of sodium	2 grs.
Sugar, a sufficient quantity to make one pill.	

From one to two of these may be taken in a day.—*Journal des Praticiens.*

MISTURA CREOSOTI.

Creosote, B. W.	2 m.
Glycerin	30 m.
Elixir, Orange	30 m.
Alcohol	30 m.
Oil, Almonds, bitter	1 gtt.
Tr. Cardamom, Comp., to measure	2 fl. dr.

Dose : Two to four teaspoonfuls 3 to 5 times a day.—*Phila. Hospital Form.*

ACETONE COLLODION.

Prof. Skinner suggests (*Brit. Jour. Derm.*) that acetone collodion may be made thus : Pyroxylin, 10 grains ; camphor, 3 grains ; acetone, 1 ounce. Another formula, which is largely used in photography, and would be useful to dermatologists, is as follows : Pyroxylin, 10 grains ; white castile soap, 6 grains ; ether (sp. gr. 0.720), 1 ounce ; ethylic alcohol, ½ ounce. The soap is triturated with the alcohol, and the other ingredients added, and the whole shaken together. After allowing to settle, the clear liquid is filtered through cotton wool.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF DIALYZED IRON

Solut. dialyzed iron (5%)	5 parts
Glycerin	4 parts
Cinnamon water	2 parts
Distilled water	9 parts

MIXTURE FOR BLEACHING THE HANDS.

Hydrous wool fat	30
Glycerin	20
Borax	10
Eucalyptol	2
Oil of bitter almonds	1

Mix thoroughly. On returning rub the hands thoroughly and protect by wearing gloves.—*Quar. Therap. Rev.*

A Simple Photographic Printing Formula.

A photographic printing paper which closely resembles platinotype has been recently used in Belgium. To prepare the sensitising solution, the following formula is used :

Water	100 parts.
Ferric oxalate	15 "
Oxalic acid	2 "
Nitrate silver	3 "

These proportions should be kept as indicated; if, for instance, more than three parts of nitrate of silver is used, the image will lack detail in the shadows and the half-tones will be wanting. The printing of the paper is carried out in the same way as for platinum paper ; that is, until the image is well distinguished upon the sensitive surface. After printing, the paper is placed in a developing bath composed as follows :

Water	100 parts.
Borax	6 "
Tartrate of soda	6 "

The ingredients are dissolved, and a few drops of a 20 per cent. solution of bichromate of potash are added ; if more bichromate is used, the image will be hard and full of contrast ; and if less, the image will be grey and feeble. A certain latitude is thus obtained, and negatives of different intensity may be provided for. After development, which lasts five or six minutes, the prints are washed for a few minutes in running water and then toned in the following bath :

Water	1,000 parts.
Chloroplatinite of potassium	1 "
Chloride of sodium	10 "
Citric acid	10 "

The prints are placed in the bath until they have reached the desired intensity. They are then fixed in a two per-cent solution of ammonia ; the fixing lasts about ten minutes, after which the prints are well washed as usual.—*Photo. Trade Review.*

Pharmacy Wins the Championship in the Inter-Collegiate League.

Never were we so proud of our dauntless eleven than on the afternoon of Friday last when they defeated the McMasters II. by a score of 4—1, and in so doing carried off the Championship of the Intermediate League. The boys found their opponents an easy mark for them, notwithstanding the practice they have had. Our football team never had any practice excepting when they were playing one of the series games, and this along with many other obstacles proves to us that if we only had the grounds that Pharmacy at each term could put the same material on the field and in like manner carry off the coveted prize. Truly, we have some exceptional material in the class this year, and it was amusing to see the boys playing with their opponents.

The game started with touch and-go for the first few minutes, whether we would have to take ourselves or not, but the forwards at length decided that the backs were sufficiently limbered up and took the ball away up to McMaster's goal, putting it through for number one, by our star centre man Butland. The ball was quickly put into play again, and Pharmacy, giving heed to the exhortations of the rooters, scored again, this time by McKibbon. Again the Pharmacy boys got possession of the ball, and with a few nice passes and a rush, the ball was passed to McCurdy, who with his usual swiftness passed it through, making the score 3—0. This riled the young men of McMaster and they started in to lay out the O.C.P. gang, but they found that most of their bodies were fairly solid. Giving that tactic up, they took advantage of the more solid ground around Pharmacy's goal and gave "Grandpa" Kerslake and Poyntz some hot work to do, and at last were successful in placing the ball between the goals. This change awakened their windy supporters, who hadn't had much to say after the game started, but who were there in large numbers, and before the game started acted as anything but gentlemen. Now they gave vent to their feelings that had been stored in the background for so long, and as a lot of children, instead of Divinity students, filled the air with insults to Pharmacy, who are ever on the alert, and in a minute the yell, Crickety-rick! Crickety-rick! Tur-roo, was given, and the McMasters felt themselves to find out really who they were, and finally pulled in the bellows which they had been using, and consequently ran out of wind. At this juncture the whistle was blown for half time, with a score of 3 to 1 in favor of Pharmacy. After a few minutes' rest the whistle was blown and the teams took their places on the field. The ball in the kick-off wavered over the field in an uncertain manner for a time, but when he boys in white got limbered up it was no trouble for them to secure the ball. The team played as never before, and the rooters made Peter put up his ear-trumpet and resort to wads of cotton wool. Again our boys were rushing the game, and in a short time Collins had secured the ball, and with a few nice passes made the score 4 to 1 for Pharmacy. The rooters coaxed and pleaded for "just one more," but the boys could not see their way clear, and all hands had to rest satisfied with 4 to 1.

CORNERS.

Cavanagh certainly plays the star game.

The head game is all right. It took them by surprise when Butland bunted in the first goal.

McKibbon's run down the side line made the McMaster heart throb.

Nutson says: "A touch to your partner is better than a drive to the other backs." He plays both ways.

Collins' voice arose high above that of the batter as he assisted in deciding the "throw in."

Kerslake put up a magnificent game.

McCurdy is shy a half cig. Thanks to the whistle.

We extend our congratulations to Captain Adams and the team.

The "Little Yorks," champions of the City League, challenged our eleven, but owing to previous arrangements we were unable to meet them on Saturday last.

Our worthy Dean on Saturday the first, finished his course and said he would hand us over to the examiners. May they have mercy on us.

Falling stars are pretty to look at but stars fallen in examination reports are not so pretty. J. A. MILLER.

Alsol is the name given by the manufacturers of Athenstaedt's tinctura ferri acetici to their new preparation, aluminum acetico-tartaricum.

More Room.

Five years ago the Toronto Pharmacal Co. started business at 128 Bay street, Toronto, which they leased for a term of three years. At the expiration of two years they were obliged to have the lease taken off their hands and to move into larger premises, which they leased for five years. At the expiration of a year in the new premises they relieved themselves by opening a branch in Montreal.

A year later they repeated the operation in Buffalo, and within the past month have added between four and five thousand square feet of floor space to enable them to increase their facilities for the production of pharmaceutical preparations.

The history of this firm has been one of markedly steady progress, and has shown that home talent can secure home support when they deserve it.

Leisure Moments

Raw or Cooked?

Physician—Do you have all the water boiled that you drink?

Patient—No, I would just as soon swallow a menagerie as a cemetery.

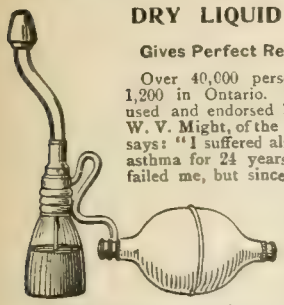
The other day a neighbor complained of pain in her back, whereupon the user of big words said: "I would consult Doctor Pelletts for pains in the back. He's the finest backteriologist that I know of."

Doctor: Your wife, sir, is suffering from general functional derangement. Mr. Parvenu: I know it. Maybe she'll give me credit with knowing a few things after awhile. I told her to quit gadding around to these swell functions, or she'd be sick. Now she's deranged is she liable to be violent, doc?—*Detroit Free Press.*

ASTHMA

DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.



Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Might, of the Might Directory Co., says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 24 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
122 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

LAUGHLIN

FOUNTAIN PEN

The Best at Any Price

A Seasonable Suggestion—A gift of never ending usefulness and a constant pleasant reminder of the giver.

Your choice of these popular styles, superior to the

$3.00 STYLES

of other makes, for only

$1.00

Try it a week. If not suited we buy it back, and offer you **$1.10.** We are willing to take chances on you wanting to sell, we know pen values, you will when you own one of these.

Finest quality hard rubber holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed.

One Pen Only to one address on this special offer, by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1.00, (registration 8c. extra.)

Ask your dealer to show you **this** pen, if he has not or won't get it for you (do not let him substitute an imitation, on which he can make more profit) send his name and your order to us, and receive **free of charge** one of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders.

Remember — There is no "Just as good" as the **Laughlin,** insist on it, take no chances.

Address—

LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.

262 Laughlin Block,

DETROIT, - MICHIGAN.

Work No More

until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife;" or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

THE SPATULA,
10½ Oliver St., Boston

ONTARIO
Vaccine Farm

ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, $1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

VACCINE FARM,
A. STEWART, M.D., Palmerston, Ont.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

HALIFAX { Brown & Webb. Simson Bros. & Co. Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Lyman, Knox & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC.—W. Brunet et Cie.
ST. JOHN.—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT.—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL.—Huden, Huber & Co.

The only Pills which purge without pain

BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills . 2 – free by Post
Phie BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS

HANDLE

TURKISH DYES

They are sold with an absolute guarantee, and you need have no hesitation in recommending them to your customers.

We supply cabinets with two and five gross lots.

For prices, sample card, and all information, apply to

Brayley, Sons & Co.

MONTREAL.

"Encourage Home Industry."

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1900

Paris, July 25, 1900

MESSRS. J. S. HAMILTON,
Brantford, Ont., Canada:

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your wishes I have had both the champagne and red and white wines tasted by several connoisseurs both French and English. All of these expressed surprise that an article of such excellence was produced in Canada, and even manufacturers admit that the brand L'Empereur is of excellent quality. This opinion from critics who are by no means easy to please should be very satisfactory to you and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon it. Yours faithfully,

W. A. MACKINNON,
Supt. Food Products, Canadian Bldg.

Clough Corkscrew Co.,

ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES.

SAMPLES, ALL SIZES, FREE.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton.
WITH A COMMON PEN.
Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

GOOD ADS

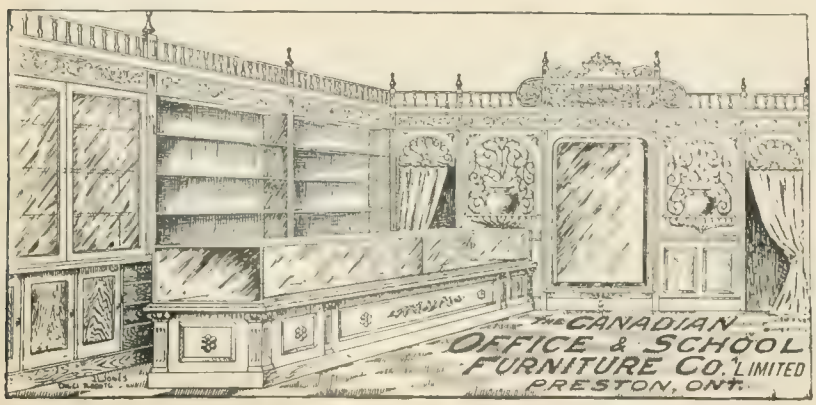
If you are using one paper it is desirable to use good copy in your ads.
If you are advertising in fifty papers it is fifty times more important to have copy that will "do business."
Poor copy wastes space.
Space costs money.
I make it my business to prepare copy that pulls business.
If you are advertizing in a dozen papers it will pay you to pay my prices.
If you use fifty or more papers, the original cost per paper is light.
I furnish original drawings, cuts, and electros.
I claim to have made a success of the illustrated ad in Canada.
I want to correspond with advertisers who want good copy and appreciate the fact that goodness and cheapness seldom go together.

J.P.McConnell, Ad Specialist,
Fifth Floor Temple Building.
TORONTO.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Pipes.

If you handle these lines it will pay you to buy from us. Our range is admittedly the most complete in Canada. If our Travellers do not reach you call on us when in the city.

ANDREW WILSON & CO.
43 Yonge Street, TORONTO.



Patents

Caveats, Trade Marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

JOHN A. SAUL

LeDroit Building, Washington, D.C.

Photographic Notes.

Photographic Paragraphs.

Silver stains on negative films can be removed in a few moments by rubbing them with a soft rag dipped into methylated spirit, and stretched over the forefinger tip as for local reduction.

WHITE LETTERS ON PRINTS.

Write upon the printing paper, before printing, with gamboge, allow to dry, print and tone as usual. Or write on a dark part of the finished print with a chemical ink :

	Parts.
Potassium iodide	40
Water	120
Iodine	4
Gum arabic	4

As soon as the letters have turned yellow place the print in a fixing bath, and then wash well.—*Der Amateur Photograph.*

To prevent frilling before developing take a piece of common wax candle, and, with the side of the forefinger as a guide, softly run a light line with the wax along the four sides of the plate on the film side, allowing it gently to touch the film. This does no harm whatever, and prevents the developing and fixing solutions from getting under the film at the edges, and so causing frilling. The alum bath may be dispensed with.

TRACING PAPER FOR DRAWINGS.—The sheet of paper is placed over the drawing to be copied, and lightly rubbed with a dabber of cotton saturated with a solution consisting of equal parts of benzol or benzine and methylated spirits. Benzol alone evaporates too quickly, and the addition of methylated spirits, or even of rectified kerosene, will prevent that.

To unmount prints put them face down upon a clean board or on a glass. Wring out a cloth that has been soaked in water (preferably warm), so that it will not drip, and place it three or four folds thick upon the prints. It should be so folded that its size is just sufficient to cover them. Put another piece of glass on the top, and then a weight. Leave the whole arrangement for several hours, until the mount is damped right through, when the print will come off nicely, without being in the slightest degree damaged.

Glazed prints always lose some of their gloss in mounting, but if a coat of acid-proof varnish is given to the backing paper when the prints are on the ferrotype they will dry flat without curling, and mount exceedingly well without losing the least gloss.—E.S.

Soap bubbles can be effectively photographed if tobacco smoke is introduced after forming the bubble. This is easily accomplished. The best results are obtained when only a small quantity of smoke is used. To photograph—having previously arranged the camera ready for exposure—allow the bubbles to drop upon a soft-covered table, and they will remain intact for about fifteen seconds. An instantaneous exposure of their bursting might be made.

TONING SILVER BROMIDE PRINTS WITH COPPER SALTS.—As is known, silver bromide prints are generally toned with uranium when red-brown tones are desired. According to Mussat, however, the following process may be used for this purpose:—To a 1 per cent. copper solution sufficient carbonate of ammonia is added to re-dissolve the precipitate, and then a further addition of 2½ per cent. potassium ferrid cyanide is made. To one part of this solution take five parts of water. The toning takes place very quickly and is complete within a minute. The tone is red-brown, and warm or cold according to the duration of the process.—*Chronik.*

Photographs mounted in what is called optical contact with the glass have a very finished appearance. To mount prints in this manner, make a solution of gelatine not too strong, about 60 grains to 3 ounces of water, and filter it while warm through muslin, and pour it into a a flat dish. Immerse the print in this face downward. Place a perfectly clean and clear piece of glass under the print, and then carefully withdraw both. Squeeze all superfluous gelatine from the print, and set aside to dry.

CLEARING BATH

for lantern transparencies. After fixing and rinsing the transparency is immersed in the following solution until perfectly glass-clear :

Sulphite of iron	1 oz.
Citric acid	1 oz. 3 drs.
Alum	½ oz.
Water	7 oz.

The colour of the silver deposit takes a bluish black.

DISCOLORED ALBUMEN PAPER.

Le Bulletin de la Societe Caennaise gives the following instructions for utilizing old albumenized paper: Print considerably deeper than usual; wash prints before fixing, in warm water, at a temperature of 100 to 125 degrees Fahr., and tone in a bath composed of

A.	Water	6 oz.
	Chloride of gold	6 grs.
B.	Water	6 ozs.
	Precipitated chalk	150 grs.

Shake the solution well and mix, then add one drop of hydrochloric acid. Shake the mixture well, and allow to stand twenty-four hours before using. After toning, which will be a little slow, wash and fix in the ordinary way.

THE ALUM BATH AND ACID FIXING.

Hyposulphite of soda	16 oz.
Metabisulphite of potassium	1 oz.
Water	80 oz.

The above forms, perhaps, the best acid fixing bath known, and remains unstained and clear for a long time. Moreover, when an alum bath is used to prevent frilling, or with some other object in view to harden the film, then the plate may be transferred direct from the fixing bath to the alum. Moreover, no washing of the plate between development and fixing is necessary; thus omitting the intermediate washing, frilling or undue softening of the film are avoided.

BLISTERS.

A short immersion in the following will, according to Professor Lainer, effectually prevent them :

	Parts.
Water	100
Formalin	10
Sodium sulphite	2

The prints should be soaked in this for five minutes, washed for a few minutes or in several changes of water and toned and fixed in the ordinary way.

INK FOR WRITING ON PRINTS.

Potassium iodine	160 grains
Iodine	16 "
Gum arabic	16 "
Water	1 ounce

Dissolve and mix. When writing use an ordinary pen, and write on the dark portions of the print; the letters will bleach, and can then be fixed, when they will show white on the dark ground.

The Magazines.

The Canadian Magazine for December is an excellent number, and has an attractive bill of fare of Christmas literature. The leading article is a history of the Bank of Montreal, liberally illustrated. The serial story, "Mooswa of the Boundaries," is continued, and a short Christmas story by Vima Sheard, and "By Kindness of the Curé," are additional attractive features. The illustrations are excellent, and the "Christmas number" is a very creditable one.

Cassel's Magazine, as usual, is doubly attractive at this season. "The Giant's Gate," by Max Pemberton, is commenced in this issue, and promises to be a story of interest. Other numbers are, "Christmas in Old London," by Sir Walter Besant; "The Mill on the Kop," by Robert Barr; "The Inky Cloak,' by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., together with others by Crockett, Cooper, Sutcliffe, Sheridan, Knowles, etc. The photogravures are excellent, and the Rembrant photogravure entitled "Good-Bye," which is presented with each copy, is a gem.

Frank Leslie's Monthly is, as usual, full of good things. "Jerusalem in 1900," by Cleveland Moffett, and "Twenty Years of Empire Building in Africa," by J. Hendrick, are interesting reading, while stories by Sarah Winter Kellogg, S. R. Crockett, E. Hough, and others furnish the fiction. The cover design is an exceedingly appropriate one for the Xmas season.

One of the Good Things This Year.

The new monthly, *The Ladies' Magazine*—the Canadian woman's newspaper—is in its second issue with the Christmas number, and already its promised growth in strength and brightness is very apparent. The December number appears in a handsome tinted cover, and its contents are of real interest to family readers, admirably printed and profusely illustrated. There is a beautiful full-page frontispiece; three bright stories; an illustrated article on the work of the Victorian Nurses; a sketch, "Christmas with the College Girls"; two pages of fashion notes; the Month's Weddings, with portraits—one of the popular features of the magazine; "The Table on Christmas Day," with illustrated recipes; "The Knack of Happy Gift-Making," and other holiday suggestions; Answers to Correspondence; and a page of news from Canadian women's societies. The whole number is bright—one of the best, and in price the cheapest, Christmas publications of the year—and a credit to Canadian journalism. Ten cents a copy. —The Hugh C. MacLean Company, Toronto.

"The Living Age" for 1901.

During the fifty-seven years of its existence this sterling weekly magazine has steadily maintained its high standard. It is a thoroughly satisfactory compilation of the most valuable literature of the day, and as such is unrivalled. As periodicals of all sorts continue to multiply, this magazine continues to increase in value; and it has become a necessity to the American reader. By its aid alone he can, with an economy of time, labor and money otherwise impracticable, keep well abreast with the literary and scientific progress of the age, and with the work of the ablest living writers. It is the most comprehensive of magazines, and its prospectus for 1901, which appears in another column, is well worth the attention of all who are selecting their reading matter for the new year. The Living Age Company, Boston, are the publishers. The offer to new subscribers is particularly inviting.

CASSEL & COMPANY, London, and 7 and 9 West 18th street, New York, announce for early publication "The Tale of a Field Hospital," by Sir Frederick Treves, Surgeon Extraordinary to H. M. The Queen. It is printed in Red and black, bound in leather with gilt top. Size 6x7, 115 pages and 13 handsome illustrations from photograhs. Price $2.50.

Sir Frederick was sent to the front in the African War by the English Government as Consulting Surgeon to the Forces, and the book is his account of a field hospital, which followed the Ladysmith Relief Column from the time that that column left Frere until it entered the long-beleaguered town.

This record is based upon notes written day by day on the spot. It may be that the story is a little sombre and possibly on occasions gruesome, but war as viewed from the standpoint of a field hospital presents little that is cheery.

THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY
REVIEW OF REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

is the one important magazine in the world giving in its pictures, its text, in its contributed articles, editorials and departments, a comprehensive, timely record of the world's current history. Not the enumeration of mere bare facts, but a comprehensive picture of the month, its activities, its notable personalities, and notable utterances. The best informed men and women in the world find it indispensable.

There are many readers in your locality who have yet to learn of its usefulness. We wish to establish active agents in every city and township in the country. We will pay liberally for energetic effort in the subscription field. Leisure moments can be utilized with substantial increase of income. Make a list of the persons in your locality who should have the "Review of Reviews," and send to us for agent's terms, sample copies, and working outfit. Then solicit their subscriptions. It is a compliment to approach a person with a subscription proposition for the "Review of Reviews," and consequently orders are easily secured. This is the active subscription season. Make application at once, naming your references.

Price, 25 cents a number. $2.50 a year.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY,

13 Astor Place, New York City.

A New Ajax Frameless Eye Glass

Price "O" Eye Pcx $2.50 per doz. ; $27 per gross.
" "O" or "OO" Eye Smoke $2.25 " $26 "

(Either Nickle or Alloy Mountings, Cork or Zylonite Guards.)

IT WILL PAY YOU to sell this FRAMELESS

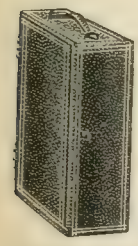
Sell Better, Look Neater, Cost Less

Try some Smoke Frameless for Winter.
They will make a good Snow glass.

J. J. ZOCK & CO.

34 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO

Manufacturers of SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES in Gold, Silver, Steel and other Metals, Lenses, Trial Sets, Cabinets, Optical Materials, etc.



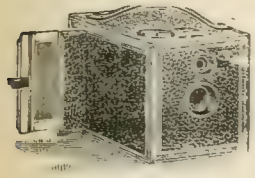
Instimos closed.

Cameras for Xmas Trade

INSTIMOS PREMOS HAWK-EYES EVERYTHING FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Special Discount to Druggists and Other Dealers. **We Make Mounts.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE **The W. A. LYON CO., LTD.,**
130 BAY STREET, TORONTO



Photographic Goods

A Profitable and Desirable Side Line for Druggists.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

To the Principal Courts and Governments Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest Award At all Great International Exhibitions.

ROSS, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses | **Microscopes**
Cameras | **Field and Opera Glasses**
Optical Lanterns | **Telescopes, etc.**

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS

111 New Bond Street, London, W.
Estab. 1830. Works: CLAPHAM COMMON. Lists Free.
Now Ready, Eighth Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

Patton & Addington

IMPORTERS

AND

MFRS.' AGENTS

Invite correspondence and samples from Mfrs. of Standard Drug and Dental Specialties, for British Columbia market.

Address: **Box 523, VANCOUVER, B.C.**

We Can Save You Money on Stock Orders....

Get Our Prices for the Best Prescription Work Obtainable. Prompt Attention, Perfect Workmanship—and Reasonable, too.

A Trial from all who have not previously patronized our ℞ Department is solicited.

Price list, addressed envelopes and prescription blanks furnished on application.

Dominion Optical Co.

63 Yonge Street, Toronto

'Phone 2808

"MEM-OSA"

The Finest CACHOU on the English Market

Sold in Boxes of Forty to retail at 3d. per packet

Price in London Five Shillings per Box

50 BOXES, LESS 10%, F.O.B. LONDON

Address

THE ME-MOSA CO., 158 NEW BOND ST., LONDON W., England

Wheat Marrow

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR INVALIDS, INFANTS, OLD PEOPLE

Is **Nutritious, easily digested,** and satisfying. Prepared from the **Choicest Winter Wheats.**

Physicians recommend it. Patients like it.

All druggists should keep it in stock.

Manufactured by

The Express Roller Mills

Wm. Mack, Proprietor. CORNWALL, ONT.

THE CANADIAN

College of Optics

Is the only Canadian school which has a practical oculist optician as instructor. Students are turned out practical opticists. Every high salaried opticist in Canada has been a student of ours. Why not take the best course of instruction when it costs no more?

TWO COURSES { Attendant / Correspondence

NEXT COLLEGE COURSE JAN 15TH

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE ANY TIME

H. W. Mitchell, of Winnipeg, says: "I am more than pleased with your correspondence course."

Address for full particulars, to:

W. E. Hamill, M.D.

OCULIST 88 Yonge St., TORONTO

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; bookkeeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

W. A. Y. Young man 26 years of age always had good sight for all distances came to me complaining that he could no longer see well enough to continue his profession as bookkeeper. Upon examination I found R. V. = $\frac{20}{20}$. *L. V.* = $\frac{20}{20}$ *which a plus glass blurred. I tried the muscles and found his eyes orthophoric. I then tried his accommodation and discovered that he could not see ordinary print at all at 13 inches and I had to give him +3.00 glass before he could read Jaeger No. 1. These glasses he now is using satisfactorily for near work. Will you please explain how it is that a man of this age could not see small print and yet could see* $\frac{20}{20}$.

Answer.—Every few months I get a case submitted to me similar to the above and the answer thereto has been given once or twice previously in these columns—but the importance of such cases warrants further elaboration even if repetition is indulged in. The case is one of emmetropia as proved by the fact of a V. of $\frac{20}{20}$ which a plus glass blurs. Any emmetrope at 26 years of age should be able to read small print at from five to sixteen inches. The inability so to do proves that the accommodation is at fault. The acc. was previously normal as proved by his ability to do all eye work comfortably. The only thing at this age then that can account for his lost near vision is paralysis of the acc. The question at once arises what caused the paralysis? If the possibility of atropine or other cyclophlegic gaining entrance to the eyes be eliminated we must look for the paralysis being due to some disease. After severe attacks of la grippe and especially after diphtheria and some other diseases—paralysis of the acc. is very liable to ensue—and if any enquirer will closely question his customer he will find some one of these things to be the cause. It is not necessary that the diphtheria should have been a severe attack.

I have seen more paralyses of Acc. after light attacks, so mild, indeed, that the diphtheria has been mistaken for sore throat. The remedy, of course, is to restore the tone of the ciliary muscle by tonics, chalybeates, electricity, strychnia, cold baths, massage, etc., and at the same time afford near vision with convex glasses to enable the victim to carry on his usual avocation. The glasses, however, should be an undercorrection, so as to coax or force the ciliary to aid as quickly and as much as possible in the work, and the glasses should be changed to weaker ones week to week, as the ciliary is found to be improving, until finally the glasses are dispensed with *in toto*. The importance of always ascertaining the p.p. in any case of refraction is not sufficiently recognized by opticists. This factor alone determines the amount of workable Acc. in any given case, and glasses for near work must be selected accordingly. It is all very well to know how much Acc. should be available and present at any given age in an emmetrope, or in an ametrope made emmetropic, but every case is or may be a law unto itself, and if more or less Acc. is present than what the books say ought to be present, it is evident that the correction for near vision will demand weaker or stronger convex glasses, as the case may be. To my mind the recognition of this central truth is the key note in fitting that easiest and yet most puzzling of all cases, viz., presbyopia.

T.A.C.—Would you advise me, in buying a stock of optical goods, to purchase different sizes of eye frames and glasses?

ANSWER.—No!—emphatically no!—ninety-five per cent. of all your customers will need a No. 1 eye spectacle frame or eye glass, and when you want a larger of smaller eye order it simply by prescription. The effort now being made to load up opticians with different sized frames is only a tactic of the wholesalers to sell more goods. I carry as large a stock of frames and lenses as any optician needs and I have nothing but No. 1 frames and No. 1 lenses—so that any glass will fit any frame. It is seldom that I need any other size. I also think it unwise to carry 14k stock either in solid gold or filled goods. If your customer wants anything better than a good 10k you can order it singly and by prescription. You will have no complaints from your customers if you furnish them with 10k frames made by the American Optical Company, the Canadian agent of which is the Dominion Optical Company, 63 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Canadian College of Optics will will hold its first class after the holidays, commencing on Jan. 15, 1901. Intending students should secure their seats in advance as the number in each class is limited so that individual attention can be given to any who may require it. Practical and actual fitting of customers is a special feature of the Canadian College of Optics so that students may be ready to do the work when they return home. Students may remain in the doctor's office as long as they desire.

Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology.

A Manual of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, comprising all organic and inorganic drugs, which are and have been official in the *United States Pharmacopœia*, together with important allied species and useful synthetics. For students of medicine, druggists, pharmacists and physicians. By David M. R. Culbreth, M.D., Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore. New (2d) edition. In one octavo volume of 881 pages, with 464 illustrations. Cloth, $4.50 net. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York. This work has reached its second edition, and a number of additions make it a still more valuable and up-to-date work. The treatise on prescription-writing and the statement of the physiological action of the leading drugs, together with the mention of the latest new remedies, make it a most comprehensive and accurate book, not only as a text-book, but as a book of references. In this edition the illustrations, which are very accurate, number over 460.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

The only American Hair Preparation admitted to the Paris Exposition.

THE ONLY ABSOLUTE DANDRUFF CURE KNOWN

Extensively advertised Easy to sell.
Sold under a guarantee to cure Dandruff or money refunded.
Write for free booklet.

Canadian Depot:
Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited
Toronto

A. R. BREMER CO.
15 to 21 LaSalle Street
CHICAGO

Business Tips.

Bath Cabinets are a satisfactory and money-making line for druggists to handle, particularly if they are as reasonable and as great favorites as the **Robinson Thermal Bath Cabinet**.

For sorting up with **Holiday Specialties** read the advertisement of **The Elliot Co.** They have some special lines and good value.

Rush Orders for goods which you are short of in **Holiday Novelties**, etc., have prompt attention from **Archdale, Wilson & Co.**

A fine display, of excellent lines, in **Playing Cards** may be had from **Warwick Bros. & Rutter**, all styles and prices.

Dealers in **Photographic Goods** will do well to handle **Marion's**. Read the advertisement on 2nd page of cover.

In **Drug Sundries**, etc., **Messrs. May Roberts & Co.**, of London, Eng., have special inducements to offer, both as to assortment, price and quality. Send for their price list. See first page of cover.

From 5 cents a pack up to about any figure, **Playing Cards** are offered by **Buntin, Gillies & Co.** Their assortment is large and varied.

J. J. Zock & Co. are offering something very special this month. Read their advertisement of **Frameless Glasses**, etc.

Menthol has very much advanced in price and is now worth from $5.50 to $6 per pound.

Optical Prescription Work.

This is an age of "rush orders" and "return by first mail" business. Everybody wants everything "at once." In no line is this more of a necessity than in the optical trade, and the Dominion Optical Co. are filled with such orders continually, and speaking from experience we can say that they are most prompt in filling them. Their premises (in the same building as THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST) are specially provided with the most modern machinery and contrivances for the execution of their work, and their increasing trade shows the endorsation of optical dealers.

A Business Straw.

On my way home there are two drug stores to pass. Equal stocks—Equally convenient. With a dollar and a wish for a bottle of "Caine's Celery Compound," I stopped at the first one en route home last night, because No. 2 is run by a would-be political leader and has a crowd of his gang around all the time. Physic and Politics begin with the same letter but they won't mix—that is, I don't care for the mixture. I'll stop at No. 1's next time, too, because the clerk, before wrapping my purchase, politely offered to remove the cork and put in a longer one that I could manage with thumb and fingers. He did it. He did it right. He did more. He secured my patronage for that store as long as he stays there. I told him so. I meant it.

"Texas."

FOR SALE—AT A B G SACRIFICE, DRUG Store Shelving, Capboards and Drawers, oak grained, in Toronto. Enquire of Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Lyman, Knox & Co., or Evans & Sons, or SALOL, care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SITUATION WANTED

COMPETENT Drug Clerk open for engagement. 27, graduate O.C.P. First-class recommendations. Address Box 42, care CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DRUG CLERK OR IMPROVER. WOULD LIKE position beginning of year. Five or six years' experience. Junior term at college. Good dispensing experience. All references. Place where tobacco is not handled preferred. "Drug Clerk," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

Druggists and Importers

As agents for compressed drugs, chemicals and specialties for all countries. References and correspondence in German or French.

CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE A.G.
St. Margrethen (Ct. St. Gallen, Schweiz

Advertise in East Africa

Manufacturers of proprietary medicines wishing to advertise by circulars (house-to-house system) and show cards in British East Africa, apply to—

EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
MOMBASA, EAST AFRICA.

Excellent Field for Sale of Patent Medicines

The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West against any other house in Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

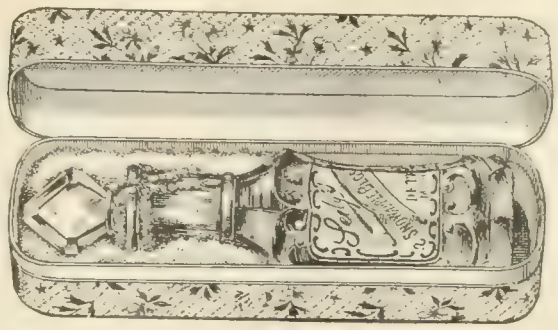
SEELY'S HOLIDAY PERFUMES

. . . . . Unrivalled for 39 Years . . . . . .

Special attention has been given the line this year, and it is larger and more beautiful than ever.

WITHOUT A PEER

As we sell to the drug trade ONLY, in return we claim at least a share of your patronage.



If for any reason our representatives fail to see you, send for our new illustrated catalogue and mail us your order for Christmas Perfumes. It will be appreciated and have our careful and prompt attention.

SEELY, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A. WINDSOR, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to December 8th, 1900.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named wil command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal	$4 75	$5 00
Methyl	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb	13	15
Powdered, lb	15	17
ALOIN, oz	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	40	45
St. Vincent, lb	20	25
BALSAM, Fir, lb	45	50
Copaiba, lb	70	85
Peru, lb	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb	70	75
BARK, Barberry, lb	22	25
Bayberry, lb	15	18
Buckthorn, lb	15	17
Canella, lb	15	17
Cascara Sagrada	25	30
Casarilla, select, lb	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb	25	28
Cinchona, red, lb	60	65
Powdered, lb	65	70
Yellow, lb	35	40
Pale, lb	40	45
Elm, selected, lb	18	20
Ground, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb	15	16
Prickly ash, lb	35	40
Sassafras, lb	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb	13	15
Wild cherry, lb	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb	45	50
Tonka, lb	1 20	1 75
Vanilla, lb	8 00	15 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb	25	30
powdered, lb	30	35
Juniper, lb	7	10
Ground, lb	12	14
Prickly ash, lb	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb	55	60
Cassia, lb	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb	70	75
CAMPHOR, lb	95	1 00
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb	1 50	1 60
CAPSICUM, lb	25	30
Powdered, lb	$ 30	$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz	30	40
CASTOR, Fibre, lb	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb	10	12
Prepared, lb	5	
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb	20	25
CLOVE, lb	17	20
Powdered, lb	18	22
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb	40	45
COLLODION, lb	75	80
Cantharidal, lb	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb	1 30	2 50
CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.		4 50
" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.		10 80
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb	80	85
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 20
Ergotin, Keith's, oz	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb	13	14
Pounds, lb	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb	15	20
Calendula, lb	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb	30	35
German, lb	40	45
Elder, lb	20	22
Lavender, lb	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb	25	30
Saffron, American, lb	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb	75	80
French, white, lb	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb	20	25
GUARANA	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb	1 25	1 35
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb	18	20
Barbadoes, lb	30	50
Socotrine, lb	65	70
Asafœtida, lb	45	50
Arabic, 1st, lb	70	75
Powdered, lb	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb	45	50
Sorts, lb	30	35
Benzoin, lb	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb	50	1 00
Powdered, lb	90	00
Kino, true, lb	$ 2 50	$3 00
Myrrh, lb	45	46
Powdered, lb	55	60
Opium, lb	5 00	5 25
Powdered, lb	6 25	6 50
Scammony, pure Resin, lb	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb	35	40
Bleached, lb	40	45
Spruce, true, lb	30	59
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb	85	03
Powdered, lb	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb	55	70
Thus, lb	8	10
HERB, Althea, lb	27	35
Bitterwort, lb	36	40
Burdock, lb	16	18
Boneset, oz., lb	15	17
Catnip, oz., lb	17	20
Chiretta, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	20	38
Feverfew, oz. lb,	53	55
Grindelia robust a, lb	45	50
Horehound, oz., lb	18	20
Jaborandi, lb	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb	38	40
Lobelia, oz., lb	15	20
Motherwort, oz., lb	20	20
Mullein, German, lb	17	20
Pennyroyal, oz., lb	18	22
Peppermint, oz., lb	21	20
Rue, oz., lb	30	30
Sage, oz., lb	18	22
Spearmint, lb	21	25
Thyme, oz., lb	18	20
Tansy, oz., lb	15	15
Wormwood, oz	20	20
Yerba Santa, lb	38	48
HONEY, lb	13	12
HOPS, fresh, lb	20	24
INDIGO, Madras, lb	75	85
INSECT POWDER, lb	35	35
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb	6 00	6 58
LEAF, Aconite, lb	25	30
Bay, lb	18	20
Belladonna, lb	25	43
Buchu, long, lb	50	45
Short, lb	35	00
Coca, lb	55	60
Digitalis, lb	15	70
Eucalyptus, lb	18	20
Hyoscyamus	20	25
Matico, lb	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	$ 30	$ 35
Tinnevelly, lb	20	30
Stramonium, lb	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi	48	50
Pignatelli	35	40
Grasso	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00
LUPULIN, oz	30	35
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25
MANNA, lb	1 85	1 90
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10
Irish, lb	12	13
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25
Powdered, lb	25	30
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 00
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12
Powdered	20	25
OAKUM, lb	12	15
OINTMENT, Merc. lb. ½ and ¼	70	75
Citrine, lb	45	50
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22
PEPPER, black, lb	16	18
Powdered, lb	18	20
PITCH, black, lb	3	4
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	2 25	3 25
Adhesive, yd	12	13
Belladonna, lb	65	70
Galbanum Comp., lb	80	85
Lead, lb	25	30
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb	2½	3
White, lb	3½	4
RESORCIN white, oz	25	30
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25
Althea, cut, lb	30	35
Belladonna, lb	25	30
Blood, lb	18	25
Bitter, lb	27	30
Blackberry, lb	15	18
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25
Canada Snake, lb	30	35
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20
Colchicum, lb	40	45
Columbo, lb	20	22
Powdered, lb	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	28
Curcuma, powdered, lb	15	
Dandelion, lb	20	
Elecampane, lb	15	
Galangal, lb	15	
Gelsemium, lb	22	23
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	15
Ground, lb	13	24
Powdered, lb	13	15
Ginger, African, lb	18	10
Po., lb	20	22
Jamaica, bichd., lb	30	35
Po., lb	35	38
Ginseng, lb	6 50	7 00
Golden Seal, lb	1 00	1 20
Gold Thread, lb	90	1 15
Helebore, white, powd., lb	15	98
Indian Hemp	18	19
Ipecac., lb	5 00	5 20
Powdered	5 25	5 55
Jalap, lb	40	50
Powdered	45	50
Kava Kava, lb	40	90
Licorice, lb	12	15
Powdered	13	50
Mandrake, lb	13	15
Masterwort, lb	16	18
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	40
Powdered, lb	40	35
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45
Pink, lb	40	45
Parsley, lb	30	45
Pleursey, lb	20	35
Poke, lb	15	25
Queen of the Meadow	18	18
Rhatany, lb	$ 20	$ 35
Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	45	55
Cut, lb	50	65
Senega, lb	55	15
Squill, lb	13	25
Stillingia, lb	22	27
Powdered, lb	25	40
Unicorn, lb	38	25
Valerian, English, lb. true	20	45
Virginia, Snake, lb	40	18
Yellow Dock, lb	15	75
RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 25
Essence, lb	3 00	3 50
SACCHARIN, oz	60	65
SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	40
Star, lb	35	35
Burdock, lb	30	30
Canary, bag or less, lb	6	7
Caraway, lb	10	13
Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25
Celery	25	30
Colchicum	50	60
Coriander, lb	10	12
Cumin, lb	15	20
Fennel, lb	15	17
Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9
Flax, cleaned, lb	6	6½
Ground, lb	6	6½
Hemp, lb	6	7
Mustard, white, lb	11	12
Powdered, lb	15	20
Pumpkin	25	30
Quince, lb	65	70
Rape, lb	5	6
Strophanthus, oz	50	55
Worm, lb	22	25
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30
SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12
White, Conti's, lb	15	16
Powdered, lb	25	40
Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40
SPERMACETI, lb	60	65
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80
Venice, lb	10	12
WAX, White, lb	50	75
Yellow	40	45
WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6
Quassia chips, lb	10	12
Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6
Santal, ground, lb		6

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb		13
Glacial, lb	45	50
Benzoic, English, oz	30	35
German, oz	11	13
Boracic, lb	12	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb	40	45
Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 15	2 20
No. 2, lb	1 40	1 45
Citric,	60	65
Gallic	12	13
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60
Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10
Muriatic, lb	3	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Nitric, lb	10½	13
Chem. pure, lb	25	30
Oleic, purified, lb	75	80
Oxalic, lb	12	13
Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10
Dilute, lb	13	17
Pyrogallic, oz	35	40
Salicylic, white, lb	80	85
Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2¼	2½
Bottles, lb	4	5
Chem. pure, lb	18	20
Tannic, lb	1 10	1 15
Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40
ACETANILID, lb	60	65
ACONITINE, grain	4	5
ALUM, cryst., lb	1½	3
Powdered, lb	3	4
AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., .880	10	12
AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	1 05	1 10
Carbonate, lb	15	16
Iodide, oz	35	40
Nitrate crystal, lb	40	45
Muriate, lb	12	16
Valerianate oz	55	60
AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	50
ANTINERVIN, oz	$ 85	$1 00
ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40
ANTIPYRIN, oz	0 55	0 65
ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00
ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30
Fowler's sol., lb	10	13
Iodide, oz	50	55
White, lb	6	7
ATROPINE, Sulp. in ⅛ ozs. 80c., oz	6 00	6 25
BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45
Iodide, oz	55	60
Salicylate, oz	25	30
Subcarbonate, lb	3 75	4 00
Subnitrate, lb	3 25	3 30
BORAX, lb	7	8
Powdered, lb	8	9
BROMINE, oz	8	13
CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25
Iodide, oz	45	50
CAFFEINE, oz	55	60
Citrate, oz	35	40
CALCIUM, Hypophosphite lb	1 65	1 70
Iodide, oz	95	1 00
Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38
Sulphide, oz	5	
CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12
CHINOIDINE, oz	15	10
CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38
Croton, oz	75	80
CHLOROFORM, lb	60	2 00
CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30
CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	30
COCAINE, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50
CODEIA, ⅛ oz	75	80
COLLODION, lb	65	70
COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb.	8	10
Iodide, oz	65	70
COPPERAS, lb	1	3
DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65
ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80
Sulphuri, lb	40	50
EXALGINE oz	1 00	1 10
HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00
IODOFORM, lb	5 50	6 00
IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50
IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85
Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16
Sacch., lb	30	35
Chloride, lb	45	55
Sol., lb	13	16
Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00
And Ammon., lb	70	75
And Quinine, lb	1 65	3 50
Quin. and Stry., oz	25	35
And Strychnine, oz	13	15
Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50
Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60
Hypophosphites, oz	25	35
Iodide, oz	40	45
Syrup, lb	40	45
Lactate, oz	5	6
Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16
Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30
Sulphate, pure, lb	7	
Exsiccated, lb	8	10
And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85
And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85
JEYES' FLUID, 25c. bottles, per doz		2 28
" 50c. bottles, per doz		4 50
LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15
Carbonate, lb	7	8
Iodide, oz	35	40
Red, lb	7	9
LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	5	6
In packages, lb	7	8
LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35
Carbonate, oz	30	35
Citrate, oz	25	30
Iodide, oz	50	55
Salicylate, oz	35	40
MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60
Carbonate, lb	18	20
Citrate, gran., lb	35	40
Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1¾	3
MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb		50
MENTHOL, oz	40	45
MERCURY, lb	90	1 00
Ammon (White Precip.)	1 30	1 35
Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 05	1 15
Calomel, lb	1 20	1 30
With Chalk lb	1 50	1 85

..BUYERS' DIRECTORY..

THE following classified directory of our advertisers will enable readers to see at a glance the names of the houses handling the goods they require. The firms represented here are amongst the best and most reliable in Canada and elsewhere. You cannot, we believe, make a mistake by purchasing from any of these firms, as they are thoroughly representative of all the leading lines handled by the Drug Trade in the country.

Alcohol and Whiskies
J. E. Seagram

Beeswax
W. H. Bowdlear & Co.

Calenders
Lawson & Jones
Torrance & Bain

Capsules
Parke, Davis & Co.
H. Planten & Son

Chemicals
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
T. H. Smith & Co.
The Standard Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons
E. Merck

Cigars and Tobaccos
J. Bruce Payne
And. Wilson & Co.

Corks
Ayrton & Saunders
Saunders & Evans

Corkscrews
Clough Corkscrew Co.

Disinfectants
F. S. Calvert & Co.
Alonzo W. Spooner
R. Wightman

Drug Cabinets
J. S. Bennett

Druggists' Confectionery
Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited

Drug Sundries
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.
May Roberts & Co.
Nerlich & Co.
Saunders & Evans
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Paroubek Bros.

Drug Journals
Meyer Bros. Druggist
Pharmaceutical Journal
Spatula

Druggists—Wholesale
The Bole Drug Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons Limited
London Drug Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Limited
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.

Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Fly Paper
John Hislop & Co.
The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited
O. & W. Thum Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.

Fruit Juices
The J. Hungerford Smith Co.
J. J. McLaughlin

Glassware
Sydenham Glass Co.

Lamps, etc.
Auer Light Co.

Licorice
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Young & Smylie

Lime Juice
Evans & Sons
Simson Bros. & Co.

Lye and Caustic Soda
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Gillett's Chemical Works
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited

Manufacturers' Agents
Patton & Eddington
Saunders & Evans

Metal Boxes, Etc.
W. A. Gill & Co.
Jos. G. Taite's Sons

Non-Secret Remedies
F. Stearns & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Oils, Etc.
Atlantic Refining Co.

Optical College
Dr. W. E. Hamill

Optical Goods
Dominion Optical Co.
Ross, Limited
J. J. Zock & Co.

Paper
Canada Paper Co.

Paper Bottle Caps
Sayford Paper Specialty Co.

Paper Boxes and Cartons
Dominion Paper Box Co.
Lawson & Jones

Patents
Marion & Marion
Munn & Co.
John A. Saul

Patent Medicines
Abbey Eff. Salt Co.
Albionite Co.
Benger & Co.
Boissy et Cie.
W. Bowen
John Bond's Ink Co.
Brayley, Sons & Co.
A. R. Bremer & Co.
British Chemists Co.
Canadian Specialty Co.
The Cook Co.
Druggists' Corporation of Canada
Henry R. Gray
Himrod Mfg. Co.
John Hislop & Co.
The F. E. Karn Co.
London Drug Co.
C. C. Richards & Co.
Dr. J. M. Sawers.
Todd Remedy Co.
M. Winckler
A. L. Williston
Scott & Bowne

Perfumes and Toilet Goods
Seely Manufacturing Co.
The Elliot & Co.
The Me-Mosa Co.

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Antikamnia Chemical Co.
The Elliot & Co., Limited
Evans & Sons, Limited
Ferris & Co., Limited
R. L. Gibson

Pharmaceutical Preparations
Hatch Protose Co.
Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited
The Mackenzie, Snyder Co., Limited
Parke, Davis & Co.
F. Stearns & Co.
H. K. Wampole & Co.
Archdale Wilson & Co.
J. Winer & Co.
Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Photographic Supplies
Evans & Sons, Limited
Marion & Co.
Moores, De Saules & Co.
Ross, Limited
W. A. Lyon & Co., Limited.

Plasters, Surgical Cottons, Etc.
Gilmour Bros. & Co.
Johnson & Johnson
J. Stevens & Son, Limited

Polishes, Etc.
The Albionite Co., Limited
John Oakey & Sons, Limited

Rat and Roach Exterminators
Common Sense Mfg Co.
E. S. Wells

Rubber Goods
Canada Rubber Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.

School Books
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Sealing Wax
George Waterston & Sons

Sheep Dips
R. Wightman

Shoe Polish
Whittemore Bros. & Co.

Show Cases and Fittings
Canadian Office & Furniture Co.
Cobban Mfg. Co.
J. Phillips & Co.
London Showcase Co.

Signs
W. Sedgwick

Sponges and Chamois
Saunders & Evans

Stationery
Buntin, Gillies & Co.
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Surgical Instruments
Powell & Barstow

Toys and Fancy Goods
Nerlich & Co.
Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Vaccine
Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co.
Ontario Vaccine Farm
Parke, Davis & Co.

Wall Papers
M. Staunton & Co.

Wines and Liquors
J. S. Hamilton & Co.
John Labatt
L. A. Wilson & Co.

Wood Alcohol
Standard Chemical Co.

Iodide, oz	$ 35	$ 40
Bin., oz	25	30
Oxide, Red, lb	1 30	1 35
Pill (Blue Mass), lb	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb	30	35
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz	1 90	2 00
Muriate, oz	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz	2 00	2 05
NEPENTHE, In 1 lb. bottles, lb	3 00	3 00
In ½ lb. bottles, per lb.	3 10	3 10
" ¼ " " " "	3 20	3 20
" ⅛ " " " "	3 00	3 60
(Glycerole of) per oz.	1 00	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz	35	40
PHENACETINE, oz	38	40
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	12	13
PHOSPHORUS, lb	90	1 10
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb	60	65
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb	35	40
Bicarbonate, lb	15	17
Bichromate, lb	12	13
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb	25	28
Bromide, lb	75	80
Carbonate, lb	12	13
Chlorate, Eng., lb	18	20
Powdered, lb	20	22
Citrate, lb	70	25
Cyanide, lb	40	50
Hypophosphites, oz	12	15
Iodide, lb	3 50	3 75
Nitrate, gran, lb	8	10
Permanganate, lb	40	45
Prussiate, Red, lb	50	55
Yellow, lb	32	35
And Sod. Tartrate, lb	25	30
Sulphuret, lb	25	30
PROPHYLAMINE, oz	35	46
QUININE, Sulph, bulk	47	52
Ozs., oz	52	57
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20
SALICIN, lb	8 00	8 50
SANTONIN, oz	28	30
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz	80	85
SODIUM, Acetate, lb	30	35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb	2 50	2 75
Bromide, lb	85	90
Carbonate, lb	3	6
Hypophosphite, oz	12	15
Hyposulphite, lb	3	6
Iodide, oz	$ 40	$ 40
Salicylate, lb	1 00	1 10
Sulphate, lb	2	5
Sulphite, lb	8	10
SOMNAL, oz	85	00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb	38	68
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb	18	20
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz	80	85
SULFONAL, oz	55	60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb	2½	4
Pure precipitated, lb	13	20
TARTAR EMETIC, lb	50	55
THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz	55	60
VERATRINE, oz	2 00	2 10
ZINC, Acetate, lb	70	75
Carbonate lb	25	30
Chloride, granular, oz	13	15
Iodide, oz	60	65
Oxide, lb	13	60
Sulphate, lb	9	11

ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL, Almond, bitter, oz	75	80
Sweet, lb	40	50
Amber, crude, lb	40	45
Rect, lb	60	65
Anise, lb	2 75	3 00
Bay, oz	50	60
Bergamot, lb	3 50	3 75
Cade, lb	90	1 00
Cajuput, lb	1 60	1 70
Caraway, lb	2 75	3 00
Cassia, lb	2 00	2 25
Cedar	55	85
Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz	2 75	3 00
Citronella, lb	80	85
Clove, lb	1 20	1 30
Copaiba, lb	1 75	2 00
Croton, lb	1 75	2 00
Cubeb, lb	2 50	3 00
Cumin, lb	5 50	6 00
Erigeron, oz	20	25
Eucalyptus, lb	1 50	1 75
Geranium, oz	$1 75	$1 85
Rose, lb	3 20	3 50
Juniper berries (English), lb	4 50	5 50
Wood, lb	70	75
Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb	3 00	3 50
Garden, lb	75	1 50
Lemon, lb	1 75	1 85
Lemongrass, lb	1 50	1 00
Mustard, Essential, oz	60	60
Neroli, oz	4 25	4 60
Orange, lb	2 75	3 75
Sweet, lb	2 75	3 00
Origanum, lb	65	50
Patchouli, oz	80	50
Pennyroyal, lb	2 50	2 75
Peppermint, lb	1 75	1 90
Pimento, lb	2 00	2 65
Rhodium, oz	80	85
Rose, oz	7 50	11 30
Rosemary, lb	70	50
Rue, oz	25	50
Sandalwood, lb	5 50	7 70
Sassafras, lb	80	85
Savin, lb	1 60	1 50
Spearmint, lb	3 75	4 79
Spruce, lb	65	00
Tansy, lb	4 25	4 85
Thyme, white, lb	1 80	1 87
Wintergreen, lb	2 75	3 00
Wormseed, lb	3 50	3 75
Wormwood, lb	8 25	8 50

FIXED OILS.

CASTOR, lb	14	16
COD LIVER, N.F., gal	1 20	1 25
Norwegian, gal	1 50	1 60
COTTONSEED, gal	1 10	1 20
LARD, gal	90	1 00
LINSEED, boiled, gal	90	95
Raw, gal	85	90
NEATSFOOT, gal	1 20	1 30
OLIVE, gal	1 30	1 30
Salad, gal	2 50	2 65
PALM, lb	12	10
SPERM, gal	1 50	1 65
TURPENTINE, gal	80	1 00

Drug Reports.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather business has kept well up to the mark, and there is every indication that the Christmas trade will be very large.

There have been several advances in prices during this month, principal of which is opium, which is about 50c. lb. higher. Morphia, of course, will eventually sympathize with it.

Flaxseed is very scarce, and high and good seed is bringing as high as 6c.

Quinine is a little easier; quotations are 2c. lower.

Oil lemon is higher; probabilities are that both it and oil bergamot will be still higher.

Castor oil has much advanced.

The indications for the new year are that paris green, hellebore, insect powder prices will range about the same as the past season.

Determination is the lever of the great machine of life.

Ambition and common sense will win success for anyone along legitimate lines.

Enamelled Iron Signs.

The firm of Torrance & Bain, 38 Colborne street, Toronto, formerly Marsland & Torrance, have been carrying on the business of enamelled iron signs, enamelled white letters, waxed paper signs, calendars, pictures, cards, etc., at the above address for the past six years.

They represent the Chromographic Enamel Co., of Woolverhampton, England, the largest and perhaps the only successful manufacturers of enamelled iron signs in the world, and certainly the only concern that can produce a first-class, thoroughly reliable, and perfect sign on every occasion.

Messrs. Torrance & Bain have controlled the supply of insurance agency signs, loan company signs, street car signs, coal cart signs, laundry signs, railway station names, street names, etc., in Canada ever since they commenced business, but although their goods have given universal satisfaction, inferior signs, manufactured in the United States and even in England, have at times been sold to a careless or innocent Canadian purchaser.

The firm also represents the Benfield & Milne Mfg. Co., of New York, manufacturers of the highest grade of enamelled white letters, and the Reynolds Easton Co., of Dayton, Ohio, who control the patent process for manufacturing weather and waterproof paraffine, or waxed paper signs.

In their calendar and picture department they handle not only the work of the best American steel plate engraving concerns, and the works practically of all the American colored photography printers, the production of the most eminent English lithographers, as well as a large variety of large pictures.

In every line they deal in nothing but the highest class of goods, and it is therefore not surprising that they have had a successful career.

The really successful man is made, not born.

The Healer—"You greatest need, madame, is to place yourself in harmony with the universe."

The Willing One—"But how can that be done?"

"For three dollars a treatment."—*Life.*

haps the
of

SERIAL

RS
1
C24
v.12

The Canadian druggist

Biological
& Medical
Serials

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.